

277 d. 17

PLUTARCH'S

LIVES:

VOLUME the SIXTH.

CONTAINING

DION,

ARATUS,

MARCUS BRUTUS,

GALBA,

ARTAXERXES,

OTHO.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. and R. TONSON in the Strand.

MDCCLVIII.

PLUTARCH'S

L I V E S :

VOLUME the SIXTH.



ARATOS

DION

GALLA

MARCUS BRUTUS

OTHO

ARTAXERXES

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. and R. Tonson in the Strand.

MDCCLVIII.



D I O N.

AS the *Trojans*, according to *Simonides*, were not angry with the *Corinthians* for joining their forces with the other *Greeks* in the confederate expedition against them, because *Glaucus* King of *Lycia*, whose ancestors were originally of *Corinth*, readily engaged on their side, and brought them aid to *Troy*: so neither can the *Romans* or *Grecians* be justly displeased with the academy, by which both of them have been equally favoured, as will appear from this historical account of the lives of *Brutus* and *Dion*. For one of them was contemporary and familiarly conversant with *Plato*, and the other from his youth educated in his philosophy; so that they were like wrestlers trained in the same school and sent forth to the same important conflicts. Nor need we wonder if by the near resemblance and affinity of
 VOL. VI. A 2 their

their actions, they confirm that maxim of their guide in the ways of virtue, *That power and fortune must concur with justice and prudence, in order to accomplish any thing great and glorious in the management of publick affairs.* For as *Hippomachus* the wrestler affirmed, that he could distinguish his scholars at a great distance, though they were only carrying meat from the shambles (1); in the same manner it is reasonable to suppose that the sentiments of those who have had a good education do alike influence their actions, and communicate to them a certain grace, beauty, and dignity.

There was also a strong resemblance between these two great men in those events of their lives which were rather the effect of accident than design; for they were both cut off by an untimely death, not being able to accomplish those ends which through many dangers and difficulties they aimed at. But above all, this is most wonderful, that the Gods forewarned both of them of their approaching death by the appearance of a frightful spectre. There are indeed some who utterly deny any such thing, and say, that no man in his senses ever saw a phantom or apparition; but that children only, and silly women, or men whose intellects some overbearing passion of the mind or distemper of the body has impaired, entertain such idle and absurd fancies, and so far give way to superstition as to imagine themselves haunted by evil spirits. Yet if *Dion* and *Brutus*, men of philosophick minds and great dignity of character, who were not easily deluded by fancy, or discomposed by any sudden passion, were so disturbed at these visions, that they immediately declared to their friends what they had seen; I know not how we can avoid admitting again that very ancient opinion, however absurd it may appear, that evil spirits, out of envy to good men, vigorously oppose whatever they do, and by raising distractions and terrors in the mind, endeavour to shake and undermine their virtue, lest by a steady perseverance in goodness, they should after death obtain a happier

(1) It was customary among the *Grecians*, to go themselves to the markets; which is a circumstance that cannot appear strange

happier condition of futurity than those wretched beings can ever hope for. But I shall refer these things to another place, and in this twelfth book of parallel lives, begin with the elder.

Dionysius the first, having seized on the government of *Sicily*, married the daughter of *Hermocrates*, a *Syracusan*. She, in an insurrection which the citizens made before the government was well settled, was abused in such a barbarous and outrageous manner, that for shame she put an end to her own life. But *Dionysius*, being soon re-established and confirmed in the throne, married two wives, one named *Doris* a native of *Locris*, the other *Aristomache*, daughter of *Hipparinus*, a nobleman of the first quality in *Syracuse*, and colleague with *Dionysius* when he was first chosen General of the army. It is said he married them both in one day. Which he enjoyed first is uncertain; but ever after he divided his kindness equally betwixt them, both accompanying him together at his table, and in his bed by turns. Indeed the *Syracusans* were urgent that their own countrywoman might be preferred before the stranger; but *Doris*, to recompence the disadvantage of being a foreigner, had the good fortune to be the mother of *Dionysius's* eldest son, whilst *Aristomache* continued a long time without issue, though the King was very desirous to have children by her, and caused *Doris's* mother to be put to death, accusing her of having by potions and enchantments prevented *Aristomache's* conception.

Dion was *Aristomache's* brother, and at first found a very honourable reception at court, on his sister's account; but afterwards when he had given proofs of his merit and abilities, he was beloved by *Dionysius* for his own sake: and among other favours he ordered his treasurers to furnish *Dion* with whatever money he demanded, but enjoined them to give him the same day an account of what they had delivered to him. Now, though *Dion* was before reputed a person of extraordinary genius, of a noble mind, and great courage, yet all

to those who have read the characters of *Theophrastus*.

all these excellent qualifications received a considerable improvement by *Plato's* happy arrival in *Sicily*. It was without doubt no human contrivance, but the direction of providence, designing that this remote cause should afterwards occasion the recovery of the liberty of the *Sicilians*, and the subversion of the tyrannical government, that brought the philosopher out of *Italy*, and settled him at *Syracuse*. *Dion* soon gained his acquaintance, and though very young became the most considerable among his scholars, by his wonderful disposition to learning, and inclination to virtue, as *Plato* himself reports of him (2), and his own actions sufficiently testify. For though his education under the tyrant had been mean and servile, though he had lived in a state of dependance, uncertainty, and hazard, had been accustomed to pride and ostentation, to the most extravagant luxury, and to that kind of life in which nothing is esteemed excellent and valuable but wealth and pleasure, yet no sooner had he imbibed the first principles of philosophy and of that science which points out the road to virtue, but his soul was inflamed with a generous ardour; and with the simplicity of a young man judging from his own propensity to goodness, that these doctrines would have the same effect upon *Dionysius*, he endeavoured to persuade him, and at last prevailed with him at a leisure hour to admit and hear *Plato*. At their meeting, the subject of their discourse in general was virtue; but more particularly they disputed concerning fortitude, which *Plato* proved that tyrants, of all men, had the least pretence to; and thence proceeding to treat of justice, he asserted the happy estate of the just, and the miserable condition of the unjust. Here the King, touched to the quick, and not able to answer his arguments, would not endure to hear him out, but was highly displeased with the rest of the auditors, who with wonder and delight had listened to his discourses.

(2) It is in his seventh letter, to him such things as I thought where he says, For my part when were the best and most adapted to I conversed with *Dion*, who was the nature of man, and exhorted then very young, when I explained him to the practice of them, I little thought

discourses. At length, being exceedingly exasperated, he asked the philosopher in a great rage, *What business he had in Sicily?* To which *Plato* answered, *I came hither to seek an honest man:* It seems then, replied *Dionysius*, *you have lost your labour.* *Dion* imagined that the King's displeasure would rest there; but as *Plato* was in haste to be gone, he conveyed him suddenly aboard a galley in which *Pollis* the *Lacedæmonian* was returning to *Greece*. But *Dionysius* privately pressed *Pollis* by all means to kill *Plato* in the voyage, or at least to sell him for a slave; For, said he, *it will be doing him no injury, since according to his own maxims, being a just man, he will be as happy in a state of slavery as he can be in a free condition.* *Pollis* therefore, as it is reported, carried *Plato* to *Ægina*, and there sold him to the *Æginetes*, who were then at war with the *Athenians*, and had made a decree, that whatever *Athenian* was taken on their coasts, should immediately be exposed to sale. Notwithstanding this *Dion* was in no less favour and credit with *Dionysius* than formerly, was entrusted with the most considerable employments, and sent on an honourable embassy to *Carthage*. *Dionysius* had so high an esteem for him, that he bore very patiently the liberty he took with him, and allowed him to speak his mind freely without any reserve. Of this we have an instance in the smart reparation he one day made to *Dionysius*, who ridiculing *Gelo's* government, and alluding to his name, said, *Gelo was [Gelos] the laughing-stock of Sicily;* while others seemed to admire and applaud this turn of wit, *Dion* very warmly replied, *Sir, you got the crown by being trusted for Gelo's sake; but for your sake no man will ever be trusted hereafter; for indeed Gelo made it appear that monarchy was the best of governments, and you have convinced us that it is the worst.*

Dionysius had three children by *Doris*, and four by *Aristomache*, two of which were daughters named *Sophrosyne*

I thought I was then insensibly opening mine eyes and eagerness whatever was a way to the total subversion of the said to him, that I never saw any tyranny. For he was of a docile young man worthy to be compared temper, and received with such reason with him.

syne and *Arete*. *Sophrosyne* was married to his eldest son *Dionysius*, whom he had by *Doris* the *Locrian*, and *Arete* to his brother *Thearides*; after whose death, *Dion* married his niece *Arete*. When *Dionysius* was sick, and like to die, *Dion* endeavoured to discourse with him in behalf of the children he had by *Aristomache*; but the physicians, designing to ingratiate themselves with the next successor, were too quick for him; for, as *Timeus* reports, the Prince having demanded something to make him sleep, they prepared for him so strong a dose that it soon deprived him of his senses, and closed his sleep with death.

However, in the first council which the young *Dionysius* held with his friends, *Dion* discoursed so well upon the present state of affairs, and the measures that were most proper to be taken, that he made all the rest appear to be mere children in understanding; and by the freedom with which he delivered his opinion, he showed that they were rather slaves than counsellors, who timorously and disingenuously advised what would best please the young King, rather than advance his interest. But that which startled them most, was the proposal he made to avert the imminent danger they feared of a war with the *Carthaginians*, undertaking to sail immediately over into *Africa*, and if the King desired it, to settle a peace upon honourable terms; but if he rather inclined to war, he offered to fit out and maintain fifty gallies at his own expence. *Dionysius* admired the nobleness of his spirit, and received his friendly offer with great satisfaction. But the other courtiers, thinking this generosity reflected upon them, and fearing they might be lessened by his growing greatness, from thence took all occasions to incense the King against him, intimating that he designed by his power at sea to surprize the government, and by the help of those naval forces confer the supreme authority upon his sister *Aristomache*'s children. But indeed the principal and most apparent cause of their envy and hatred to him, was his reservedness in conversation, and singularity in his way of living: for they

they had from the beginning insinuated themselves into the favour and familiarity of this young and ill educated Prince, by flattering him, by ministring to his appetites, and contriving to engage him perpetually in a giddy round of pleasure, in drinking, in amours, and other low and dissolute amusements. By this means the tyranny, like iron softened in the fire, seemed to the subjects to be more moderate and gentle, and to abate somewhat of its extreme severity; the edge of it being blunted, not by the clemency, but rather by the weakness of the young King, whose indolence increasing daily till it had infected his whole mind, soon dissolved and broke those adamantine chains, with which his father *Dionysius* said he had left the monarchy secured. It is reported of him, that having begun a drunken debauch, he continued it ninety days without intermission; in all which time no grave man appeared, no serious discourse was heard, but drinking, singing, dancing, buffoonery, and all sorts of licentious mirth were the whole business of the court. It may easily be imagined therefore that they could not patiently bear the presence of *Dion*, who never indulged himself in such diversions and youthful frolicks; for which reason they made his very virtues the subject of their calumnies, giving them the name of those vices which were nearest allied to them: they called his gravity pride, his sincerity and freedom of speech insolence, the good advice he gave was construed as reprimand, and he was censured for neglecting and scorning those whom he would not accompany in their excesses. And to say the truth, he was naturally of a haughty humour, austere, reserved, and unfociable in conversation, which not only made his company unpleasant to a young King, whose ears were spoiled by flattery, but exposed him to the censure of many of his own most intimate friends, who though they loved him for the integrity and generosity of his temper, yet justly blamed his behaviour as being coarse and harsh, and quite unsuitable to the character of a man who was concerned in the management of political affairs; concerning which *Plato* afterwards wrote to him,

him, and (as it were prophetically) advised him carefully to avoid *moroseness the companion of solitude*.

Though *Dion*, by reason of the present state of affairs was very considerable and in great esteem, as being the only, or at least the chief support of the government, which was in a tottering condition; yet he well understood that he owed not his greatness to the King's friendship, but to the necessity of his affairs. And supposing the cause of this to be his ignorance and want of education, he endeavoured to engage him in a course of liberal studies, and to inspire him with a taste for those sciences which tend to regulate the temper and manners; hoping by this means to cure him of that dread which he had of virtue, and by degrees inure him to a complacency in what was good and laudable. *Dionysius* in his own nature was not the worst of princes; but his father fearing that if his mind should be improved and enlarged, and he should converse with wise and learned men, he might plot against him, and dispossess him of his kingdom, kept him in close confinement; where, for want of company, and from ignorance of better things, he busied himself in making little chariots, candlesticks, joint-stools, tables, and the like wooden implements. For *Dionysius* the elder, was so diffident and suspicious of all mankind, and so wretchedly timorous, that he would not suffer a barber to cut his hair with scissars, but made one of his attendants singe it off with a live coal. Neither were his brother or his son allowed to come into his apartment in the habit they wore, but they, as all others, were stript naked by some of the guard, and put on other cloaths before they were admitted into his presence. When his brother *Leptines* was once explaining the situation of a place, and took a javelin from one of the guard to trace out the plan of it, he was highly incensed at him, and caused the soldier that delivered him the weapon to be put to death. He declared, *That he was afraid of his friends because he knew that they were men of sense, and had rather command than be subject to a superior*. He slew *Marfyns*, one of his

his captains, whom he had preferred to a considerable command, for dreaming that he killed him; supposing that the idea was suggested by some design which he had formed when he was awake. Yet this timorous man, who was thus wretched from his continual fears and anxieties, was very angry with *Plato*, because he would not allow him to be the most valiant of all men.

Dion, as we said before, seeing *Dionysius* the son defective in his understanding, and irregular in his manners, for want of good education, advised him to apply himself to study; persuading him earnestly to entreat *Plato*, the greatest philosopher in the world, to come into *Sicily*; and when he came, to commit himself to him, that by his instructions he might improve in virtue, and conform his mind to that divine exemplar of supreme truth and excellence from whence is derived all the harmony and beauty conspicuous in the system of the universe; by which means he would procure great happiness to himself and all his people, and would of a tyrant become a King; and his subjects won by his justice and moderation, would then willingly yield him that obedience as a father, which now they paid him by constraint as a despotick sovereign. *For fear and force*, said he, *a great navy, and a numerous guard of barbarians, are not (as your father said) the adamant chains which secure the regal power, but that love and affection of the subjects which is gained by clemency and justice; these softer bonds have much greater force to secure a permanent dominion than the galling shackles of constraint and tyranny. Besides, it is mean and dishonourable that a Prince, while he so far surpasses others in the richness of his dress, and in the splendor and elegance of his house, furniture, and equipage, should not at all excel the vulgar in discourse and conversation, nor have his mind accomplished, as well as his body adorned in a manner suitable to his royal dignity.*

Dion frequently urging the King upon this subject, and as occasion offered repeating some of *Plato's* arguments, *Dionysius* grew impatiently desirous to have *Plato's* company, and to hear him discourse. He therefore

imme-

immediately sent many letters to him to *Athens*, to which *Dion* added his entreaties. At the same time also several philosophers of the *Pythagorean* sect wrote to him from *Italy* and requested him to come and undertake the direction of this young Prince, whose mind was perverted by power, and reclaim him by the solid counsels of reason and philosophy. *Plato*, as he says himself, being ashamed to seem busy only in words, and slothful in action, and hoping, that if he could work a cure upon one man, the head and guide of the rest, he might remedy the distempers of the whole kingdom of *Sicily*, yielded to their requests.

But *Dion's* enemies fearing an alteration in *Dionysius*, persuaded him to recal from banishment one *Philiſtius*, a learned man indeed, but very skilful in tyrannical policy, whom they designed to set in opposition to *Plato* and his philosophy. For *Philiſtius* from the beginning was a great instrument in promoting the tyranny, and being Governor of the citadel, kept it a long time for that faction. There was a report, that he was familiar with the mother of *Dionysius* the elder, and that the tyrant was not altogether ignorant of it. But *Leptines* having two daughters by a married woman whom he had debauched, gave one of them in marriage to *Philiſtius*, without acquainting the King, who being enraged, put *Leptines's* mistress in prison, and banished *Philiſtius*, who thereupon fled to some of his friends at *Adria*; in which retirement it is probable he composed the greatest part of his history (3); for he did not return into his country during the reign of that *Dionysius*. But after his death, as is before related, *Dion's* enemies occasioned him to be recalled home, as a man fit for their purpose, and a firm friend to the arbitrary government, which he immediately upon his return endeavoured to abet. At the same time calumnies and accusations

against

(3) This *Philiſtius* was not only in twelve books, that of *Sicily* in a person of singular knowledge eleven, and that of *Dionysius* the in martial affairs, but he was tyrant in six. *Cicero* goes so far likewise a great historian. He in his commendation as to say he composed the history of *Aegypt* might almost be styled Thucydides

against *Dion* were by others brought to the King; as that he held correspondence with *Theodotes* and *Heraclides*, to subvert the monarchy. For indeed it is likely he had hopes by the arrival of *Plato* to lessen the exorbitant power of *Dionysius*, and make him moderate and equitable in his authority; but if he continued averse to that, and were not to be reclaimed, he resolved to depose him, and restore the commonwealth to the *Syracusans*; not that he approved a popular government, but he thought it preferable to a tyranny, when a good aristocracy could not be procured.

This was the state of affairs when *Plato* came into *Sicily*. At his first arrival he was received with wonderful demonstrations of kindness and respect; for one of the King's richest chariots waited upon him when he came on shore. *Dionysius* himself sacrificed to the Gods in thankful acknowledgment of the great happiness they had by the arrival of that philosopher conferred on his kingdom. The citizens also entertained great hopes of a speedy reformation. For at court they observed a modest decorum in their feasting, and a grave composure in their behaviour, and the King himself returned kind and obliging answers to all persons to whom he gave audience. Men were generally grown very desirous of learning, and eagerly intent upon the study of philosophy; so that all the apartments in the court itself, it is said, were like so many schools of geometricians full of the dust which those students make use of to describe their mathematical figures.

Not long after, at a solemn sacrifice in the castle, when the herald, according to custom, prayed for the long continuance of the present government, *Dionysius* standing by, said, *What, will you never leave off cursing me?* This sensibly vexed *Philistus* and his party, who conjectured, that if *Plato*, by so little acquaintance, had thus

the less, pene pusillus Thucydides. by his perspicuity. That which
It is true he never could arrive at he was most to be blamed for
Thucydides's dignity of style; but was his zealous attachment to
he made amends for that defect tyranny.

thus changed and transformed the young King's mind, he would by longer converse, and greater intimacy, get such power and authority, that it would be impossible to withstand him. They therefore no longer privately and separately, but jointly and in publick began all of them to rail at *Dion*, saying, that he manifestly charmed and bewitched *Dionysius* by means of *Plato's* eloquence, that when the King was persuaded voluntarily to part with the regency, and give up his authority, he himself might seize it, and settle it upon his sister *Aristomache's* children. Others seemed to resent it as a great indignity, that the *Athenians*, who formerly arrived in *Sicily* with a great fleet, and numerous land-army, but were routed and destroyed, without being able so much as to take the city of *Syracuse*, should now by means of one sophist, overturn the whole empire of *Dionysius*, by persuading him to quit his guard of ten thousand spearmen, give up a navy of four hundred gallies, disband an army of ten thousand horse, and several times that number of foot, in order to seek in the academy an unknown and imaginary bliss, and to derive his happiness from the study of geometry, while in the mean time he resigned the substantial enjoyments of absolute power, of riches and pleasure, to *Dion* and his sister's children.

By these means at first *Dion* incurred the King's suspicion, and by degrees his apparent displeasure and aversion. A letter also was intercepted, which *Dion* had written to the *Carthaginian* agents, advising them, *when they treated with Dionysius concerning a peace, not to come to their audience, unless he were there; because then he would effectually dispatch their business according to their minds.* When *Dionysius* had showed this to *Philiſtus*, and, as *Timæus* relates, consulted with him about it, he over-reached *Dion* by a feigned reconciliation, pretending to receive him again to his favour. But leading him alone one day to the sea-side, under the castle wall, he showed him the letter, and taxed him with conspiring with the *Carthaginians* against him. When *Dion* attempted to offer something in his own
I defence,

defence, *Dionysius* refused to hear him, and immediately forced him aboard a vessel, which lay there for that purpose, and commanded the sailors to set him ashore on the coast of *Italy*.

When this was publickly known, all men thought the action very tyrannical and cruel. All persons about the court were exceedingly concerned for the sake of the women; but the citizens of *Syracuse* began to take courage, expecting that the general discontent caused by *Dion's* disgrace, and the mistrust which others would now have of the King, might produce an alteration in the state. *Dionysius* perceiving this, and being very much concerned at it, endeavoured to pacify the women, and others of *Dion's* friends and relations; assuring them, that he had not banished, but only sent him out of the way for a time, fearing that if he continued there, passion might prompt him to punish his obstinacy with greater severity. At the same time he allowed his friends two ships, and gave them liberty to put on board as much of his treasure and as many of his servants as they pleased, and transport them to him into *Peloponnesus*. For *Dion* was immensely rich, and little inferior to the King himself in the splendor of his furniture and manner of living. His friends having packed up every thing that was valuable conveyed them to him, together with many rich presents which were sent him by the ladies and others of his acquaintance. Insomuch that the abundance of his wealth and treasure gained him great honour and respect among the *Grecians*; and this opulence and grandeur of a person who was an exile, convinced them how great the power and magnificence of the tyrant must be.

As soon as *Dion* was sent away, the tyrant removed *Plato* into the citadel, designing under colour of an honourable and kind reception, to set a guard upon him, lest he should follow *Dion*, and declare to the world in his behalf, how injuriously he had been treated. But now time and conversation (as wild beasts by use grow tame and tractable) brought *Dionysius* to endure *Plato's* company and discourse; so that he began to
love

love the philosopher, but with such an affection, as had something of the tyrant in it, requiring of *Plato*, that he should, in return of his kindness, love him only, and admire him above all other men; being ready to commit to his care the chief management of affairs, and even the whole government, upon condition that he would not prefer *Dion's* friendship before his. This extravagant affection was a great trouble to *Plato*; it being accompanied with petulant and jealous humours, like the fond passions of those who are desperately in love, with frequent quarrels, and as frequent submissions and reconciliations; for now he was beyond measure desirous to be *Plato's* scholar, and to proceed in the study of philosophy; yet he seemed still to have some regret, and to be ashamed of himself before those who endeavoured to divert him from this design, as if he were grown degenerate, and like to be spoiled and undone.

But a war about this time breaking out he was obliged to send *Plato* away, but promised him before his departure to recall *Dion* the next summer. In this indeed he was not so good as his word; however, he remitted to him the produce of his estate, desiring *Plato* to excuse him for not keeping to the time he had fixed, by reason of the war; but assuring him that as soon as he had concluded a peace, he would immediately send for *Dion*, whom in the mean time he desired to be quiet, and not to raise any disturbance, nor speak any thing ill of him among the *Grecians*. This *Plato* endeavoured to effect, by keeping *Dion* with him in the academy, and busying him in his philosophical studies.

Dion lived in the city with *Calippus*, one of his acquaintance; but for his diversion, he bought a seat in the country, which afterwards, when he went into *Sicily*, he gave to *Speusippus*, who of all his friends at *Athens* was his most constant companion; for *Plato* was desirous to soften the austerity of *Dion*, by blending it with the pleasantry, facetiousness and elegance of *Speusippus*. For that he excelled in raillery we are told by *Timon* in his satires.

Whilst

Whilst *Dion* resided at *Athens*, it happened to be *Plato's* turn to exhibit a publick spectacle and defray the charge of a chorus of boys; but *Dion* took upon himself the management of it, and paid the whole expence; *Plato* giving him this opportunity to oblige the *Athenians*, as the good-will which *Dion* might acquire by it, would probably be greater than the honour which would have redounded to himself. *Dion* went also to see several other cities, where he conversed with men of the highest rank and greatest skill in political affairs, and was publickly entertained by them. His conversation and manners were free from every thing rude or unbecoming, from all symptoms of tyrannical pride and luxury; in his whole behaviour he showed himself temperate, virtuous, and brave; and in his philosophical and political discourses learned and ingenious. By this means he gained the love and respect of all men, and in many cities had publick honours decreed him; and the *Lacedæmonians* made him a citizen of *Sparta*, without regard to the displeasure of *Dionysius*, though at that time he assisted them considerably in their war against the *Thebans*.

It is reported, that *Dion*, upon an invitation, went to the house of *Ptæodorus* the *Megarensian*, who was a very powerful and wealthy man; and when by reason of the great concourse of people about his doors, who waited for the dispatch of business, it was very difficult to get access to him, *Dion* turning about to his friends, who seemed concerned and angry at it, said, *What reason have we to blame Ptæodorus, who ourselves used our visitors no better when we were at Syracuse?*

Soon after, *Dionysius* envying *Dion*, and being jealous of the interest he had among the *Grecians*, left off sending him his revenues, and put the estate into the hands of his own stewards. But that he might obviate the ill-will and discredit, which upon *Plato's* account might accrue to him among the philosophers, he got into his court many who were reputed men of learning; and ambitiously desiring to surpass them

all in their debates, he was forced (though sometimes very impertinently) to make use of what he had occasionally learned from *Plato*; and now he wished for his company again, repenting he had not made better use of it when he had it, and given no greater heed to his excellent precepts and discourses. Like a tyrant therefore, extravagant in his desires, and violent in his passions, on a sudden he was eagerly bent on recalling him; for which purpose he tried every method, and at last prevailed with *Archytas* and the other *Pythagorean* philosophers to be security for the performance of his promises, and to persuade him to return into *Sicily*; for it was *Plato* who first brought them acquainted with *Dionysius*, and established the right of hospitality between them.

These philosophers sent *Archidemus* on their own part to *Plato*, and at the same time *Dionysius* sent some galleys, and several of his friends to importune him to comply with his request. He likewise wrote to him himself, telling him in plain terms, *that Dion must never look for any favour or kindness, if Plato would not be prevailed with to come into Sicily; but upon his arrival he might be assured of whatever he desired.* *Dion* also was much solicited by his sister and his wife to prevail on *Plato* to gratify *Dionysius* in this request, that he might have no excuse for treating him with severity. So that *Plato*, as he says of himself, set sail the third time for *Sicily*,

Daring once more the terrible Charybdis.

His arrival gave great joy to *Dionysius*, and no less hopes to the *Sicilians*, who earnestly wished, and endeavoured, that *Plato* might get the better of *Philius*, and philosophy triumph over tyranny. Neither was he unbefriended by the women, who upon all occasions studied to oblige him. But he had with *Dionysius* such credit as no man else ever obtained; so that he was allowed to come into his presence without being examined or searched. *Aristippus* the *Cyrenean*, having frequently seen the King offer *Plato* very considerable

sums

sums of money, which he constantly refused, said, *That Dionysius was liberal without danger of hurting his treasury; for to those who wanted much he gave very little, and offered a great deal to Plato, because he received nothing.*

After the first civilities were over, when *Plato* began to discourse of *Dion*, he attempted to amuse him with dilatory excuses, which soon after begat feuds and disgusts, though for the present they were not publickly remarked; for *Dionysius* endeavoured as much as possible to conceal them, and by other civilities and honourable usage to draw him off from his kindness to *Dion*. *Plato* for some time did not divulge this perfidious dealing, and breach of promise, but bore with it, and dissembled his resentment. While matters stood thus betwixt them, and they thought they were unobserved and undiscovered, *Helicon* the *Cyzicene*, one of *Plato's* followers, foretold an eclipse of the sun, which happened according to his prediction. For this he was much admired by the King, and rewarded with a talent of silver. *Aristippus*, jesting with some others of the philosophers, told them, he also had something extraordinary to prognosticate; which they entreating him to declare, *I foretel*, said he, *that Dionysius and Plato will in a very little time fall out.*

At length *Dionysius* sold *Dion's* estate, converted the money to his own use, and removing *Plato* from an apartment he had in the gardens of the palace, placed him among his guards, who had long hated *Plato*, and wished to destroy him, supposing that he advised *Dionysius* to lay down the government, and disband his soldiers. When *Archytas* understood the danger *Plato* was in, he immediately sent a galley with messengers, to demand him of *Dionysius*; alledging, that he stood engaged for his safety, upon the confidence of which *Plato* came to *Sicily*. *Dionysius*, to palliate his secret hatred, before *Plato* departed, made great entertainments, and showed him all outward marks of kindness; but he could not forbear breaking out one day into this expression, *No doubt, Plato, when you are at home among*

the philosophers your companions, you will complain of me, and reckon up a great many of my faults. To which Plato answered, smiling, I hope we shall never be so much at a loss in the academy for subjects of discourse, as to talk of you. Thus, they say, Plato was dismissed; but his own writings do not altogether agree with this relation.

Dion was very angry at this, and not long after declared himself an open enemy to Dionysius, having received some intelligence concerning his wife; which is hinted by Plato in a letter to Dionysius. The affair was this. After Dion's banishment, Dionysius sending back Plato, desired him to ask Dion privately, if he would be averse to his wife's marrying another man: for there was a report, (but whether it was true, or raised by Dion's enemies, is uncertain) that his matrimonial state was not agreeable to him, and that there was a coolness and indifference between him and Arete. Therefore when Plato came to Athens, and had discoursed upon the subject with Dion, he wrote a letter to Dionysius, in which he expressed every thing else plainly and intelligibly; but he mentioned this affair in covert and abstruse terms, that none but he might understand it; telling him, that he had talked with Dion about the business, and that it was evident he would highly resent the affront, if Dionysius should attempt any such thing. At that time therefore, while there were yet any hopes of an accommodation, he made no alteration in his sister's situation, suffering her to live with Dion's son; but when all prospect of a reconciliation was at an end, and Plato, after his second return, was again sent away in displeasure, he then forced Arete against her will to marry Timocrates, one of his favourites; in this action coming short even of his father's justice and lenity. For when Philoxenus, who had married his sister Theste, being in disgrace, and his declared enemy, had fled for fear and left Sicily, he sent for his sister, and reproached her with being privy to her husband's flight without declaring it to him: but she fearless and unmoved, replied, Do you believe me, Dionysius, so bad a wife, or so

so timorous a woman, that having known my husband's flight, I would not have born him company, and shared the worst of his fortunes? Indeed I was ignorant of it; for it had been better and more honourable for me to be called the wife of the exile Philoxenus, than the sister of the tyrant Dionysius. It is said, the King admired her resolute answer; the *Syracusans* also honoured her for her virtue so much, that she retained her dignity and princely retinue after the dissolution of the tyranny; and when she died, the citizens, by publick decree, attended the solemnity of her funeral. Though this be a digression, it is not altogether an useless one.

From this time *Dion* set his mind wholly upon a war. *Plato* declined engaging with him in it from a regard to the hospitable entertainment he had received from *Dionysius*, and because of his advanced age. But *Speusippus* and the rest of *Dion's* friends assisted and encouraged him to undertake the deliverance of *Sicily*, which seemed to stretch out its hands to him, and was ready to receive him joyfully. For while *Plato* was at *Syracuse*, *Speusippus* being oftner than he in company with the citizens, thoroughly understood how they were inclined. At first indeed they were afraid to speak freely to him, suspecting that he was set on by the King to ensnare them; but at length they placed an entire confidence in him. They generally agreed in their wishes and prayers, that *Dion* would undertake the design, and come, though without either navy, men, horses, or arms; that he would put himself aboard a ship, and lend the *Sicilians* only his person and name against *Dionysius*. This information from *Speusippus* encouraged *Dion*, who, that he might the better conceal his design, employed his friends privately to raise what men they could. Many statesmen and philosophers gave him their assistance; among whom were *Eudemus* the *Cyprian*, (on occasion of whose death *Aristotle* wrote his dialogue on the soul) and *Timonides* the *Leucadian*; they also engaged on his side *Miltas* the *Tbessalian*, a sooth-sayer, and his fellow-student in the academy. Of all that were banished by

Dionysius, who were not fewer than a thousand, only twenty-five (4) joined with him, the rest for fear declining the undertaking. The general rendezvous was in the island of *Zacynthus*; there the army assembled, which did not amount in all to eight hundred men (5); but they were men who had signalized themselves in many and great engagements; they were well disciplined and inured to hardship; and for courage and conduct, the very flower of all the soldiery; and such as by their example would animate and encourage to action the numerous forces *Dion* hoped to have in *Sicily*. Yet these men, when they first understood the expedition was against *Dionysius*, were troubled and disheartened, blaming *Dion*, as a man who hurried on by a madness of rage and despair, threw both himself and them into certain ruin. Nor were they less angry with their commanders and those who had enlisted them, because they did not in the beginning let them know the design of the war. But when *Dion* had in an oration showed them the weak condition of the tyrant's government, and declared that he carried them rather for commanders than soldiers, the citizens of *Syracuse*, and the rest of the *Sicilians*, having been long ready for a revolt; and when *Alcimenes*, the most considerable man among the *Achæans* in birth and reputation, who accompanied him in the expedition, had harangued them to the same effect, they were satisfied.

It was now the midst of summer, the winds called (6) *Etesian* then prevailed, and the moon was at the full, when

(4) *Diodorus* says, thirty.

(5) Who would ever have thought that a person with two transports only should get the better of a Prince, who had at his command four hundred ships of war, a hundred thousand foot, ten thousand horse, stores of ammunition and provision in proportion, and treasure sufficient for the maintenance of such numerous forces; who besides all this had in his possession the most considerable of

all the Grecian cities, where he was master of havens, arsenals, and citadels that were impregnable, and was besides strengthened with the most powerful alliances? The cause of *Dion's* unparalleled success was in the first place his courage and magnanimity joined to the good will and affection of those for the sake of whose liberty he was engaged. But that which turned most to his service was the cowardice of the tyrant.

when *Dion* prepared a magnificent sacrifice to *Apollo*, and marched in procession to the temple at the head of his soldiers all compleatly armed. After the sacrifice he feasted them all in the publick *Circus* or place of exercise of the *Zacynthians*. They were struck with wonder when they saw so great a number of gold and silver vessels, and the tables furnished with such magnificence as seemed to surpass the fortunes of a private man; and they concluded, that one of his age, and master of so much treasure, would not engage in so hazardous an enterprize, without good hope of success, and certain assurance of sufficient supplies from his friends. After the libations and the customary prayers, the moon was eclipsed. This was not at all surprizing to *Dion*, who understood the course of the sun and moon, and how the moon was overshadowed by the interposition of the earth between her and the sun. But it being necessary that the soldiers should be satisfied and encouraged, who were terrified at this appearance, *Miltas* the diviner standing up in the midst of the assembly, bid them not fear, but expect an happy event, because the Gods foretold that something that was at present glorious and resplendent should be eclipsed and obscured. *Now nothing*, said he, *can be more resplendent than the tyranny of Dionysius; but its lustre will immediately be extinguished upon your arrival in Sicily.* Thus *Miltas* in publick descanted on the accident: but when a swarm of bees had settled upon the poop of *Dion's* ship (7), he privately told him and his friends, that he feared that the actions

rant, and the disaffection of his subjects; all these circumstances concurring in the same instant produced such an amazing event, as may by posterity be thought incredible. *Diodor. lib. xvi.*

(6) The *Etesian* were like what we call the *Trade Winds*, and blew from certain points at certain seasons of the year. According to *Strabo* they were sometimes the North, and sometimes the East

winds; for having in his third book called them *Eurus*, he calls them *Boreas* in his seventeenth. Here without doubt they are to be taken for the East, *Eurus* *subsolanus*, because they conveyed *Dion* from the isle of *Zacynthus* to *Pachynus*.

(7) This was esteemed ominous not only by the *Greeks*, but by the *Romans* likewise, as we learn from *Cicero*, who in his ora-

actions they were like to perform, though in themselves glorious, yet would be but of short continuance, and that the splendor of them, after a sudden blaze would in a moment be eclipsed. It is reported also, that many prodigies happened to *Dionysius* at that time. An eagle snatching a javelin from one of the guard carried it aloft, and from thence let it fall into the sea. The water of the sea, that washed the walls of the citadel, was for a whole day sweet and potable; as many who tasted it experienced. Pigs were farrowed perfect in all their other parts, but without ears. The diviners declared that this portended a revolt and rebellion, and signified that the subjects would no longer give ear to the commands of the tyrant. They said that the sweetness of the water signified to the *Syracusans* a change from distress and calamity to a prosperous state. The eagle being the bird of *Jupiter*, and the spear an emblem of power and command; this prodigy was to denote, that *Jupiter*, the chief of the Gods, designed the destruction and dissolution of the present government. These things are related by *Theopompus* in his history.

Dion's soldiers were embarked on board of two transports, which were tended by a third somewhat less, and two gallies of thirty oars. Beside the arms of his soldiers, he carried two thousand shields, a great number of darts and lances, and a vast quantity of all manner of provisions, that there might be no want of any thing in their voyage; because they resolved to commit themselves to the wind and keep out at sea, fearing to come near the shore, upon advice that *Philistus* rode at anchor in the bay of *Apulia* with a fleet ready to intercept them. Twelve days they sailed with a gentle gale; and on the thirteenth they arrived at *Pachynus*, a promontory of *Sicily*. There the pilot advised them to land presently;

for

tion de *Haruspicum* responsis, says, Si examen apum ludis in scenam venisset, haruspices acciendos ex *Hetraria* putaremus. Videmus universis repens examina tanta servorum immissa in populum Romanum septum, atque inclusum, & non cum-

movemur? Atque in apum fortasse examine nos ex *Hetruscorum* scriptis haruspices ut a servitio caveremus monerent, &c. If a swarm of bees should come on a sudden, and appear on the stage during the exhibition of the spectacles, we should think it necessary

cessary

for if they quitted shore, and doubled the cape, they would run the risk of being tossed up and down for many days together in expectation of a southerly wind in that summer season. But *Dion* fearing to make a descent too near his enemies, and being desirous to land at greater distance, passed by *Pachynus*. They had not sailed long, before a violent North wind drove them from *Sicily*. At the same time prodigious storms of thunder and lightning burst from the clouds, it being about the time of the rising of *Arcturus*; and these were attended with violent rains, and such tempestuous weather as greatly distressed the mariners, who were wholly ignorant what course they ran; till on a sudden they found they were driven to *Cercina*, an island on the coast of *Africa*, craggy, and full of dangerous rocks, where they narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces; but labouring hard with their poles, they with much difficulty kept clear till the storm ceased. Then lighting by chance on a vessel, they understood they were at that place which is called the head of the great *Syrtis*. Being now again disheartened by reason of a sudden calm, and beating to and fro without making any way, they had a southerly breeze from the shore, when they least expected the wind in that quarter, and scarce believed the favourable change. The gale encreasing, and beginning to blow fresh, they spread all their sails, and praying to the Gods, put out again to sea, steering directly for *Sicily* from the coast of *Africa*, and with a quick and easy passage arrived the fifth day at *Minoa*, a little town of *Sicily*, in the possession of the *Carthaginians*, of which, *Synalus* (8), an acquaintance and friend of *Dion*, happened at that time to be Governor. He not knowing it to be *Dion* and his fleet, endeavoured to hinder his men from landing. But they made their descent

necessary to send for the Etrurian diviners. And now though we all behold with our own eyes so many swarms of slaves pouring in upon the Roman people pent up close in the theatre, are we in the least concerned

at it? Perhaps those sages upon examining their Tuscan directories would from that swarm of bees advise us to guard against slavery, &c.

(8) *Diadorus* calls him *Paralus*.

descent with their swords in their hands, without killing any of their opponents; for that *Dion* had strictly forbidden, because of his friendship for the Governor: however they forced them to retreat, and following close, entered with them into the place, and took possession of it. As soon as the two commanders met, they saluted each other; *Dion* delivered up the place again to *Synalus*, without having done any injury to it; and *Synalus* entertained the soldiers, and supplied *Dion* with what he wanted. They were very much encouraged by the accidental absence of *Dionysius* at that time; for he was lately gone with eighty sail of ships to *Italy*. Wherefore, when *Dion* persuaded the soldiers to refresh themselves there, after their tedious and troublesome voyage, they would not be prevailed with, but being earnestly desirous to make the best use of that opportunity, urged *Dion* to lead them straight to *Syracuse*. Leaving therefore behind them as much of their baggage, and as many of their arms as were then of no use, to be conveyed to them by *Synalus* upon occasion, they marched directly to *Syracuse*.

Two hundred horse of the *Agrigentines*, who inhabit near *Ecnomus*, came in and joined him in his march; and these were followed by the inhabitants of the city of *Gela*. The news of his approach soon reaching to *Syracuse*, *Timocrates*, who had married *Dion's* wife, the sister of *Dionysius*, and was left commander in chief during his absence, immediately dispatched a courier to *Dionysius* with letters containing an account of *Dion's* arrival; while he himself took all possible care to prevent any commotions or tumults that might arise in the city, where all were in great suspense, but as yet continued quiet, fearing to give too much credit to what was reported. A very strange accident happened to the messenger who was sent with the letters; for being arrived

in

(9) It was an act of religion for a man to carry home to his family some portion of the victims which had been sacrificed, as it was for another to receive

part of it from him if by chance he met him with it on the way.

(11) Some suspect that this word is erroneous, there being no such people known in *Sicily* as the

Cam-

in *Italy*, as he was travelling through the territory of *Rbegium*, hastening to *Dionysius* at *Caulonia*, he met one of his acquaintance, who was carrying home some part of a sacrifice (9). The man taking a piece of the flesh, proceeded in his journey with all speed: but having travelled hard a good part of the night, and being, through weariness, forced to take a little rest, he laid himself down in a wood near the road. A wolf scenting the flesh, came and seized it as it was fastened to the bag wherein were the letters directed to *Dionysius*, and carried away both that and the flesh together. The man awaking, and missing his bag, sought for it up and down a great while, and not finding it, resolved not to go to the King without his letters, but to conceal himself, and keep out of the way. *Dionysius* therefore came to hear of the war in *Sicily* from other hands, and that a good while after.

As *Dion* proceeded in his march, the *Camarineans* joined his forces, and many of the territory of *Syracuse* revolting, came in to him. The *Leontines* and *Campanians* (1), who, with *Timocrates*, guarded the *Epipolæ*, being deceived by a false report spread on purpose by *Dion*, that he intended first to attack their cities, left *Timocrates*, and hasted home to take care of their own concerns. This news being brought to *Dion*, while he lay near *Acraë*, he decamped by night, and came to the river *Anapus*, which is distant from the city about ten furlongs; there he made a halt, and sacrificed by the river, directing his devotions to the rising sun. The soothsayers declared, that the Gods promised him victory; and they who were present, seeing him assist at the sacrifice with a garland on his head, all at once crowned themselves with garlands. There were about five thousand that joined his forces in their march (2); who, though but ill provided with such weapons as came next to hand, yet by their eagerness and courage supplied

Campanians; but *Diodorus Siculus* speaks of the *Campanians* near *Etna*.

(2) *Diodorus* says that he very

soon collected a body of twenty thousand men, and that when he arrived at *Syracuse* the number was not less than fifty thousand.

(3) The

supplied the want of better arms; and when *Dion* gave orders to march, they ran forward with shouts and acclamations of joy, encouraging each other to recover their liberty. The most considerable men, and better sort of the citizens of *Syracuse*, clad all in white, met him at the gates. The populace fell upon all that were of *Dionysius's* party, and principally searched for those called *Protagogida*, or *Emissaries*, a set of impious wretches abhorred by Gods and men, who made it their business to go up and down the city, thrusting themselves into all companies, that they might inform *Dionysius* what men said, and how they stood affected. These were the first who suffered; being knocked on the head by the rabble as they met with them.

Timocrates, not being able to join the garrison who kept the citadel, taking horse, fled out of the city, and in his flight filled the places where he came with fear and confusion, magnifying *Dion's* forces, lest he should seem upon a slight apprehension to have deserted the city. By this time *Dion* was come up, and appeared in the sight of the people. He marched first in a rich suit of armour, having his brother *Megacles* on one hand, and on the other *Callippus* the *Athenian*, both of them crowned with garlands. He was followed by a hundred foreign soldiers, who were his guard; next to these marched the rest of the army in a decent order, under the command of their respective officers. The *Syracusans* looked on this as a sacred procession, and august triumphal entry of liberty and popular government restored to the city after forty-eight years banishment.

He was no sooner entered the *Menitide* gate but he caused the trumpets to sound, in order to compose the tumult, and quiet the people. As soon as silence was made, a herald proclaimed, that *Dion and Megacles*, who were come to abolish the tyranny, declared the *Syracusans and all other Sicilians to be free from the power of the tyrant*. And being desirous to address himself in a speech

(3) The *Phœnicians* were the first who contrived a dial in the isle of *Syros* before *Homer's* time. But that dial served only to denote the solstices. Three hundred years after *Homer*, *Pherecydes* made one

speech to the people he marched up through that part of the city called *Acbradina*. All the way as he passed along the people on each side of the streets set out their vessels and tables, prepared their victims, and as he came before the doors threw flowers upon him, and offered up prayers to him as to their tutelary Deity.

There was at the foot of the castle, and under the place called *Pentapyla*, (3) a lofty sun-dial which *Dionysius* had set up; from the top of that *Dion* made an oration to the people, persuading them to maintain and defend their liberty; and they with the strongest expressions of joy and gratitude, created *Dion* and *Megacles* generals, chusing at their request twenty others of the most considerable citizens for their colleagues, of which number half consisted of such as had been banished by the tyrant, and were now restored by *Dion*.

At first the soothsayers looked on it as a happy omen that *Dion*, when he made his oration to the people, had under his feet, as a sign of subjection, that stately monument which *Dionysius* had erected. But because it was a sun-dial on the which he stood when he was declared General, they expressed some fears, that the great actions he had performed might be subject to decline, and admit a sudden change of fortune.

After this *Dion* taking the castle of *Epipolæ* released all the prisoners who lay confined there, and surrounded it with a strong wall. Seven days after *Dionysius* arrived from *Italy*, and entered the citadel from the sea. About the same time *Dion* received the carriages, with the arms and ammunition which he had left with *Synalus*, and distributed them among the citizens; the rest that wanted furnished themselves as well as they could, and expressed great courage and readiness for the service. *Dionysius* sent agents at first privately to *Dion*, to try what terms they could make with him. But he declaring, that what overtures they had to make must be in publick, the *Syracusans* being now free, they then addressed

one that described the hours, after which they became very common.

ressed themselves to the citizens, with fair words and specious promises, assuring them, that they should have abatements of their tributes and taxes, and not be compelled to serve in the wars, though undertaken by their own approbation and consent. The *Syracusans* laughed at these offers, and *Dion* answered, *That Dionysius must not think to treat with them upon any other terms, but resigning the government; which, if he did, he would not forget how nearly he was related to him, but would assist him in whatever was just and reasonable.* *Dionysius* seemed to consent to this, and sent his agents again, desiring some of the *Syracusans* to come into the citadel, and consult with him for the good of the publick, he being ready to make such proposals as he believed they could not but yield to, and he was equally willing to accept those which they had to offer him. Some persons therefore were deputed, such as *Dion* approved of; and the general report from the citadel was, that *Dionysius* would voluntarily resign his authority, and that he did it out of choice rather than compulsion. But this was only a stratagem, and crafty device to amuse the *Syracusans*; for he imprisoned the deputies that were sent to him, and the next morning by day-break, having distributed wine among his mercenaries to encourage them, he ordered them to sally out, and attack the wall that had been made by *Dion*. The assault being unexpected, and carried on with a great deal of courage and resolution by the barbarians, they broke through the works, and with loud shouts fell upon the *Syracusans* so furiously, that they all fled except *Dion's* foreign troops, who taking the alarm, hastened to their relief; though at first they knew not what to do, nor how to employ the aid they brought, by reason of the noise and tumult of the *Syracusans*, who in their precipitate flight pressed in upon them, and put their ranks in disorder. Wherefore *Dion* perceiving that his orders could not be heard instructed them by his example, and charged into the thickest of the enemy. The fight near his person was fierce and bloody; for he being known, as well by the enemy as his own party, they ran with great noise and fury.

fury to the quarter where he fought. Though by reason of his age he was unfit for such an engagement, yet with great vigour and courage he charged all he met, cutting in pieces several of the enemy that withstood him, till he was wounded in the hand with a lance; his armour also scarcely resisting the blows he received in this close fight, and his shield being pierced through in many places by the darts and spears that were levelled at him, at length he fell to the ground; but he was immediately rescued, and carried off by his soldiers. He left the command to *Timonides*, and mounting his horse, rode about the city, rallied those that fled, and commanding a detachment of the foreign soldiers out of *Achradina*, where he had posted them to guard that place, he brought them as a fresh reserve upon the enemy, who were tired with the heat of the action, and just ready to give over their design; for having hopes at their first salley to have retaken the city, when beyond their expectation they found such a brave resistance, they retreated into the castle. As soon as they gave ground the *Greek* soldiers pressed hard upon them, and pursued them to the very walls. There were lost in this action seventy-four of *Dion's* men, and a very great number of the enemy. This being a signal victory, the *Syracusans* rewarded each of the foreign soldiers with a hundred *Minae*, and the soldiers themselves presented *Dion* with a crown of gold.

Soon after this there came messengers from *Dionysius*, bringing *Dion* letters from the women of his family; there was also one superscribed, *Hipparinus to his father Dion*; for this was the name of *Dion's* son, though *Timaeus* says, he was from his mother *Arete*, called *Areteus*; but I think credit is rather to be given to *Timonides's* report, who was his fellow-soldier and friend. The rest of the letters were opened and read in the presence of the *Syracusans*, and contained many solicitations and entreaties from the women. But the people out of respect to *Dion* would not allow that which seemed to come from his son to be opened in publick. However he insisted upon its being read. It proved to be from
Dio-

Dionysius himself, and was addressed in words to *Dion*, but in fact to the *Syracusans*; for though it had the form of a request and apology, yet it was really contrived as an accusation of *Dion*, and tended to make him suspected by the people. He reminded him of the zeal he had formerly shown for his government; he threatened those who were most dear to him, his sister, his son, and his wife; and then addressed him with the most passionate entreaties and most abject lamentations. But that which touched *Dion* most, was, that he earnestly desired him not to destroy the government, but to take it upon himself, not to give liberty to those men who always hated him, and would never forget their former resentments, but to keep the power in his own hands, and thereby ensure the safety of his friends and relations.

When this letter was read, the populace were not (as they ought in justice to have been) struck with admiration at the inflexible constancy and magnanimity of *Dion*, who withstood the tenderest calls of a private affection from a regard to virtue and honour; on the contrary they from hence took occasion to fear and suspect that he lay under invincible obligations to be favourable to *Dionysius*; and therefore began already to think of a new General; and it was with peculiar joy that they received the news of *Heraclides's* arrival. This *Heraclides* was one of those whom *Dionysius* had banished, a man of good military talents, and well known by the considerable commands he had formerly under the King; yet a man of no constancy or resolution, but fickle in every thing, and least of all steady when he had either a rival or a colleague in any honourable command. He had a difference formerly with *Dion* in *Peloponnesus*, and thereupon resolved upon his own strength, and with what ships and soldiers he had, to make war upon *Dionysius*. When he arrived at *Syracuse* with seven gallies and three ships, he found *Dionysius* already close besieged, and the *Syracusans* elated with their success. He therefore immediately endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the people; and indeed he had naturally a very insinuating address, and was well qualified to captivate the multitude,

tude, who love to be courted and flattered; and he succeeded the more easily in gaining their affections, because they were offended at the gravity of *Dion*, which they thought too majestick and haughty for a popular state; for success had made them so proud and insolent, that they now required to be treated with, and harangued, as a free people, before they had in reality obtained their freedom. Assembling therefore without any summons, they chose *Heracides* their Admiral; but when *Dion* came and complained, that by conferring this trust upon *Heracides*, they cancelled what they had formerly granted to him, (since he was no longer their General if another had the command of the navy) they repealed their order, and, though much against their will deprived *Heracides* of his commission. When this business was over, *Dion* invited *Heracides* to his house, and gave him a gentle reprimand, telling him, that he did not act well nor prudently, in contending with him upon a punctilio of honour at a time when the least false step might be the ruin of their whole design. Then calling an assembly, he made *Heracides* Admiral, and prevailed with the citizens to allow him such a guard as they had before granted to himself.

Heracides openly pretended great respect for *Dion*, acknowledged his obligation to him, and attended him in a submissive manner, as ready to receive his commands; but underhand he corrupted the populace, and encouraged such as were turbulent and mutinous, so that he involved *Dion* in perpetual disturbances, and created him much perplexity and disquiet. For if he advised to permit *Dionysius* to leave the citadel and retire in safety, he was censured as designing to deliver and protect him: if, to avoid giving the people any trouble or suspicion, he continued the siege, they cried out, he protracted the war, that he might keep his command the longer, and hold the citizens in subjection.

There was one *Sofis*, who was notorious in the city for his impudence and villainy, and who thought that the perfection of liberty consisted in an unbounded insolence and licentiousness of speech. This fellow plotting

ting against *Dion*, stood up one day in the assembly, and railed at the citizens for their folly, in not perceiving that they had exchanged a dissolute and drunken tyrant, for a sober and crafty master; and when he had thus openly professed his enmity to *Dion*, he departed. The next day he was seen running naked through the streets, as if he fled from some that pursued him, his head and face being covered with blood. In this condition he entered the market-place, and told the people that *Dion's* foreign soldiers had lain in wait for him and assaulted him, and then showed them the wound he had received in his head. Most of those present took his part, and exclaimed against the tyranny and cruelty of *Dion*, who took such bloody methods to stop the mouths of the people. But though this was an irregular and tumultuous assembly, *Dion* came to vindicate himself, and made it appear, that this *Sosis* was brother to one of *Dionysius's* guard, and that he was set on by him to raise a tumult in the city, *Dionysius* having now no way left for his security, but to make his advantage of their dissensions and distractions. The surgeons also having searched the wound, found that it was only superficial and not made by a violent blow; for the wounds made with a weapon are most commonly deepest in the middle, but this was very slight, and all along of an equal depth; besides, it was not one continued wound, as if cut at once, but several incisions, in all probability, made at several times, as he was best able to endure the pain. There were some too who knew him, who brought a razor, and showed it openly to the assembly, declaring, that they met *Sosis* running in the street all bloody, and that he told them he had narrowly escaped with his life from *Dion's* soldiers, who had just then wounded him, and were still in pursuit of him; that they hastening to take the pursuers, could meet with no man, but spied this razor lying under a hollow stone near the place from which they observed he came. All these circumstances were strong against *Sosis*. But when, to confirm all this, his own servants came in and gave evidence, that he went out of his own house alone before break of day, with a
razor

razor in his hand, *Dion's* accusers retired, and the people, by a general vote, condemned *Sosis* to die, and were once again reconciled to *Dion*.

Yet they were still no less jealous of his soldiers, and the rather because the war was now carried on principally by sea, *Philistus* being come from *Italy* with a great fleet to *Dionysius's* assistance: they supposed therefore that there would be no longer need of the *Greek* soldiers, who were all landmen, and armed accordingly, and rather in a condition to be protected by them, who were skilful seamen, and depended at present chiefly upon the strength of their shipping. They grew also more haughty from the advantage they got in an engagement by sea against *Philistus*, whom they used in a most barbarous and cruel manner. *Ephorus* relates, that when his ship was taken he slew himself. But *Timonides*, who from the beginning of the war was with *Dion*, and attended him during all these transactions, writing to *Speusippus* the philosopher, relates the story thus; that *Philistus's* galley running a-ground, he was taken prisoner alive, and first disarmed, then stripped, and exposed naked, though an old man, to all sorts of insult and contumely; afterward they cut off his head, and gave his body to their children, bidding them drag it along the *Acbradina*, and then throw it into the quarry. *Timæus* carries the indignity still further, and adds, that the boys tied him by his lame leg, and so drew him through the streets of the city; while the *Syracusans* insulted over his carcase, seeing him tied by the leg, who had said, *It would not become Dionysius to be beholden to the swiftness of his horse to fly from his throne, but to be dragged from thence by the heels rather than quit it*; though *Philistus* relates, that this was said to *Dionysius* by another, and not by himself. But *Timæus* takes occasion, and not without some appearance of justice, from *Philistus's* zealous and constant adherence to the tyranny, to load him with the most virulent reproaches. They indeed who were injured by him are in some measure excusable, if they carried their resentment so far as to express it in indignities to his dead body; but it is dishonourable for

those who wrote his history after his death, and were no way wronged by him in his lifetime, but have had the advantage of his writings, to upbraid him in opprobrious and scurrilous language for those calamities which fortune sometimes brings even upon the best of men. On the other side, *Ephorus* is as extravagant in the encomiums he bestows on *Pbilistus*; for though he understands very well how to disguise base and unworthy actions with fair and plausible pretences, and is very elegant in his manner of writing; yet with all his art, he can never acquit him of the imputation he lies under of being of all mankind the most zealous asserter of arbitrary government, and the fondest admirer of the luxury, power, riches and alliance of tyrants. But he that neither praises the actions of *Pbilistus*, nor insults over his misfortunes, seems to me best to perform the part of an historian.

After *Pbilistus's* death, *Dionysius* sent to *Dion*, offering to surrender the citadel, all the arms, provisions, and soldiers, with full pay for them for five months, upon condition that he might go unmolested into *Italy*, there to continue, and to enjoy the revenues of *Gyata*, a large and fruitful tract of land in the territory of *Syracuse*, reaching from the seaside to the middle of the country. *Dion* rejected these proposals, and referred him wholly to the *Syracusans*. They hoping in a short time to take *Dionysius* alive, dismissed his ambassadors without audience; upon which, leaving his eldest son *Apollocrates* to defend the citadel, and putting aboard those he loved best of his friends, and the richest of his goods and treasure, he took the opportunity of a fair wind, and made his escape without being discovered by *Heracrides* the Admiral.

The citizens loudly exclaimed against *Heracrides* for his neglect, and were ready to mutiny against him; but he, in order to divert and appease them, employed *Hippo* one of their orators to propose to them an equal division of the lands, alledging, that the beginning of liberty was equality, and that poverty and slavery were inseparable companions. *Heracrides* supported him in this project, and encouraged the faction against *Dion*,
who

who vigorously opposed it. At last he persuaded the people to pass this law, and further to decree, that the pay of the foreign soldiers should be stopped, and that new commanders should be elected, that they might no longer be subject to *Dion's* severe and imperious discipline. The people eagerly desirous to recover at once from their slavery, which had hung upon them like a tedious distemper, began to exert their freedom unseasonably and precipitately, thus destroying what they endeavoured to set up, and hating *Dion*, who like a good physician, endeavoured to keep the city in health by a sparing and regular diet.

The assembly therefore being summoned for the election of new officers, in the midst of summer, there happened all on a sudden terrible thunders, and other dreadful prodigies which continued for fifteen days together. These prodigies terrified the people, who were seized with a religious fear which hindered them from choosing those officers. But some few days after when the weather grew more temperate, the orators were for making an advantage of that calm, and proceeding to an election. But they had scarce begun, when a draught-ox, though used to the croud and noise of the streets, without any provocation being enraged against his driver, and breaking his yoke, ran furiously into the theatre where they were assembled, driving out the people before him in great disorder: from hence in a wild and furious manner, throwing down all that stood in his way, he ran over that part of the city of which the enemies afterwards made themselves masters. But the *Syracusans* not regarding all this, elected five and twenty captains, and among the rest *Heraclides*, and underhand tampered with *Dion's* men, promising, if they would desert him, and list themselves in their service, to make them citizens of *Syracuse*. But they, rejecting these offers, with great fidelity and courage took *Dion* under their protection, and placing him in the midst of their battalion, marched out of the city, not offering violence to any one, but severely upbraiding all they met with their baseness and ingratitude. The citizens who slighted them,

them, because they were but few in number, and because they did not first attack them, supposing they might with ease overpower and cut them all off before they got out of the city, fell upon them in the rear. Here *Dion* was in a great strait, being necessitated either to fight against his own countrymen, or tamely suffer himself and his faithful soldiers to be cut in pieces. He therefore used many entreaties to the *Syracusans*, stretching out his hands to them, and showing them the citadel which was full of soldiers, and where great numbers of the enemy appeared on the walls to be spectators of this action. But no persuasions could stop the impetuous torrent of the multitude, who like waves in a storm were roused and agitated by the seditious breath of their orators. He commanded his men therefore not to attack them, but only to advance with shouts and clashing of their arms; which when the *Syracusans* saw, none of them durst stand their ground, but all fled immediately through the streets, though no one pursued them; for *Dion* immediately retreated with his men, and led them into the territories of the *Leontines*.

The very women laughed at the new Captains for this cowardly retreat; who to redeem their credit, ordering the citizens to arms, pursued *Dion*, and came up with him as he was passing a river. Some of the horse began to skirmish; but when they saw *Dion* no longer calm and patient, nor disposed to bear these indignities with a paternal tenderness, but with all the signs of fury and resentment drawing up his men and preparing for battle, they presently turned their backs in a more cowardly manner than before, and fled to the city, with the loss of some few of their men.

The *Leontines* received *Dion* very honourably, gave money to his men, and made them free of their city. They sent messengers to the *Syracusans*, to require them to do the soldiers justice, and give them their pay; but they in return, sent other messengers to accuse *Dion*. But when in a full assembly of the allies at *Leontium* the matter was heard and debated, the *Syracusans* appeared plainly to be in fault; but they refused to stand to the
award

award of their confederates; for they were become wanton and insolent, being free from controul, and having no commanders but such as stood in awe of the people and were servilely devoted to them.

About this time *Dionysius* sent a fleet under the command of *Nypsius* the *Neopolitan*, with provisions and pay for the garrison. The *Syracusans* fought him, obtained the victory, and took four of his ships; but they made very ill use of their success; and for want of good discipline, to express their joy, fell to drinking and feasting in an extravagant manner, with so little regard to their main concern, that when they thought themselves sure of taking the citadel, they lost the city itself. For *Nypsius* seeing them all in this disorder, spending days and nights in their revels and debauches, and their commanders well pleased with this riot, or at least not daring to contradict the drunken crew, took advantage of this opportunity, made a sally, and stormed their works, which when he had taken and destroyed he left the city to the mercy of his soldiers, permitting them to use any violence they would towards all they met.

The *Syracusans* quickly saw their folly and misfortune, but could not in the distraction they were in, so soon redress it. The soldiers made miserable havock in the city, putting the men to the sword, demolishing the fortifications, and dragging the women and children with lamentable shrieks and cries into the castle. The commanders gave all for lost, not being able to put the citizens, who were confusedly mixed with the enemy, in any tolerable posture of defence. While they were in this condition, and the *Acbradina* in danger of being taken, they all turned their thoughts on him who alone was their last resort; but none of them had the courage to mention the name of *Dion*, so much were they ashamed of the folly and ingratitude of their behaviour towards him. But in this urgent necessity a voice was heard coming from some of the cavalry of the allies, crying out, *Send for Dion and his Peloponnesians from the Leontines*. No sooner had any one ventured to mention his name, and it was heard among the people, but they shouted

for joy, and with tears prayed for his return, that they might once again see him at the head of them, whose courage and intrepidity in the worst of dangers they could never forget; and they remembered not only what an undaunted spirit he always showed himself, but also with what courage and confidence he inspired them when he led them against the enemy. They immediately therefore dispatched *Archonides* and *Telefides* from the auxiliaries, and *Hellanicus* with four more from the cavalry; who posting with all the speed they could make, reached the city of the *Leontines* in the close of the evening. The first thing they did, was to leap from their horses, and fall at *Dion's* feet, with tears relating the sad condition the *Syracusans* were in. Many of the *Leontines* and *Peloponnesians* began to throng about them, guessing by their speed, and the manner of their address, that there was something extraordinary in their business.

Dion presently called an assembly, and the people being gathered together in a very little time, *Archonides* and *Hellanicus* came in among them, and in a few words described the distress of the *Syracusans*, and begged the foreign soldiers to forget the injuries they had received, and assist that unfortunate people who had suffered more for the wrong they had done, than they themselves who received it would (had it been in their power) have inflicted upon them. When they had made an end, there was a profound silence in the theatre. *Dion* then stood up, and began to speak, but a flood of tears stopt his voice. His soldiers were sensibly affected, and desired him to moderate his grief, and proceed. When he had recovered himself a little, he spoke thus; *Peloponnesians, and confederates, I have called you here together to consult upon your own affairs, since it would ill become me to hesitate, or consider what is fit for me to do while Syracuse is sinking; for if I cannot save it from destruction, I will hasten thither, and be buried in the ruins of my country; but*

(4) According to *Thucydides* and *Archias*, one of the *Heraclidae*, *Strabo*, *Syracuse* was built by who came from *Corinth* into *Sicily*

but if you can resolve to assist us, the most inconsiderate and unfortunate of men, in this exigency, you will preserve your own work (4) the city of Syracuse. But if your resentment against the Syracusans will not suffer you to pity and relieve them, may the Gods reward you for your former fidelity and kindness to Dion; and remember, that as he did not desert you when you were injured, so neither would he abandon his fellow-citizens in their misfortunes.

Before he had well ended his speech, the soldiers with a great shout testified their readiness for the service, bidding him march immediately to the relief of the city. The Syracusan messengers embraced them, praying the Gods to shower down blessings upon Dion and the Peloponnesians. When the noise was pretty well over, Dion gave orders that all should go to their quarters, to prepare for their march, and having refreshed themselves, come compleatly armed and assemble in the place where they now were; for he resolved to march that very night.

In the mean time, Dionysius's soldiers, as long as the day continued, ransacked the city, and did all the mischief they could; but when the night came on, they retired into the citadel, having lost a few of their number. This small respite restored courage and confidence to the factious demagogues of the city, who flattering themselves that the enemy would rest content with what they had done, persuaded the people again to pay no regard to Dion, and if he came with the foreign soldiers, not to admit him; they advised them not to yield to these strangers the superiority in honour and courage, but to save their city, and defend their liberties themselves. The Generals therefore sent new messengers to Dion, to forbid him to advance; but the cavalry and the principal citizens sent others to him, to desire him to hasten his march. For this reason he slackened his pace, and came forward but slowly. When night came on, the faction that was against him set a guard upon the gates of the city, to hinder him from entering.

But

city in the second year of the eleventh Olympiad.

(5) The

But *Nysius* making another Sally out of the citadel with far greater numbers and more fury than before, quite ruined as much of the rampart as was left standing, and then began to sack and ravage the city. The slaughter was now very great, not only of the men, but of the women also and children; for the soldiers did not so much regard the plunder as endeavour to destroy and kill all they met. For *Dionysius* despairing to regain the kingdom, and mortally hating the *Syracusans*, determined to bury his lost empire in the ruins of the city. His men, therefore, before *Dion's* succours arrived, resolved to destroy the city the quickest way by laying it in ashes; accordingly they set fire to what was near at hand with torches and fire-brands, and to what was more distant with flaming arrows shot from their bows. The citizens in great distraction fled every way before them. They who to avoid the fire forsook their houses, were taken in the streets, and put to the sword: they who betook themselves for refuge into the houses, were forced out again by the flames. Many were burnt, and many killed by the fall of the houses. This fresh misfortune by general consent opened the gates for *Dion*. He had not made any extraordinary haste after he received advice that the enemies were retreated into the citadel. But early in the morning some horsemen brought him the news of another assault; and soon after some of those who before opposed his coming, fled to him, to entreat him to hasten to their relief. The fire and desolation encreasing, *Heracleides* sent his brother, and after him his uncle *Theodotes*, to beg him to help them, because now they were not able to make any longer opposition, he himself being wounded, and the greatest part of the city consumed.

Dion heard this news at about sixty furlongs distance from the city. When he had acquainted the soldiers with the exigency, and exhorted them to behave with resolution, the army no longer marched, but ran forwards, and by the way were met by many persons one after another, who begged them to quicken their

their pace. By the wonderful eagerness of the soldiers, and their extraordinary speed, *Dion* quickly came to the city, and entered by the place called *Hecatompedon*, sending his light troops immediately to charge the enemy, that upon the sight of them, the *Syracusans* might take courage. In the mean time he drew up his heavy-armed soldiers, and as many of the citizens as came in and joined him, dividing them into a considerable number of small bodies of greater depth than breadth, that he might terrify the enemy, by attacking them in several quarters at once. He appeared in the streets advancing at the head of his men to engage the enemy, and a confused noise of shouts, congratulations, vows and prayers was raised by the *Syracusans*, who now called *Dion* their deliverer, their tutelar deity, and his soldiers their brethren and fellow-citizens. At this time there was not one among them so selfish and fond of life as not to be more solicitous for *Dion's* safety than his own, or that of all his fellow-citizens put together. So daringly did he march before them to meet the danger, through blood and fire, and over heaps of dead bodies that lay in his way.

And indeed the posture of the enemy was in appearance very terrible; for they were animated by rage and despair, and had posted themselves along the demolished works, which made the approach to them very hazardous and difficult. Yet that which discouraged *Dion's* men the most was the apprehension they were in of the fire, which made their march very troublesome and painful; for they were surrounded by the flames which were consuming the houses on all sides of them, were obliged to walk upon burning ruins, and through clouds of ashes and smoke, and were every minute in danger of being overwhelmed with the fall of walls and buildings; however they laboured hard to keep close together, and maintain their ranks. When they came near to the enemy, only a few could engage at a time, by reason of the narrowness of the place and the inequality of the ground. But at length fighting with great bravery, and being encouraged by the shouts of
the

the *Syracusans* they routed *Nypsius's* men who most of them escaped into the citadel, which was near at hand; as many of them as could not get in, were pursued by the soldiers as they were scattered about, and put to the sword. The present exigence did not suffer the citizens to reap the benefit of their conquest in such mutual congratulations and expressions of joy as become the victorious; for now all were busily employed to save what houses were left standing, and though they laboured hard all night, it was with great difficulty that they extinguished the fire.

The next day not one of the popular haranguers durst stay in the city, but all of them, knowing their own guilt, by their flight confessed it, and secured their lives. But *Heracledes* and *Theodotes* voluntarily surrendered themselves to *Dion*, acknowledging that they had wronged him, and begging he would be kinder to them than they had been to him; adding, how much it would be for his honour, who was unequalled in every other virtue, to moderate his anger, and to pardon the ungrateful, who now confessed that they were surpassed by him in virtue and courage, the very things in which they had contended with him for the superiority. Though they thus addressed themselves to him, his friends advised him not to pardon such turbulent and malicious men, but to leave them to the mercy of his soldiers, and utterly root out of the commonwealth the ambition of popularity, a disease not less outrageous and fatal than tyranny itself. But *Dion* endeavoured to pacify them, telling them, That other Generals employed their thoughts and designs chiefly about war; but that he had long studied in the academy how to subdue in his mind anger, envy, and emulation; that it is no proof of this victory to be obliging and kind to our friends and to good men, but to be indulgent and reconcileable to those who have injured us; that he was resolved to show that he did not so much excel *Heracledes* in ability and conduct, as in justice and clemency, wherein to have the advantage is to excel indeed: whereas the honour of victory in war, said he, is never entire; for fortune will be sure to claim her share, though no

man pretend to rival the conqueror. What if *Heracles* be perfidious, malicious, and envious, must *Dion* therefore fully his virtue by a passionate resentment? For though the laws determine it to be juster to revenge, than do an injury; yet it is evident, that both originally proceed from the same infirmity of human nature: the malignity of men, though hard to be subdued, is not so stubborn and invincible, but it may be overcome by kindness, and gradually softened by repeated obligations. Upon these considerations *Dion* pardoned *Heracles* and dismissed him.

And now resolving to repair the wall about the citadel, he commanded each of the *Syracusans* to cut a palisado, and bring it to the works; and then dismissing them to refresh themselves, and take their rest, he employed his own men all night, and by morning had finished his line of circumvallation; so that both the enemy and the citizens next day wondered to see such a work compleated in so short a time.

As soon as he had buried the dead, and redeemed the prisoners who were two thousand in number, he called a publick assembly. There *Heracles* made a motion, that *Dion* should be declared General at land and sea. The nobility approved of this, and desired the commonalty to assent. But the sailors and artificers tumultuously opposed it, being unwilling that *Heracles* should be deprived of his command of the navy; for though they knew him to be otherwise a bad man, yet they believed he would be more compliant with the populace than *Dion*, and readier to gratify their inclinations. *Dion* therefore submitted to them in this, and consented that *Heracles* should continue admiral. But when they began to press an equal distribution of lands and estates, he opposed it, and repealed all the decrees they had formerly made upon that affair, by which he exceedingly displeased them. *Heracles* took his advantage of this; and being at *Messana*, he harangued the soldiers and sailors that were with him, accusing *Dion* of a design to make himself absolute: and at the same time he held a private correspondence with *Dionysius* by means of *Pharax* a Spartan.

tan. When the nobility of *Syracuse* had intimation of this, there arose a sedition in the army, and in consequence of that the city was reduced to great extremity for want of provisions. *Dion* now knew not what course to take, being blamed by all his friends, for having strengthened against himself such an untractable, malicious, and perverse man as *Heracles*.

Pharax at this time lay encamped at *Neapolis*, in the territory of *Agrigentum*. *Dion* therefore drew out the *Syracusans*, but with an intent not to engage him, till he saw a fit opportunity. But *Heracles* and his seamen exclaimed against him, saying, *That he delayed fighting on purpose, that he might the longer continue his command*; so that, much against his will, he was forced to an engagement, and was beaten. His loss indeed was inconsiderable, and his defeat was owing more to the misunderstanding in his own army than the courage of the enemy. He therefore resolved upon a second engagement; and animating his men, and encouraging them to redeem their credit, he drew them up accordingly. But in the evening he received advice, that *Heracles* with his fleet was under sail for *Syracuse*, having resolved to possess himself of the city, and shut him out. Upon this intelligence, he made a draught of the most forward and determined among the cavalry, and rode all night with such diligence, that he got thither by nine the next morning after a march of seven hundred furlongs. *Heracles*, though he made all the sail he could, yet coming too late, tacked about and stood out again to sea. Whilst he was unresolved what course to steer, he accidentally met *Gesylus* the *Spartan*, who told him that he was sent from *Sparta* to command in chief in *Sicily*, as *Gylippus* had done formerly. Upon this declaration *Heracles* readily joined with him, and boasted of this acquisition to his allies, thinking that he had got a kind of antidote against *Dion's* power. Hereupon he sent a herald to *Syracuse*, ordering the citizens to receive the *Spartan* for their General: *Dion* returned answer, *That the Syracusans had generals enough among them, and that if it was necessary that a Spartan should*

should command them, they needed no other than himself, he having been made a citizen of Sparta. When *Gasyllus* saw he had lost his hopes of being General, he landed, and reconciled *Heracledes* to *Dion*, making *Heracledes* confirm his engagements by the most solemn oaths, and undertaking himself to punish him for his perfidy, if he failed in the performance of them.

The *Syracusans* then laid up their navy, which was at present of little use to them, and beside the great expence of it, continually furnished an occasion for dissensions between the generals; at the same time they continued the siege, and built another wall round the citadel. The besieged receiving no succours, and their provisions failing, began to mutiny; so that the son of *Dionysius* being in despair, capitulated with *Dion*, offering to deliver up the citadel with all the arms and other provisions, on condition he might have five galleys, and be allowed to retire in safety with his mother and sisters; and this being granted by *Dion*, he sailed with them to *Dionysius*. There was scarce a man in the city but went to behold the joyful sight; and they were even angry with those who happened to be absent, and could not be witnesses of that happy day, and see how gloriously the sun now shined upon the *Syracusans*, who were delivered from slavery and oppression. This flight of *Dionysius* being one of the greatest and most remarkable examples of fortune's inconstancy, that any history mentions, how extraordinary may we imagine their joy to be? and how great their pride, after they had subverted the most absolute tyranny that ever was, and that by means so slight and inconsiderable?

When *Apollocrates* was under sail, and *Dion* going to take possession of the citadel, the women could not stay till he had entered, but ran to meet him at the gate. *Aristomache* led *Dion's* son, and *Arete* followed after weeping, fearful and dubious how to salute or address her husband, because she had so long lived with another man. *Dion* first embraced his sister, then his son; after which *Aristomache* presenting *Arete* to him, said,

said, O Dion, your banishment made us all equally miserable; and your return and victory has delivered us all from our sorrows, except her, whom I, to my great unhappiness, saw compelled to be another's, while you were yet alive. Fortune has now given you the sole disposal of us; how will you determine concerning her in this her distressful situation? Or in what relation must she salute you, as her uncle, or her husband? This speech of *Aristomache's* forced tears from Dion, who with great tenderness and affection embraced his wife, gave her his son, and desired her to retire to his own house, where he intended to reside. For he delivered up the citadel to the *Syracusans*.

Though all things now had succeeded to his wish, yet he resolved not to enjoy any of the advantages of his good fortune before he had gratified his friends, rewarded his allies, and given his fellow-citizens and the foreign soldiers some marks of his favour and esteem; his generosity herein exceeding his ability. He himself was content to live in the most plain and frugal manner; for which he was universally admired. For though not only *Sicily* and *Carthage*, but all *Greece* looked upon him as the happiest and greatest of men, and as inferior to no general in valour and success; yet in his garb, his attendance, and table, he seemed as if he rather lived with *Plato* in the academy, than among soldiers and officers, who love to fare luxuriously every day, and esteem debauchery and excess a necessary refreshment after the toils of war and a proper compensation for the dangers they have passed. *Plato* indeed wrote to him, that the eyes of all men were now upon him; but he seems to have fixed his eye upon one particular place of one city, *The Academy*, and to have considered, that those who were his spectators and judges there regarded not his great actions, his courage, or his victories, but watched to see how temperately and humbly he could bear his prosperity, and with what

(5) The place *Plutarch* has here in view is in the eighth book of *Plato's* republick, where that philosopher makes it appear that in a

pure democracy every man lives as he pleases; and that as women and children delight in clothes of all sorts of colours, there are some who

what moderation he could behave in that honourable and happy condition. Neither did he remit any thing of his wonted reservedness in conversation, or austere behaviour to the people, though condescension and civility were necessary for his present affairs, and though *Plato*, as we said before, reprimanded him on this account, and told him that *Moroseness* was the companion of solitude. But certainly he was naturally an enemy to complaisance; and besides, he had a design to reform the *Syracusans*, who were grown very capricious, dissolute, and licentious. For *Heraclides* began again to oppose him; and being sent for one day by *Dion* to the council, he sent word he would not come there, nor consult otherwise than as a private citizen, and in a publick assembly. Soon after he impeached *Dion*, because he had not demolished the citadel, and because he had hindered the people from opening *Dionysius's* tomb, and throwing out the dead body; he accused him also for sending to *Corinth* for counsellors and assistants in the government, and thereby neglecting and slighting his fellow-citizens. And indeed he had prevailed with some *Corinthians* to come to him, hoping by their means and presence the better to settle that government he intended; for he designed to restrain the unlimited power of the people (which indeed is not a government, but (5), as *Plato* calls it, a shop or warehouse of all sorts of governments) and to establish a constitution upon the *Lacedæmonian* and *Cretan* plan, wherein there would be a mixture of the regal and popular government, and *Aristocracy* would always prevail, and preside in affairs of the greatest importance; for he saw the *Corinthians* were chiefly governed by the nobles, and that the people were but little concerned in publick business. And knowing that *Heraclides* would be his most considerable adversary, and that he was always a turbulent, fickle, and factious man, he listened to who for the same reason, delight alone all are comprehended. It in that sort of government. There is a sort of fair, or publick sale of a man may pick out what form governments, ὥσπερ εἰς παντοπώ- pleaseth him best, because in that λίσιν ἀφικομένην πολιτείαν.

to the advice of those who were for killing him, though he had formerly prevented them from putting that design in execution. Accordingly they broke into his house, and murdered him. His death was much resented by the citizens: but when *Dion* made him a splendid funeral, followed the dead body accompanied with all his soldiers, and pronounced an oration to the people, they were mollified, and forgave him; for they perceived that it would have been impossible to have kept the city quiet, as long as *Dion* and *Heraclides* were competitors in the government.

Dion had a friend called *Callippus*, an *Athenian*, who, as *Plato* says, grew familiar with him, not upon the merit of his learning, but because he was introduced by him into some mysterious ceremonies of their religion, and so contracted an accidental acquaintance. This man was all along with him in the army, and was highly esteemed by him, being the first of his friends who marched by his side into *Syracuse* with a garland upon his head, and having distinguished himself by his courage in every action. He finding that *Dion's* best and most considerable friends were cut off in the war, that *Heraclides* was now dead, and the people without a leader, and that the soldiers had a great kindness for him, formed a most villainous and detestable design of murdering his friend and benefactor, by which he hoped to get the chief command in *Sicily*; and, some say that he was bribed by the enemy with twenty talents to destroy *Dion*. For this purpose he engaged several of the soldiers in a conspiracy against him; and his plot was carried on in a most wicked and artful manner. He daily informed *Dion* of what he heard, or pretended to hear the soldiers say against him; whereby he gained that credit and confidence, that he was allowed by *Dion* to converse privately with whom he would, and talk freely against him in any company, that he might discover who were his secret enemies. By this means *Callippus* in a short time assembled

fembled about him all the seditious and discontented people in the city; and if any one who would not be drawn in informed *Dion* that he had been tampered with, he was not troubled or concerned at it, believing that *Gallippus* did it in compliance with his direction.

While this conspiracy was on foot, a strange and dreadful apparition was seen by *Dion*. As he was sitting one evening very thoughtful in a gallery in his house, hearing a sudden noise, he turned about, and saw at the end of the room (for it was not yet dark) a tall woman, in her countenance and garb like one of the furies as they are represented on a theatre, with a broom in her hand sweeping the floor. Being very much amazed and terrified, he sent for some of his friends, and told them what he had seen, entreating them to stay with him, and keep him company all night; for his mind was quite disordered with fear, and he apprehended that if he were left alone, the spectre would again appear to him; but he saw it no more. A few days after, his only son, who was almost grown up, upon some displeasure he had taken on a childish and frivolous occasion, threw himself headlong from the top of the house, and killed himself.

While *Dion* was under this affliction, *Callippus* still more and more urged on the conspiracy, and spread a rumour among the *Syracusans*, that *Dion* being now childless, was resolved to send for *Dionysius's* son, *Apollocrates*, who was his wife's nephew, and sister's grandson, and to make him his heir and successor. By this time, *Dion*, and his wife and sister began to suspect what he was doing, and were from all hands confirmed in the belief of the plot. *Dion*, as it is probable, being troubled for *Heracles's* murder, which was like to be a stain upon his honour, and a disgrace to the glorious actions of his life, in great anxiety and disquiet declared, he had rather die a thousand times, and open his breast himself to the assassin, than live

not only in fear of his enemies, but in suspicion of his friends.

Callippus seeing the women very inquisitive into this affair, and fearing the event, came to them, utterly denying it with tears in his eyes, and offering to give them whatsoever assurances of his fidelity they desired. They required, that he would take what was called the *Solemn Oath*, which was after this manner: The person who was to take it went into the temple of *Ceres* and *Proserpine*; after the performance of some ceremonies, he was clad in the purple vestment of the Goddess, and holding a lighted torch in his hand, took his oath. *Callippus* did as they required, and forswore the fact. But he showed such contempt for those Goddesses, that he staid till the festival of *Proserpine*, by whom he had sworn, and then committed his intended murder, thinking perhaps that the solemnity of the day could add little to his guilt, as the Goddess would have been in the highest degree offended at his impiety had he murdered *Dion* on any other day, since he himself was the person who initiated him in the sacred mysteries.

There were a great many in the conspiracy; and as *Dion* was at home with several of his friends in the room where he used to entertain them, some of the conspirators surrounded the house without, and others secured the doors and windows. The assassins were *Zacynthians*, who went in to him in their ordinary habit unarmed. They who were without shut the doors and kept all fast. The murderers fell upon him, endeavouring to stifle him, but when that could not be effected, they called for a sword in order to dispatch him; but none durst open the door. There were a great many within with *Dion*; but every one supposing that by giving him up, he should save himself, no man ventured to assist him. When they had waited a good while, at length *Lycon* a *Syracusan* reached a short sword in

(6) This instrument was called *Patane*, instead of which the common people pronounced it *Catane*, to which *Callippus* alluded.

in at the window to one of the *Zacynthians*, who immediately stabbed *Dion*, who like a victim at the altar, was already stunned and in a manner senseless.

After this they confined his sister and wife, who was then big with child. This unhappy woman fell in labour in the prison, and was delivered of a son, whom they both undertook to preserve, having first gained the consent of the guards, which was not difficult, because *Callippus* began already to find himself much embarrassed and distressed.

At first after the murder of *Dion*, he was in a very splendid situation, and had the sole government of *Syracuse* in his hands. Nay, he presumed to write even to the *Athenians*, whom most of all he ought to have dreaded next to the immortal Gods, polluted as he was with so black a murder. But it has been truly observed of that city, *That the good men she breeds are the most excellent, and the bad the most desperately wicked; as the soil of Attica produces the most delicious honey, and the most deadly poison.* *Callippus* did not long continue to bring a reproach on Fortune and the Gods for suffering a man to obtain riches and power by such enormous crimes, but quickly received the punishment he deserved. For going to take *Catana*, he lost *Syracuse*; whereupon they report he said, *He had lost a city, and got a (6) cheese-grater.* Then attempting *Messana* he had most of his men cut off, and among the rest, *Dion's* murderers. When no city in *Sicily* would admit him, but all hated and rejected him, he went into *Italy*, and took *Rhegium*; where being necessitous, and not able to maintain his soldiers, he was killed by *Lep- tines* and *Polyperchon*, and (as it happened) with the same sword with which *Dion* had been assassinated; for it was known by the size, being but short, as the *Spartan* swords commonly are, and by the workmanship which was very curious and elegant. Thus *Callippus* received the reward of his villanies.

When

cluded on this occasion.

D 3

(1) *Livy*

When *Aristomache* and *Arete* were released out of prison, *Icetes*, one of *Dion's* friends, took them to his house, and for a while entertained them with great tenderness and fidelity. Afterwards, however, being persuaded by *Dion's* enemies, he provided a ship, and pretended to send them into *Peloponnesus*, but commanded the sailors, when they came out to sea, to kill them, and throw them over board. Others say, that they and the infant were thrown alive into the sea. This man also escaped not the due recompence of his wickedness; for he was taken by *Timoleon* and put to death; and the *Syracusans*, to revenge *Dion*, slew his two daughters; of which I have discoursed more particularly in the life of *Timoleon*.

MARCUS



MARCUS BRUTUS.

MARCUS BRUTUS was descended from that *Junius Brutus*, to whom the ancient *Romans* erected a statue of brass in the capitol, among the images of their kings, with a drawn sword in his hand, in remembrance of his courage and resolution in expelling the *Tarquins*. But that ancient *Brutus* was of a severe and inflexible nature, (like steel of too hard a temper) and not at all softened by study or education; nay he suffered himself to be so far transported by his enmity to tyrants, that for conspiring with them, he put to death even his own sons. But this *Brutus* whose life we now write, having to the goodness of his disposition joined the improvements of learning and philosophy, and having to his natural sedateness and gentleness added that vigour and activity which is the effect of constant

application to publick business, seems to have been of a temper exactly framed for virtue; insomuch that they who were most his enemies, upon the account of his conspiracy against *Cæsar*, if in that whole affair there was any honourable or generous action done, refer it wholly to *Brutus*, and lay whatever was odious and cruel to the charge of *Cassius*, *Brutus's* relation and friend, but not at all like him in simplicity and integrity of manners. His mother *Servilia* was of the family of *Servilius Abala*, who, when *Spurius Mælius* had excited the people to a sedition, and designed to have made himself King, taking a dagger under his arm, went into the *Forum*, and upon pretence of having some private business with him, (1) came up close to him, and as he bent his head to hear what he had to say, stabbed him with his dagger. This account of his descent by the mother's side, is universally allowed; but as for his father's family, they who for *Cæsar's* murder bore any hatred or ill-will to *Brutus* (2) will not allow his descent from that *Brutus* who expelled the *Tarquins*, there being none of his race left, after the execution of his two sons; but they say that he was a *Plebeian*, descended from one *Brutus*, some great man's steward, and of a mean family; which but very lately was raised to any office or dignity in the commonwealth. But *Posidonius* the philosopher writes, that it is true indeed what history relates, that two of the sons of *Brutus*, who were grown up, were put to death, but that a third, yet an infant, was left alive, from whom the family was propagated down to *Marcus Brutus*; and further, that there were several famous persons of this house in his time, and of his own acquaintance; whose countenances very much resembled the statue of *Junius Brutus*. But of this subject enough. *Cato* the philosopher was brother to *Servilia*, the mother of *Brutus*, and he it was whom of all the *Romans* his nephew most admired, and studied to imitate; and

(1) *Livy* relates this history after a more probable manner, lib. iv. sect. 14. And we are assured by some historians that *Servilius*,

who was at that time General of the horse, slew *Mælius* by order of the Dictator *Quintius Cincinnatus*. This happened near four hundred

he afterwards married his daughter *Porcia*. Of all the sects of the *Greek* philosophers, though there was none of which he had not been a hearer, and in whose doctrines he had not made some proficiency, yet he chiefly esteemed the *Platonists*. He had no great opinion either of the new, or middle academy, but applied himself wholly to the study of the ancient. For this reason he was all his lifetime a great admirer of *Antiochus*, of the city of *Ascalon*, and took his brother *Ariston* into his own house for his friend and companion, a man inferior indeed in learning to many of the philosophers, but in prudence, modesty, and sweetness of temper, equal to the best. As for *Empylus*, whom he himself and his friends often mention in their epistles, as one who lived with *Brutus*, he was an orator, and has left behind him a short but well written history of the death of *Cæsar*, intituled *Brutus*.

In *Latin* he was a good speaker, and had attained such a degree of skill in it, that he acquitted himself well both in haranguing his soldiers, and in pleading causes. In *Greek* he was remarkable for affecting the sententious and short *Laconick* way of speaking; which appears from some passages in his epistles; as when in the beginning of the war he wrote thus to the *Pergamenians*; *I bear you have given Dolabella money; if you gave it willingly, you must own you have injured me; if unwillingly, show it by giving willingly to me.* And another time to the *Samians*: *Your deliberations are hasty, your actions slow; what think ye will be the end?* And of the *Patareans* he writes thus: *The Xanthians, rejecting my kindness, have made their country their grave in the frenzy of their despair; the Patareans, confiding in me, have lost nothing of their former liberty; it is in your option to imitate the prudence of the Patareans, or to suffer the fate of the Xanthians.* And this is the style wherein his most remarkable letters were usually written.

When

hundred years before the murder of *Cæsar*.

(2) Of this number is *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*, who does not de-

ny it out of any prejudice against *Brutus*, but upon the authority of the most accurate historians. *Vid. lib. v.*

(3) This

When he was but a very young man, he accompanied his uncle *Cato* to *Cyprus*, whither he was sent against *Ptolemy*. But as soon as *Ptolemy* had killed himself, *Cato* being detained by some necessary business in the isle of *Rhodes*, sent one of his friends named *Caninius*, to take care of the King's treasure; but afterwards suspecting his fidelity, he wrote to *Brutus* to sail immediately to *Cyprus*, out of *Pamphylia*, where he then stayed to recruit his strength after a fit of sickness. He obeyed his orders, but with great reluctance, both from respect to *Caninius*, who was thrown out of this employment by *Cato* with so much disgrace, and because he esteemed such a commission too mean for him, and not at all becoming a young man addicted to learning. Nevertheless, he executed it with such care and diligence, that he was highly commended by *Cato*; and having turned all the goods of *Ptolemy* into ready money, he brought the greatest part of it with him to *Rome*.

When the state was divided into two factions, when *Pompey* and *Cæsar* had taken up arms against each other, and the whole empire was in confusion, it was generally believed that *Brutus* would have taken *Cæsar*'s side; for his father not long before had been put to death by *Pompey*. But he thinking it his duty to prefer the interest of the publick before his own private resentments, and judging *Pompey*'s to be the better cause, took part with him; though formerly he used not so much as to salute or take any notice of *Pompey*, if he happened to meet him, esteeming it a great crime to have the least conversation with the murderer of his father. But now looking upon him as the head of the commonwealth, he listed himself under his command, and set sail for *Sicily*, in quality of lieutenant to *Sestius*, who had the government of that island. But finding no opportunity there

(3) This passion was no secret, for one day *Cæsar* made her a present of a pearl which cost him near 50,000*l*; and during the civil wars he assigned to her for a trifle a considerable estate, which

had been confiscated, and had been put up by him to publick sale. When every one was surprised to see at how cheap a price it was bought by *Servilia*, *Cicero* said, *Quo melius emptum scilicet*,

there of signalizing himself in any great action, and hearing that *Pompey* and *Cæsar* were encamped near one another, and were preparing for that battle upon which the whole empire depended, he came of his own accord to *Macedonia* to partake in the danger. At his coming, it is said, that *Pompey* was so surprized and pleased, that rising from his chair, in the sight of all his guards, he saluted and embraced him, treating him with as much respect as if he had been his superior. All the time that he was in the camp, excepting that which he spent in *Pompey's* company, he employed in reading and in study, which he did not neglect even the day before the battle of *Pharsalia*. It was the middle of summer, the heat was very great, the camp sustained many inconveniences by being pitched in a marshy ground, and they who carried *Brutus's* tent had stayed a long while before they came. Yet though upon all these accounts he was extremely harassed, and out of order, he forbore anointing himself till towards the middle of the day; and having eaten very sparingly, while the rest were asleep, or taken up with the thoughts of to-morrow's action, he spent his whole time till the evening in writing an epitome of *Polybius*.

It is said, that *Cæsar* had so great a regard for him, that he ordered his commanders by no means to kill *Brutus* in the battle, but to spare him, if possible, and bring him safe to him, if he would willingly surrender himself; but if he made any resistance, to suffer him to escape, rather than to do him any violence. And this he is believed to have done out of tenderness to *Servilia*, the mother of *Brutus*. (3) For *Cæsar* had, it seems, in his youth, been very intimate with her, and she had been passionately in love with him. And considering that *Brutus* was born about that time, in which their love was at the highest, *Cæsar* had some reason to believe that he

atque, tertia deducta est. That you may have a better opinion of the purchase, you are to know that the third is deducted; for it was said that Servilia yielded up to Cæsar

her daughter *Tertia*, that is her third. There is also a sting in the word *deducta*, which is applied to procurers.

he was begot by him. It is said that when some very important affairs relating to the conspiracy of *Catiline*, which had like to have been the destruction of the commonwealth, were debating in the senate, *Cato* and *Cæsar*, who were of opposite sides in the debate, happened to sit near each other. In the midst of their business a little note was delivered to *Cæsar* from without, which he took and read silently to himself. Upon this *Cato* cried out aloud, and accused *Cæsar* of receiving messages and letters from the enemies of the commonwealth. This raised a great disturbance in the senate; wherefore *Cæsar* delivered the note, as he had received it, to *Cato*, who reading it, found it to be a lewd letter from his own sister *Servilia*, and threw it back again to *Cæsar*, with these words, *Take it, you sot*; and then went on with the publick business. So notorious was *Servilia's* love to *Cæsar*.

After the overthrow at *Pharsalia*, when *Pompey* had fled towards the sea, and *Cæsar's* army was storming the camp, *Brutus* escaped privately out of one of the gates, to a marshy place full of water, and covered with reeds; from whence venturing out in the night, he got safe to *Larissa*. From *Larissa* he wrote to *Cæsar*, who expressed a great deal of joy to hear that he was safe, and having sent for him, not only forgave him freely, but kept him with him, and honoured him as highly as any of his friends. When no body could give any certain account which way *Pompey* had taken his flight, *Cæsar* walked for some time alone with *Brutus*, to try to find out what was his opinion; and after some conversation finding his conjectures most probable, he came entirely into his sentiments, and bent his march towards *Ægypt*. But *Pompey*, who had indeed taken that very course, as *Brutus* had conjectured, having reached *Ægypt*, was there murdered.

Brutus had so much power with *Cæsar*, that he reconciled

(4) It does not appear in any author that *Brutus* ever pleaded for the King of *Africa*. But it is certain that he pleaded in defence of King *Deiotarus*. And this gave occasion to that expression of *Cæsar*, concerning *Brutus*, which *Plutarch* mentions in the next

ciled him to his friend *Cassius*; and when he spoke likewise in behalf of the King of *Africa* (4), though many heavy accusations were brought against him, yet by the force of his entreaties, he preserved to him a great part of his kingdom. It is said that at his first opening of the cause *Cæsar* said to his friends, *I know not what this young man intends, but whatever he intends, he intends it vehemently*. For his steady mind, which was not easily moved by entreaties, but was actuated by reason, and the principles of honour and virtue, which way soever it turned itself, moved with great vigour and impetuosity, and generally effected its designs. No flattery could ever prevail with him to listen to unjust petitions; and he reckoned, that to be overcome by the frontless importunities of suitors, though some call it modesty and tenderness of disposition, was the foulest disgrace a great man could suffer. And he used to say, *That he suspected, that they who could deny nothing, had not very honestly employed the flower of their youth*.

Cæsar being about to make an expedition into *Africa* against *Cato* and *Scipio*, committed to *Brutus* the government of *Gallia Cisalpina*, to the great happiness of that province. For while those of other provinces were exposed to the violence and avarice of their governors, and suffered as much oppression, as if they had been slaves and captives, *Brutus* behaved in such a manner to those under his government, that he made them amends for all their former calamities, though he gave the whole praise to *Cæsar*; insomuch that it was a most welcome and pleasant spectacle to *Cæsar*, when in his return he passed through *Italy*, to see the cities that were under *Brutus's* command, and *Brutus* himself studious to do him honour, and most obligingly attending him in his progress.

Several prætorships being vacant, it was all mens opinion, that that of the chief dignity, which is called the prætor-

next sentence. It follows therefore that either this passage in *Plutarch* is corrupted, or that it is a slip of his memory, as has been observed by *Victorius*, and *Crusierius*.

prætorship of the city, would be conferred either upon *Brutus* or *Cassius*; and some say, that there having been some little difference between them upon some former occasion, this competition set them much more at variance; though they were allied, *Cassius* having married *Junia* the sister of *Brutus*. Others say, that this contention was raised between them by *Cæsar's* means, who had privately given each of them such hopes of his favouring their pretensions, as made them break out into this open competition. *Brutus* had only the reputation of his honour and virtue to oppose to the many gallant actions performed by *Cassius* against the *Parthians*. But *Cæsar* having heard each side, and deliberating about the matter, among his friends, said, *Cassius indeed pleads with most justice, but Brutus must have the first prætorship*. Therefore another prætorship was given to *Cassius*; but he was not so much obliged by obtaining this, as he was incensed for the loss of the other. And in all other things *Brutus* partook of *Cæsar's* power as much as he desired; for he might, if he had pleased, been the chief of all his friends, and have had more authority than any of them; but *Cassius's* party drew him off from *Cæsar*, and fixed him in their interest. Indeed he was not yet wholly reconciled to *Cassius*, since that competition which had been between them; but yet he gave ear to *Cassius's* friends, who were perpetually advising him *not to suffer himself to be softened and soothed by Cæsar, but to shun the civilities and favours of a tyrant, which, they said, Cæsar showed him, not out of respect to his virtue, but to unbend his strength, and slacken his spirit and resolution*. Neither was *Cæsar* wholly without suspicion of him, nor were there wanting persons who continually accused *Brutus* to him; but though he feared indeed the high spirit, the great authority, and the many friends that he had, he thought himself secure in his honesty and virtue. When it was told him first, that *Antony* and *Dolabella* were meditating some dangerous enterprize, *It is not, said he, the fat and the sleek men that I fear, but the pale and the lean*; meaning *Brutus* and *Cassius*. Afterwards when some accused *Brutus* to him, and advised him to beware of

of him, laying his hand upon his breast, he said, *What, do you think that Brutus will not wait out the time of this little body?* As if he thought none fit to succeed him in so great power but only *Brutus*. And indeed it seems certain, that *Brutus* might have been the first man in the commonwealth, if he could have had patience but a little time to be second to *Cæsar*; and if he would have suffered his power insensibly to decay after it was come to its highest pitch, and the fame of his great actions to wither and die away by degrees. But *Cassius*, a man of a fierce disposition, and one who out of private malice, rather than love of the publick, hated *Cæsar*, not the tyrant, continually inflamed him and urged him on. And indeed it was said, *That Brutus could not endure the imperial power, but Cassius hated the Emperor.* *Cassius* pretended to have received many injuries from *Cæsar*. Among other things he complained of his having taken his lions which he had procured when he was nominated for *Ædile*, and which he had sent to *Megara*; for *Cæsar* finding them there when that city was taken by *Calanus*, kept them for his own use. It is said that these lions proved very fatal to the *Megarians*; for the moment the city was taken, they broke open their dens, pulled off their chains, and let them loose, that they might put a stop to the impetuosity of the enemy, who were then entering the city; but they, instead of falling upon the enemy turned upon the inhabitants themselves, and as they fled up and down unarmed tore great numbers of them to pieces, so that their very enemies could not behold so miserable a spectacle without horror and compassion. This, some say, was the chief provocation that stirred up *Cassius* to conspire against *Cæsar*; but they are much in the wrong. For *Cassius* had from his youth a natural hatred and rancour against the whole race of tyrants, which he showed when he was but a boy, and went to the same school with *Faustus*, the son of *Sylla*; for when *Faustus* was boasting amongst the boys, and extolling the unlimited authority of his father, *Cassius* rose up, and struck him two or three blows on the face; which when the tutors and relations of *Faustus* designed to enquire into,

into, and to prosecute, *Pompey* forbid them, and sending for both the boys together, examined the matter himself. And *Cassius* then is reported to have said, *Come on, Faustus, speak, if thou darest, before this man these words that provoked me, that I may strike thee again as I did before.* Such was the disposition of *Cassius*.

But *Brutus*, by many persuasions of his familiar friends, and by many expressions that were dropped, and many letters that were written by unknown citizens, was roused up and animated to this undertaking. For under the statue of his ancestor *Brutus*, who overthrew the kingly government, they wrote these words, *O that we had a Brutus now!* and, *O that Brutus were alive!* and *Brutus's* own tribunal, on which he sat as *Prætor*, was filled each morning with such inscriptions as these, *You are asleep, Brutus;* and *You are not a true Brutus.* Now the flatterers of *Cæsar* were the occasion of all this, for among other invidious honours which they contrived for him, they crowned his statues by night, with a design to induce the people to salute him *King* instead of *Dictator*. But the contrary effect happened, as I have more particularly shown in the life of *Cæsar*.

When *Cassius* solicited his friends to engage in this design against *Cæsar*, all readily consented upon condition that *Brutus* would be head of the conspiracy. For their opinion was, that for this enterprize they wanted not hands or resolution, but the reputation and authority of a man, such as he was, to preside at this sacrifice, and by his presence justify the undertaking. They imagined that without him they should go about this action with less spirit, and should lie under greater suspicions when they had done it; because they knew all the world would think, that if the action were just and honourable, *Brutus* would not have refused to engage in it.

Cassius having considered these things with himself, went to *Brutus*, and made him the first visit after their quarrel; and when the compliments of reconciliation were over, he asked him, *If he designed to be present at*

the senate on the calends of March, for it was reported, he said, that Cæsar's friends intended then to move that he might be made King. When Brutus answered, that he would not be there, Cassius replied, But what if they should send for us? It is my business then, said Brutus, not to hold my peace, but strenuously to oppose it, and die before I see the ruin of our liberty. Cassius encouraged by this answer, said, But what Roman will suffer you to die? What, do you not know yourself, Brutus? Or, do you think that those inscriptions that you find upon your tribunal, were put there by weavers and victuallers, and not by the first and most powerful men of Rome? From other Prætors indeed they expect largesses, and shows, and gladiators; but from you they claim, as an hereditary debt, the extirpation of tyranny; they are all ready to suffer any thing on your account, if you will but show yourself such as they think you are, and expect you should be. Having said this he embraced Brutus; and being thus thoroughly reconciled, they parted, and each went to his own friends.

Among those of Pompey's faction there was one Quintus Ligarius, whom Cæsar had pardoned, though accused of having been in arms against him. This man, not feeling so much gratitude for having been forgiven, as indignation against that power which made him need a pardon, hated Cæsar, but was one of Brutus's most intimate friends. Brutus visiting him one day, and finding him sick, O Ligarius, says he, what a time is this to be sick? At which words Ligarius raising himself, and leaning on his elbow, took Brutus by the hand, and said, But, O Brutus, if you are on any design worthy of your self, I am well. From this time they tried the inclinations of all their acquaintance whom they could trust, and communicated the secret to them, and took also into the conspiracy not only their familiar friends, but as many as they believed bold and brave, and despisers of death. For which reason they concealed the plot from Cicero, though they entirely confided in him, and exceedingly loved him, left to his own disposition, which was naturally timorous, adding the wariness and caution of old age, and

weighing every particular, that he might not make one step without the greatest security, he should blunt the edge of their resolution, in a business which required all the dispatch imaginable.

There were also two others, who were companions of *Brutus*, *Statilius* the *Epicurean*, and *Favonius* a follower of *Cato*, whom he left out of the conspiracy, for this reason : as he was discoursing one day with them in a distant manner, and proposing some questions to be disputed of as among philosophers, to try what opinion they were of, *Favonius* declared his judgment to be, that a civil war was worse than the most unjust tyranny; and *Statilius* held, that to bring himself into troubles and danger, upon the account of wicked and foolish men, did not become a man who had any wisdom or discretion. But *Labeo*, who was present, contradicted them both; and *Brutus*, as if it had been an intricate dispute, and difficult to be decided, held his peace for that time; but he afterwards discovered the whole design to *Labeo*, who readily joined in it. They then thought proper to gain the other *Brutus*, surnamed *Albinus*, a man of no great bravery or resolution, but considerable for the number of gladiators which he bred up for the publick shows, and the great confidence *Cæsar* put in him. When *Cassius* and *Labeo* discoursed with him concerning this matter, he gave them no answer : but meeting *Brutus* himself alone, and finding that he was their leader, he readily consented to partake in the action; and the very name of *Brutus* brought many others, and those of the best quality, over to the conspirators; who, though they took no oath of secrecy, nor used any other sacred rite, to assure their fidelity to each other, yet conducted the whole design with such privacy, caution, and silence, that though by prophecies, by wonderful apparitions and prodigies, and by the entrails of victims, the Gods gave warning of the conspiracy, yet could it not be believed.

Now *Brutus* considering that the greatest men of all *Rome* for virtue, birth, or courage, depended wholly upon him, and pondering in his mind all the dangers

they were to encounter, strove as much as possible, when abroad, to keep his uneasiness to himself, and compose his unquiet thoughts; but at home, and especially at night, he was not the same man; sometimes his working care would make him start out of his sleep; and at other times he was so immersed in thought, and so perplexed in his mind, that his wife, who lay by him, could not but take notice that he was full of unusual trouble, and had some dangerous and difficult affair in agitation. *Porcia*, as was said before, was the daughter of *Cato*; and *Brutus*, her cousin-german, had married her very young, though she was a widow, and had a son named *Bibulus* after his father; and there is a little book of his still extant called, *The Memoirs of Brutus*. This *Porcia* being addicted to philosophy, having a great affection for her husband, and being a woman of extraordinary courage and prudence, resolved not to enquire into *Brutus's* secrets, before she had made this trial of her patience and resolution. She turned all her attendants out of her chamber, and taking a little knife, such as they use to cut nails with, she gave herself a deep gash in the thigh, upon which followed a great effusion of blood, and soon after violent pains, and a dangerous fever, occasioned by the anguish of the wound. *Brutus* being extremely afflicted for her, she in the height of all her pain spoke thus to him: *I, Brutus, being the daughter of Cato, was given to you in marriage, not like a concubine, to partake only of your bed and table, but to bear a part in all your good and ill fortune. You indeed have never given me any reason to repent of my marriage; but from me, what evidence of my love, what return can you receive, if I may not share with you in your most hidden griefs, nor be admitted to any of your counsels that require secrecy and fidelity? I know that women seem to be of too weak a nature to be trusted with secrets; but certainly, Brutus, a virtuous education, and conversation with the good and honourable, are of some force to the forming our manners, and strengthening our natural weakness; and I can boast that I am the daughter of Cato, and the wife of Brutus. Yet in these titles I*

would not place an absolute confidence; I have therefore tried myself, and find, that even against pain itself I am invincible. When she had said this, she showed him her wound, and related to him the whole trial that she had made of her own constancy: at which, being astonished, he lifted up his hands to heaven, and begged the assistance of the Gods in his enterprize, that he might show himself a husband worthy of such a wife as Porcia. He then took all proper care to cure her wound and restore her health.

A meeting of the senate being appointed, at which it was generally believed that *Cæsar* would be present, the conspirators agreed to make use of that opportunity; for then they might appear all together without suspicion: and besides they had hopes that all the most considerable men in the commonwealth, who would be then assembled, as soon as the deed was done, would immediately appear for them, and assert the common liberty. The very place too where the senate was to meet, seemed to be, by divine appointment, favourable to their purpose: it was a portico adjoining to the theatre, where there was a hall furnished with seats, in which stood a statue of *Pompey*, erected to him by the commonwealth, when he adorned that part of the city with the porticos and the theatre. To this place the senate was summoned on the ides of *March*; so that some God seemed to them to bring *Cæsar* thither, to revenge upon him the death of *Pompey*.

When the day was come, *Brutus* taking with him a dagger, which none but his wife knew of, went abroad. The rest met together at *Cassius's* house, and conducted his son, who was that day to put on the *Manly Gown*, as it was called, into the *Forum*; and from thence going all to *Pompey's* porch, they waited there till *Cæsar* came to the senate. Here it was chiefly that any one who had known what they had purposed, would have admired the unconcerned temper, and the steady resolution of these men, in so dangerous an undertaking; for many of them being *Prætors*, and by their office obliged to judge and determine causes, heard all who

made

made any application to them, or had any suit depending before them, not only with calmness, as if they were free from all other thoughts, but with the closest attention, and decided with the greatest accuracy and judgment. And when a certain person refused to stand to the award of *Brutus*, and with great clamour and many protestations appealed to *Cæsar*, *Brutus* looking round upon those who were present, said, *Cæsar does not hinder me, nor shall he hinder me, from acting according to the laws.* Yet there were many accidents that disturbed them. The first and chief was, the long stay of *Cæsar*, though the day was far spent, he being detained at home by his wife, and forbidden by the soothsayers to go abroad because of some defect that appeared in his sacrifice. Another was this; a man came up to *Casca*, one of the conspirators, and taking him by the hand, *You concealed,* said he, *the secret from me, but Brutus has told me all.* At which words when *Casca* was surprized, the other said laughing, *How come you to be so rich of a sudden as to stand for the Ædileship?* So near was *Casca* to discovering the secret, being deceived by the ambiguity of the other's discourse. Then *Popilius Læna*, a senator, having saluted *Brutus* and *Cassius* very obligingly, whispered them softly, and said, *My wishes are with you, that you may accomplish what you design; and I advise you to make no delay, for the thing is now no secret.* This said, he went away, and left them in a great consternation, suspecting that the design had taken vent. In the mean while there came one running from *Brutus's* house, and brought him news that his wife was dying. For *Porcia* being extremely disturbed with expectation of this event, and not able to bear her anxiety, could scarce keep herself within doors; and at every little noise or voice she heard, leaping forth, and starting suddenly, like one of the mad priestesses of *Bacchus*, she asked every one that came from the *Forum*, *What Brutus was doing?* and continually sent one messenger after another to enquire. At last, after long expectation, the strength of her body

could hold out no longer; but overcome by the agitation of her thoughts, she fainted away. She had not time to betake herself to her chamber, for as she was sitting in the middle of the house, her spirits suddenly failed, her colour changed, and she lost her senses and speech. At this sight her women shrieked out, and many of the neighbours running to *Brutus's* house, to know what was the matter, a report was soon spread abroad that *Porcia* was dead; but she recovered in a little while, and her attendants took proper care of her. When *Brutus* received this news, he was extremely troubled, nor without reason; yet was he not so possessed by his private grief, as to neglect the publick concern: for now news was brought that *Cæsar* was coming, carried in a litter; for being discouraged by the ill omens that attended his sacrifices, he had determined not to undertake any affairs of importance that day, but to defer them till another time, pretending that he was sick. As soon as he came out of the litter, *Popilius Læna*, he who but a little before had wished *Brutus* good success in his undertaking, coming up to him, discoursed a great while with him, *Cæsar* standing still all the while, and seeming to be very attentive. The conspirators not being able to hear what he said, but guessing, in consequence of the suspicion which they had of *Læna*, that this conference was the discovery of their design, were strangely dejected, and looking upon one another, agreed from each other's countenances, that they should not stay to be taken, but should all kill themselves. And now when *Cassius* and some others were laying their hands upon their daggers under their robes, and were drawing them out, *Brutus* viewing narrowly the looks and gesture of *Læna*, and finding that he was earnestly petitioning, and not accusing, said nothing, because there were many strangers to the conspiracy mingled amongst them, but with a chearful countenance encouraged *Cassius*. And after a little while *Læna* having kissed *Cæsar's* hand, went away, showing plainly, that

that all his discourse was about some particular business relating to himself.

The senate being gone in before to the place where they were to sit, some of the conspirators got close to *Cæsar's* chair, pretending they had some suit to make to him; and *Cassius* turning his face to *Pompey's* statue, is said to have invoked it, as if it had been sensible of his prayers. *Trebonius* in the mean while drew *Antony* towards the door, and kept him in talk without the court. *Cæsar* now entered, and the whole senate rose up to him. As soon as he was sat down, they all crowded round about him, and set *Tullius Cimber*, one of their own number, to intercede in behalf of his brother who was banished; they all joined their prayers with his, and took *Cæsar* by the hand, and kissed his head and his breast. But he at first rejecting their supplications, and afterwards, when he saw they would not desist, violently rising up, *Tullus*, with both hands, took hold of his robe, and pulled it off from his shoulders, and *Casca*, who stood behind him, drawing his dagger, gave him the first, though but a slight wound, near the shoulder. *Cæsar* presently caught hold of the handle of the dagger, and cried out aloud in *Latin*, *Thou villain, Casca, what dost thou mean?* And *Casca* in the mean time called to his brother in *Greek*, bidding him come and help him. *Cæsar* now being wounded by a great many hands, and looking round about him to see if there was any way to escape, as soon as ever he spied *Brutus* with his dagger drawn against him let go *Casca's* hand, and covering his head with his robe, gave up his body to their swords. They so eagerly pressed about him, and so many weapons were aimed at him at once, that the conspirators cut one another; *Brutus* particularly, as he was endeavouring to have his share in the slaughter, received a wound in his hand, and all of them were besmeared with blood.

Cæsar being thus slain, *Brutus* stepped forth into the middle of the senate-house, intending to make a speech, and called back the senators, and encouraged them to

stay; but they were all frightened, and ran away in great disorder, and there was a great confusion and throng about the door, though none pursued or followed; for the conspirators had firmly resolved to kill no body beside *Cæsar*, but to invite all the rest to liberty. It was indeed the opinion of all the others, when they consulted about the execution of their design, that it was necessary to cut off *Antony* with *Cæsar*, looking upon him as an insolent man, a favourer of monarchy, and one who had gained a powerful interest by his conversation and acquaintance in the army. And this they urged the rather, because at that time, to the natural ambition and haughtiness of his temper, there was added the dignity of being Consul and the colleague of *Cæsar*. But *Brutus* opposed this advice, insisting first upon the injustice of it, and afterwards giving them hopes that *Antony* might be induced to change his measures. For he did not think it improbable, that now *Cæsar* was taken off, so honourable a man and such a lover of glory as *Antony*, being inflamed with a noble emulation by their attempt, would lay hold of this occasion to be joint restorer with them of the liberty of his country. Thus *Brutus* saved *Antony's* life; but he in the general consternation put himself into a *Plebeian* habit and fled. *Brutus* and his party betook themselves to the capitol, and in their way showing their hands all bloody, and their naked swords, proclaimed liberty to the people. At first all places were filled with lamentation; and the wild running to and fro, occasioned by the sudden surprize and passion that every one was in, made a great tumult in the city. But no other person being killed, nor any acts of violence committed, the senators and many of the people took courage, and went up to the conspirators in the capitol. *Brutus* made an oration to them very popular, and suitable to the present state of affairs. Therefore when they applauded his speech, and cried out to him to come down, the conspirators took courage, and descended into the *Forum*; the rest were promiscuously mingled with one another; but many of the most eminent quality attended *Brutus*, conducted him

him in the midst of them with great honour from the capitol, and placed him in the *Rostrum*. At the sight of *Brutus*, the people, though they were a confused disorderly rabble, and all disposed to make a tumult, were struck with reverence, and waited to hear what he would say, with great modesty and silence; and when he began to speak, they listened to him with all imaginable attention. But it appeared soon after that they were not at all pleased at the action; for when *Cinna* began to speak, and accuse *Cæsar*, they broke out into a sudden rage, and railed at him in such opprobrious language, that the conspirators thought fit again to withdraw to the capitol; and *Brutus* expecting to be besieged, dismissed the most eminent of those who had accompanied them thither, not thinking it just that they who were not partakers of the fact should share in the danger. But the next day the senate being assembled in the temple of *Tellus*, and *Antony* and *Plancus* and *Cicero* having made orations, to persuade the people to forget what was past, and to be mutually reconciled, it was decreed, that the conspirators should not only be pardoned, but that the Consuls should determine what honours and dignities were proper to be conferred upon them. When this was done, the senate broke up; and *Antony* having sent his son as an hostage to the capitol, *Brutus* and his accomplices came down, and mutual salutations and civilities passed between them. *Antony* invited *Cassius* to supper, *Lepidus* did the same to *Brutus*, and the rest were invited and treated by others who were their acquaintance and friends.

As soon as it was day, the senate assembled again, and ordered thanks to *Antony*, for having stilled the beginning of a civil war. Afterwards *Brutus* and his associates received likewise the thanks of the senate, and had provinces distributed among them. *Crete* was allotted to *Brutus*, *Africa* to *Cassius*, *Asia* to *Trebonius*, *Bithynia* to *Cimber*, and to the other *Brutus* that part of *Gaul* which lies about the *Po*.

After these things they began to consider of *Cæsar's* will, and the ordering of his funeral. *Antony* desired that

that the will might be read, and that the body might not have a private or dishonourable interment, lest that should further exasperate the people. This *Cassius* violently opposed, but *Brutus* yielded to it, in which he seems to have committed a second fault. For as he was to blame before in sparing the life of *Antony*, and in preserving a person who was so violent and formidable an enemy to the conspirators; so now in suffering him to have the management of the funeral, he fell into a total and irrecoverable error. For first, it appearing by the will, that *Cæsar* had bequeathed to every *Roman* citizen seventy-five drachmas, and given to the people his gardens beyond the *Tiber* (where now the temple of *Fortune* stands) the whole city felt a wonderful affection for him, and a passionate regret for the loss of him. And afterwards, when the body was brought into the *Forum*, *Antony*, as the custom was, made a funeral oration in praise of *Cæsar*; and finding the multitude moved with his speech, to stir them up yet further to compassion, he unfolded the bloody garment of *Cæsar*, showed them in how many places it was pierced, and exposed to their view the number of his wounds. Upon this all was in confusion; some cried out to kill the murderers, others (as was formerly done in the case of *Clodius* that seditious demagogue) seized the benches and tables from the shops round about, and heaping them all together, raised a great funeral pile, and having put the body of *Cæsar* upon it, set it on fire. The place wherein this was done, was surrounded with a great many temples and other consecrated buildings, so that they seemed to burn the body in a kind of sacred solemnity. As soon as the fire flamed out, the multitude flocking in, some from one part, and some from another, snatched the brands that were half burnt out of the pile, and ran about the city to fire the houses of the conspirators. But they having beforehand well fortified themselves, escaped the danger.

There was a certain poet, called *Cinna*, not at all concerned in the conspiracy, but on the contrary one of *Cæsar*'s friends. This man dreamed that he was in-
vited

vited to supper by *Cæsar*, and that he refused to go, but that the Emperor entreated, and pressed him to it very earnestly, and at last taking him by the hand led him into a very deep and dark place, whither he was forced against his will to follow, in great consternation and amazement. After this vision he had a fever the most part of the night; nevertheless in the morning hearing that the body of *Cæsar* was to be carried forth to be interred, he was ashamed not to be present at the solemnity; he therefore came abroad, and mingled with the people after they had been thus enraged by the speech of *Antony*. The multitude perceiving him, and taking him not for the *Cinna* that indeed he was, but for him who a little before in a speech to the people had inveighed against *Cæsar*, fell upon him and tore him to pieces. This action more than any thing, except the alteration in *Antony's* conduct, alarmed *Brutus* and his party, so that for their safety they retired from the city, and went to *Antium*, where they staid for some time, with a design to return again as soon as the fury of the people had spent itself and was abated, which they expected would soon happen, considering the inconstant nature of the multitude, which is apt to be carried away with such sudden and impetuous gusts of passion, especially since they had the senate so favourable to them: for though the senate took no notice of those who had torn *Cinna* to pieces, yet they strictly searched for and apprehended those who had assaulted the houses of the conspirators. By this time also the people began to be dissatisfied with *Antony*, who they perceived was setting up a kind of monarchy for himself; and they longed for the return of *Brutus*, whose presence they hoped for at the games, and spectacles, which he, as Prætor, was to exhibit to the publick. But he having intelligence that many of the old soldiers who had born arms under *Cæsar*, by whom they had had lands and colonies given them, lay in wait for him, and by small parties at a time had stolen into the city, would not venture to come himself. However in his absence, there were most magnificent and costly shows exhibited to the people;

for

for having bought up a great number of all sorts of wild beasts, he ordered that not any of them should be given away, or saved, but that they should be all used in those spectacles. He went in person as far as *Naples*, to procure a considerable number of comedians; and hearing of one *Canutius* who was very much admired for his action upon the stage, he wrote to his friends, to use all their entreaties to bring him to *Rome*, for being a *Grecian*, he thought that he ought not to be compelled; he wrote also to *Cicero*, begging him by no means to omit being present at the publick shows.

This was the posture of affairs, when another alteration happened by *Octavius's* arrival at *Rome*. He was son to the sister of *Cæsar*, who adopted him, and left him heir by his will. At the time when *Cæsar* was killed, he was following his studies at *Apollonia*, where he staid expecting to meet *Cæsar*, when he was going on the expedition he had designed against the *Parthians*. But hearing of his death he immediately came to *Rome*; and to ingratiate himself with the people, taking upon himself the name of *Cæsar*, and punctually distributing among the citizens the money that had been left them by the will, he soon got the better of *Antony*; and by his largesses, which he liberally dispersed amongst the soldiers, he gathered together and brought over to his party, a great number of those who had served under *Cæsar*. *Cicero* himself out of the hatred which he bore to *Antony*, sided with *Octavius*; which *Brutus* took so ill, that he upbraided him very sharply in his letters, telling him, *That he perceived Cicero could well enough endure a tyrant, but was afraid that he who hated him should be the man; that in writing and speaking so well of Octavius, he showed that his only aim was to enjoy an easy slavery: but our forefathers, said Brutus, could not brook even gentle masters.* He added further, *That for his own part he had not as yet fully resolved, whether he should make war or remain in peace; but that in one point he was absolutely determined, never to be a slave; that he wondered Cicero should fear the danger of a civil war, and not be much more afraid of a dishonourable and infamous peace, and that he should desire*

no other reward for destroying the tyranny of Antony, than to make Octavius the tyrant. Such was the spirit of Brutus's first letters.

The city being now divided into two factions, some betaking themselves to *Cæsar*, and others to *Antony*, and the soldiers selling themselves, as it were, by auction, and going over to him who would give them most, *Brutus* began to despair of any good event, and resolving to leave *Italy*, passed by land through *Lucania*, and came to *Elea* which is situated on the sea-side. *Porcia* being to return from thence to *Rome*, endeavoured to conceal the grief that oppressed her; but in spite of all her resolution and magnanimity, a picture which she found there accidentally betrayed it. The subject of it was the parting of *Hector* and *Andromache*; he was represented delivering his young son *Astyanax* into her arms, and *Andromache* fixing her eyes upon him. As soon as she saw this piece, the resemblance it bore to her own distress made her burst into tears; and several times a day she walked where that picture hung, to gaze at it, and weep before it. Upon this occasion, when *Acilius*, one of *Brutus*'s friends, repeated out of *Homer* these verses, wherein *Andromache* says,

*Yet while my Hector still survives, I see
My father, mother, brethren, all in thee.* Pope.

Brutus replied with a smile, *But I must not answer Porcia, as Hector did Andromache,*

—*hasten to thy tasks at home,
There guide the spindle, and direct the loom.* Pope.

For though the natural weakness of her body hinders her from acting what only the strength of men can perform, yet she has a mind as valiant, and as active for the good of her country, as we have. This story is in the memoirs of *Brutus*, written by *Bibulus*, the son of *Porcia*.

Brutus took ship there, and sailed to *Athens*; where he was received by the people with great kindness, which they expressed by their loud acclamations, and by the publick honours which were decreed him. He lived

lived there with a particular friend, and was a constant auditor of *Theomnestus* the academick, and *Cratippus* the peripatetick, with whom he was so engaged in philosophical conversations, that he seemed to have laid aside all thoughts of publick business, and to have devoted himself entirely to study. But all this while being unsuspected he was secretly making preparation for war; in order to which he sent *Herostratus* into *Macedonia*, to bring over the commanders that were there to his side; and he himself by his kindness gained the affections of all the young *Romans* who were then students at *Athens*. Of this number was *Cicero's* son, whom he highly extolled, and said, that *whether sleeping or waking, he could not but admire a young man of so great a spirit, and such a bater of tyrants.*

At length he began to act openly; and being informed, that some *Roman* ships laden with money were coming from *Asia*, and that they were commanded by one of his friends, who was a good man, he went and met him near *Carystus*, a city of *Eubæa*. There entering into a conference with him, he requested him to deliver up the ships to him, and made him a very splendid entertainment; for it happened to be *Brutus's* birth-day. As they were drinking and making libations for victory to *Brutus*, and liberty to *Rome*, *Brutus*, to animate them the more, called for a larger bowl. While he was holding it in his hand, he without any apparent occasion pronounced aloud this verse,

Fate and Apollo join'd to work my fall. (5)

Some historians write, that in the last battle which he fought at *Philippi*, the word that he gave to the soldiers was *Apollo*, and from thence conclude, that this exclamation was a presage of his defeat.

Antistius, the commander of these ships, gave him five hundred thousand drachmas of the money that he was conveying to *Italy*. And all the remains of *Pompey's* army, which after their General's defeat wandered about

Thessaly,

(5) This line is part of the speech which *Patroclus* makes just before

Thessaly, chearfully joined with *Brutus*. Beside this he took from *Cinna* five hundred horse whom he was conducting to *Dolabella* in *Asia*. After that he sailed to *Demetrias*, and there seized a great quantity of arms, which had been provided by the command of *Julius Cæsar* for the *Parthian* war, and were now designed to be sent to *Antony*. Then *Macedonia* was delivered into his hands by *Hortensius* the Prætor; and all the kings and potentates round about willingly offered to join with him. When news was brought that *Caius*, the brother of *Antony*, having passed through *Italy*, was marching on to join the forces that *Gabinus* commanded in *Dyrrachium* and *Apollonia*, *Brutus* resolved to prevent him, and to seize them before his arrival; he therefore in all haste moved forwards with as many men as he had about him. His march was very difficult, through rugged places, and in a great snow, but so expeditious, that he had left those who were to bring his provisions a great way behind. And now being very near to *Dyrrachium*, through cold and fatigue he fell into the distemper called *Bulimia*, or violent hunger. This is a disease which seizes both men and cattle, after much labour, and especially in a great snow: whether it is caused by the natural heat, which, when the body is seized with cold, is forced all inwards, and suddenly consumes all the nourishment laid in; or whether a sharp and subtile vapour, which comes from the snow as it dissolves, penetrates the body, and destroys the heat by expelling it through the pores; for the sweatings, which are frequent in this distemper, seem to arise from the heat meeting with the cold, and being quenched by it on the surface of the body. But of this I have discoursed more at large in another place. *Brutus* growing very faint, and there being none in the whole army who had any thing for him to eat, his servants were forced to have recourse to the enemy, and going as far as to the very gates of the city, begged bread of the centinels that were upon duty. As soon as they heard of the distress of *Brutus*, they came themselves,

fore his death to *Hector*, in the sixteenth book of the *Iliad*.

selves, and brought both meat and drink along with them; in return for which act of humanity, *Brutus*, when he took the city, showed great kindness, not to them only, but to all the rest of the inhabitants for their sakes.

Caius Antonius being now arrived at *Apollonia*, summoned all the soldiers that were quartered near that city to join him there; but finding that they nevertheless went all to *Brutus*, and suspecting that even those of *Apollonia* were inclined to the same party, he quitted that city, and came to *Butbrotus*, having first lost three cohorts, which in their march thither were cut to pieces by *Brutus*. After this attempting to make himself master of some posts near *Byllis*, which the enemy had first seized, he was overcome in a set battle by young *Cicero*, to whom *Brutus* gave the command of the army that day, and whose conduct he made use of often, and with great success. *Caius Antonius* was soon after surprised in a marshy place, from whence he could not retire; and *Brutus*, having him in his power, would not suffer his own soldiers to attack him, but encompassing him with his cavalry, gave command that none of the enemy should be killed, because in a little time they would all be on his side; which accordingly came to pass, for they surrendered both themselves and their General: so that *Brutus* had by this time a very considerable army. He showed all marks of honour and esteem to *Caius Antonius* for a long time, nor did he take away any of the ensigns of his dignity, though as some report, he had letters from several persons at *Rome*, and particularly from *Cicero*, advising him to put him to death. But at last *Brutus* perceiving that he began privately to tamper with his officers, and was raising a sedition amongst the soldiers, put him aboard a ship, and kept him close prisoner. In the mean time, the soldiers who had been corrupted by him were retired to *Apollonia*, from whence they sent *Brutus* word, that if he would come thither to them they would return to their duty. He answered, That this was not the custom of the Romans; but that it became those who had offended to come themselves

themselves to their General, and beg forgiveness of their crimes; which they did, and accordingly received their pardon.

As he was preparing to pass into *Asia*, there was an account brought to him of the alteration that had happened at *Rome*, where the young *Cæsar* assisted by the senate, in opposition to *Antony*, was got into great power, and having now driven his competitor out of *Italy*, began himself to be very formidable, suing for the Consulship contrary to law, and maintaining a great army, of which the commonwealth had no need. At length perceiving that the senate, dissatisfied with his proceedings, began to cast their eyes abroad upon *Brutus*, and decreed and confirmed the government of several provinces to him, he was in some apprehension. Therefore dispatching messengers to *Antony*, he desired that there might be a reconciliation, and a strict friendship between them. Then drawing all his forces about the city he obtained the Consulship, though he was yet but a boy, being only in his twentieth year, as he himself writes in his commentaries. At his first entrance upon the Consulship he immediately ordered a judicial process to be commenced against *Brutus* and his accomplices, for having murdered the greatest man, and the highest magistrate of *Rome*, without being heard or condemned; and appointed *Lucius Cornificius* to accuse *Brutus*, and *Marcus Agrippa* to accuse *Cassius*; and as they did not appear, the judges were forced to pass sentence and condemn them both. It is reported, that when the crier (as the custom was) with a loud voice cited *Brutus* to appear, the people could not suppress their sighs, and those of the best quality hung down their heads in silence. *Publius Silicius* was seen to burst into tears, which was the cause that not long after he was put down in the list of those who were proscribed.

The *Triumviri*, *Cæsar*, *Antony* and *Lepidus*, being perfectly reconciled, shared the provinces among themselves, and made up that list or proscription of two hundred *Roman* citizens, who had a price set on their heads, and were doomed to die. *Cicero* was one of those

who perished on this occasion. This news being brought to *Brutus* in *Macedonia*, he was forced to send orders to *Hortensius*, to kill *Caius Antonius*, in revenge of the death of *Cicero* his friend, and the other *Brutus* his kinsman, who also was proscribed and slain. Upon this account it was that *Antony*, having afterwards taken *Hortensius* in the battle of *Philippi*, slew him upon his brother's tomb. *Brutus* says that he was even more ashamed for the cause of *Cicero's* death, than grieved for the misfortune of it, and could not help accusing his friends at *Rome*, who were slaves more through their own fault, than that of their tyrants, and who could themselves see, and yet suffer those things, which even to hear related, ought to have been insupportable.

Brutus having caused his army, which was already very considerable, to pass into *Asia*, ordered a fleet to be got ready in *Bitbynia* and at *Cyzicum*. In the mean time as he marched on by land, he regulated the affairs of all the cities, and gave audience to the princes of the countries through which he passed. He sent word to *Cassius* also in *Syria* to come to him, and leave his intended journey into *Ægypt*, telling him, That they were not wandering about and collecting forces to gain an empire to themselves by the destruction of the tyrants, but to deliver their country; that they ought to remember what they had undertaken, and persevering in their first intentions, not remove too far from *Italy*, but make what haste they could thither, and endeavour to relieve their fellow-citizens.

Cassius obeyed his summons, and set out to join him. At the same time *Brutus* went to meet him, and their first interview was at *Smyrna*. This was the first time they had seen one another since they parted at the *Piræus* in *Athens*, from whence one set out for *Syria*, and the other for *Macedonia*. The forces that each of them had got together gave them great joy, and rendered them very confident of success. For whereas when they left *Italy* they were forced in a manner to fly from it like despicable exiles, without money, without arms, without a ship, a soldier, or city to rely on, they were now notwithstanding in a short time met together,

so well furnished with shipping and money, and an army both of horse and foot, that they were in a condition to contend for the empire of *Rome*. *Cassius* was desirous to show as much respect to *Brutus*, as *Brutus* did to him: but *Brutus* still prevented him, for the most part coming to him, both because he was the elder man, and of a more weakly constitution than himself. Men generally reckoned *Cassius* a very expert soldier, but of a hot and passionate disposition, and one who desired to command rather by fear than love; though on the other side among his familiar acquaintance he indulged himself in mirth and railery even to excess. But *Brutus*, for the sake of his virtue, was esteemed by the people, beloved by his friends, admired by all good men, and not hated even by his enemies: for he was of an extraordinary mild nature, of great magnanimity, not to be overpowered by anger, avarice, or the love of pleasure, steady and inflexible in his opinion, and zealous for whatever he thought just and honourable. And that which gained him the greatest credit and love among the people, was their opinion of his sincerity and integrity in all his undertakings. Whereas no man ever imagined that even *Pompey* the Great, if he had overcome *Cæsar*, would have submitted his power to the laws, but would have retained the sovereign authority in his own hands under the specious name of Consul or Dictator, or some other mild and more popular title, with which he would have soothed and amused the people. As for *Cassius*, a man of a violent and cholerick temper, and who was often carried by his covetousness beyond the bounds of justice, they well knew that he fought and travelled and exposed himself to danger, rather to obtain dominion to himself, than liberty to the people. And as for the former disturbers of the peace of *Rome*, whether a *Cinna*, a *Marius*, or a *Carbo*, it is manifest that they having set their country as a stake for him that should win, did almost own in express terms, that they fought for empire. But even the enemies of *Brutus* cannot lay this accusation to his charge: nay, many have heard *Antony* himself say, *That*

Brutus was the only man who conspired against Cæsar out of a sense of the glory and justice of the action; but that all the rest were actuated by malice and envy. And it is plain, that Brutus (by what he writes himself) did not so much rely upon his forces, as upon his own virtue: for thus he speaks in his epistle to Atticus, immediately before he was to engage with the enemy; *That his affairs were in the most fortunate situation that he could wish; for that either he should overcome, and restore liberty to the people of Rome, or die, and be himself free from slavery; that all things else were fixed and certain, and that only one thing still remained doubtful, which was whether they were to live or die free men.* He adds further, *That Mark Antony had received a just punishment for his folly, who when he might have been numbered with the Bruti, Cassii, and Catos, chose rather to be the underling of Octavius; and that if they were not both defeated in the ensuing battle, they would very soon fall out with one another.* And in this he appears to have been a true prophet.

While they were at Smyrna, Brutus desired Cassius to let him have part of the great treasure that he had collected, because all his own was expended in furnishing out such a fleet of ships as was sufficient to give them the command of the sea. But the friends of Cassius dissuaded him from this: for, said they, *it is not just that the money which you have saved with so much parsimony, and got with so much envy, should be given to him, to be disposed of in making himself popular, and gaining the favour of the soldiers.* Notwithstanding which Cassius gave him a third part of all that he had; and then they parted each to their several commands. Cassius having taken Rhodes, behaved there with great severity; though at his first entrance, when some had called him their King and Master, he answered, *that he was neither King nor Master, but the destroyer of him who would have been their King and master.* Brutus, on the other part sent to the Lycians, to demand from them a supply of money and men; but Naucrates an orator, persuaded the cities to rebel; and some of the inhabitants possessed themselves of several hills, with a design to hinder Brutus's passage. Brutus, at first, sent out

out a party of horse, which surprizing them at dinner, killed six hundred of them; and afterwards, having taken all their small towns and villages round about, he set all the prisoners free without ransom, hoping to win the whole nation by his clemency. But they continued obstinate, being enraged for what they had suffered, and despising his generosity and humanity. At last having forced the most warlike of them into the city of *Xanthus*, he besieged them there. There was a river which ran by the town; and several endeavoured to make their escape by swimming and diving; but they were taken by nets let down for that purpose, which had little bells at the top, to give notice when any were taken in them. The *Xanthians* after that made a sally in the night, and seizing several of the battering engines, set them on fire; but being soon perceived by the *Romans*, they were beaten back to their wall; and there being a very violent wind, it drove the flames to the battlements of the city, so that several of the adjoining houses took fire. *Brutus*, fearing lest the whole city should be destroyed, commanded his own soldiers to assist the citizens, and to quench it. But the *Lycians* were on a sudden possessed with a strange and incredible despair, such a frenzy as cannot be better expressed, than by calling it a passionare desire of death; for both women and children, freemen and slaves, persons of all ages, and of all conditions, strove to force away the soldiers, who came in to their assistance, from the walls; and themselves gathering together reeds, and wood, and other combustible matter, spread the fire over the whole city, feeding it with whatever fuel they could get, and by all possible means exciting its fury; so that the flame having dispersed itself, and encircled the whole city, blazed out in a most terrible manner. *Brutus* was extremely afflicted at their calamity, and getting on horseback, rode round the walls, being earnestly desirous to preserve them; and stretching forth his hands to the *Xanthians*, he begged of them to spare themselves, and save their town. But instead of regarding his entreaties, they used every method to destroy themselves. Some, not

only men and women, but even little children, with hideous outcries leaped into the fire; others threw themselves headlong from the walls; others fell upon their parent's swords, opening their breasts, and desiring to be slain.

When almost the whole city was reduced to ashes there was found a woman who had hanged herself with her young child fastened to her neck, and the torch in her hand, with which she had set fire to her own house. This was so tragical an object, that *Brutus* could not endure to see it, but wept when he heard the account of it, and proclaimed a reward to any soldier that could save a *Xanthian*. It is said, that an hundred and fifty only were preserved, and even they against their will. Thus the *Xanthians*, as if fate had determined certain stated periods for their destruction, after a long course of years, by their desperate courage renewed the calamity of their forefathers, who after the same manner in the *Persian* war had burned their city, and destroyed themselves.

Brutus, after this, finding the *Patareans* resolved to make resistance, and defend their city against him, was very unwilling to besiege it, and was in great perplexity, fearing lest the same frenzy might seize them too. But having with him some of their women whom he had taken captives, he dismissed them all without any ransom; and they returning to their husbands and fathers, who were men of the greatest quality, extolled the moderation, temperance, and justice of *Brutus*, and persuaded them to submit, and put their city into his hands. From this time, all the cities round about surrendered, and put themselves into his power, and found that his clemency and humanity surpassed even their hopes. For though *Cassius* at the same time had compelled every *Rhodian* to bring in all the silver and gold he was master of; by which means he raised a sum of eight thousand talents, and beside that, condemned the publick to pay the sum of five hundred talents more, *Brutus* took only a hundred and fifty talents from the *Lycians*, and without doing them any other injury, departed from thence with his army to *Ionia*.

Through

Through the whole course of this expedition, *Brutus* did many memorable acts of justice, in dispensing rewards and punishments to such as had deserved either. One of these I will relate, because he himself, and every honest *Roman*, was in a particular manner pleased with it. When *Pompey* the Great, being overthrown by *Cæsar*, had fled to *Ægypt*, and landed near *Pelusium*, the tutors and ministers of the young King consulted among themselves what was fit to be done on that occasion. But they did not all agree in the same opinion; some being for receiving him, others for driving him from *Ægypt*. But *Theodotus*, a *Cbian* by birth, and a mercenary teacher of rhetoric, then attending upon the King, and, for want of better men, being admitted into the council, undertook to convince them, that both parties were in the wrong, those whose advice was to receive *Pompey*, and those who were of opinion that he should be sent away; that in their present case, the best way was to seize him, and to kill him; and he ended his speech with the proverb, *That dead men do not bite*. The council agreed to his opinion, and *Pompey* the Great afforded a singular example of incredible and unforeseen events, falling a victim to the rhetoric and eloquence of *Theodotus*, as that sophister himself afterwards boasted. Not long after, when *Cæsar* came to *Ægypt*, some of the murderers received their just reward, and were put to death as they deserved. But *Theodotus*, though he had gained from fortune a little time for a poor despicable and wandering life, yet could not conceal himself from *Brutus*, as he passed through *Asia*; but being seized by him and executed, became more memorable by his death than from any transaction in the whole course of his life.

About this time *Brutus* sent word to *Cassius* to come to him at *Sardis*, and when he was on his journey, went with his friends to meet him; and the whole army being drawn up, saluted each of them with the name of *Imperator*. Now (as it usually happens in business of great moment, wherein many friends, and many commanders are engaged) several mutual complaints and

accusations passed between *Brutus* and *Cassius*. They resolved therefore before they entered upon any other business, immediately to withdraw into some private apartment; where the door being shut, and they two alone, they began first to expostulate, then to dispute warmly, and accuse each other; and at last they were so transported with passion, that they burst into tears, and uttered the severest reproaches. Their friends, who stood without, were amazed, hearing them speak so loud and with so much anger, and feared lest some mischief might follow, but yet durst not interrupt them, having been commanded not to enter the room. But *Marcus Favonius*, one who was a zealous admirer of *Cato*, and whose philosophy seemed rather to proceed from wild and frantick passion, than the calm dictates of reason, attempted to enter. He was at first hindered by the attendants; but it was a hard matter to stop *Favonius*, where-ever his impetuosity hurried him; for he was fierce and violent in all his behaviour: and though he was a senator, yet thinking that one of the least of his excellencies, he valued himself more upon a sort of *Cynical* liberty of speaking what he pleased; which sometimes was diverting enough to those who could bear with his impertinent buffoonery. This *Favonius* breaking by force through those who kept the doors, entered into the chamber, and in a theatrical tone pronounced the verses which *Homer* puts in the mouth of *Nestor*, and which begin thus,

Be ruled, for I am elder than you both.

This made *Cassius* laugh; but *Brutus* thrust him out, calling him a *very dog and counterfeit Cynick*; however, for the present this put an end to their dispute, and they both parted. *Cassius* made an entertainment that night, and *Brutus* invited his friends thither; when they were sat down, *Favonius* having bathed came in among them; *Brutus* called out aloud, and told him, he was not invited, and bid him go to the lower end of the table: but he violently thrust himself in, and sat down in the middle. The entertainment was seasoned with pleasant

fant and learned conversation. The following day, upon the accusation of the *Sardians*, *Brutus* publicly disgraced and condemned *Lucius Pella* one who had been *Prætor*, and had been employed in offices of trust by himself, for having embezzled the publick money. This action did not a little vex *Cassius*; for, but a few days before, two of his own friends being accused of the same crime, he only in private admonished them, but in publick absolved them, and continued them in their office. Upon this occasion he accused *Brutus* of being too rigorously just at a time which required them to use lenity and forbearance. In answer to this, *Brutus* bid him *remember the ides of March, the day when they killed Cæsar, who himself did neither plunder and barrafs all mankind, but was only the support of such as did.* He bid him consider, *that if there was any colour for the neglect of justice, it had been better to have suffered the injustice of Cæsar's friends, than to allow impunity to their own; for then, said he, we could have been accused of cowardice only; whereas now after all our toils and dangers we shall incur the reproach of injustice.* Such were the principles of *Brutus*.

About the time when they had designed to pass out of *Asia* into *Europe*, it is said, that a wonderful apparition was seen by *Brutus*. He was naturally of a watchful constitution, and being used to great moderation in his diet, and having perpetual employment, he allowed but a very small portion of time for sleep. He never slept in the day-time, and in the night then only when all his business was finished, and when every one else being gone to rest, he had no body left to discourse with him. But at this time the war being begun, having the whole state of it to consider, and being very solicitous about the event, he only slumbered for a little while after supper, and spent all the rest of the night in managing his most urgent affairs; which if he had dispatched in time, he employed himself in reading, till the third watch; at which time the centurions and tribunes used to come to him for orders. Thus one night, just before he left *Asia*, he was sitting very late all alone in his tent, with a dim light burning by him, all

the camp being hushed and silent. As he was musing with himself he thought he heard somebody enter, and turning his eye to the door, he saw a strange and terrible appearance of a hideous spectre standing silently by his side. Brutus boldly asked it, *What art thou? Man or God? And wherefore dost thou come to me?* The spirit answered, *I am thy evil Genius, Brutus: Thou shalt see me at Philippi.* To which Brutus, not at all disturbed, replied, *Then I will see thee there?*

As soon as the apparition vanished, he called his servants to him, who all told him, that they had neither heard any voice, nor seen any vision. He continued watching till the morning; and then went to Cassius, and related to him the apparition he had seen. He, who was a follower of *Epicurus*, and often used to dispute with Brutus concerning matters of this nature, answered him thus; Brutus, *It is the opinion of our sect, that not every thing that we feel or see is real; but that our senses are very uncertain and treacherous; and the imagination which is more quick and subtile, turns and varies our sensible impressions into all manner of forms, and produces ideas which have no real object existing, as readily as we imprint any figure upon wax; for the soul of man, having in itself both that which forms, and that which is formed, can easily combine and diversify these impressions at its pleasure. This is evident from the sudden changes of our dreams, in which the imagination upon very slight grounds, represents to us all the various passions of the soul and forms of external things; for it is the nature of the mind to be in perpetual motion, and that motion is our imagination and thought. But beside this, in your case, the body being spent with continual labour and care, naturally disturbs and unsettles the mind. But that there should be any such thing as Dæmons or Spirits, or if there were, that they should have a human shape, or voice, or any power that can affect us, is altogether improbable; though I confess I could wish that there were such Beings, that we might not rely upon our arms only, and our horses, and our numerous fleet, but on the assistance of the Gods also, in this our most sacred and honourable attempt.* With such discourses as these, Cassius settled and composed the mind of Brutus.

As

As soon as the army began to march, two eagles flew down, and lighted on the two first ensigns, and continually followed the soldiers, and were fed by them till they came to *Philippi*; and there, the day before the fight, they both flew away. *Brutus* had already reduced most of the nations in these parts, but he marched on as far as the sea-coast over-against *Tbasus*, that if there were any city, or man of power, that yet stood out, he might force them all to subjection. Here *Norbanus* was encamped, in the straits, near *Symbolum*. Him they surrounded in such a manner, that they forced him to dislodge and quit the place; and *Norbanus* narrowly escaped losing his whole army, *Cæsar*, by reason of his sickness being left behind; for he had certainly been lost, had not *Antony* arrived to his relief with such wonderful expedition, that *Brutus* could not believe he was come. *Cæsar* came up to the army ten days after. *Brutus* was encamped over-against him, and *Cassius* over-against *Antony*. The space between the two armies is called by the *Romans*, *The Plains of Philippi*. Never did two such numerous armies of *Romans* appear together ready to engage each other. The army of *Brutus* was somewhat less in number than that of *Cæsar*; but in the splendour of their arms, and richness of their equipage, it very far exceeded it; for most of their arms were of gold and silver, which *Brutus* had lavishly bestowed among them. For though in other things *Brutus* had accustomed his commanders to use all frugality and moderation, yet he thought that the riches which soldiers carried about them in their hands, and on their bodies, would add to the spirit of the ambitious, and make the covetous fight the more valiantly to preserve their arms, which were their principal wealth.

Cæsar made a lustration of his army within his trenches, and distributed only a little corn, and but five drachmas to each soldier for the sacrifice. But *Brutus*, to show his contempt of this poverty, or meanness of spirit in *Cæsar*, first, as the custom was, made a general lustration of his army in the open field, and then distributed a great number of beasts for sacrifice

to

to every cohort, and fifty drachmas to every soldier: so that in the love of his soldiers, and their readiness to fight for him, *Brutus* had much the advantage of *Cæsar*. At the time of lustration, it is reported, that an unlucky omen happened to *Cassius*; for one of his officers presenting him with a garland that he was to wear at the sacrifice, gave it him with the inside outward. It is also said, that some time before, at a certain solemn procession, the golden image of victory, which was carried before *Cassius*, fell down, the person who bore it happening to stumble. Beside this, there appeared many birds of prey daily about the camp; and several swarms of bees were seen in a place within the trenches, which place the soothsayers ordered to be shut out from the camp, to remove that superstitious fear which insensibly began to seize even *Cassius* himself, in spite of his *Epicurean* philosophy, but had wholly infected and subdued the soldiers. For this reason *Cassius* was very unwilling to put all to the hazard of a present battle, but advised rather to protract the war, considering that they were stronger in money and provisions, but in number of men inferior. But *Brutus*, on the contrary, was still, as formerly, desirous to come with all speed to the decision of a battle; that so he might either restore his country to her liberty, or else deliver from their misery all those men who were harassed with the expences, troubles and dangers of the war. And finding also that his cavalry in several skirmishes had the better, he was the more encouraged and resolved: and some of the soldiers having deserted to the enemy, and others beginning to accuse and suspect one another, many of *Cassius's* friends in the council came over to the opinion of *Brutus*. But there was one of *Brutus's* party, named *Atellius*, who opposed his resolution, advising rather that they should tarry till the next winter. And when *Brutus* asked him, *In how much better a condition he hoped to be a year after?* His answer was, *If I gain nothing else, yet I shall live so much the longer.* *Cassius* was much displeased at this answer,

as

as were all the officers present. It was therefore resolved to give battle the next day.

Brutus that night showed himself very chearful and full of hope; and having passed the time of supper in philosophical conversation, he afterwards went to rest. But *Messala* says, that *Cassius* supped privately with a few of his nearest acquaintance; and that he appeared thoughtful and silent, contrary to his natural disposition. After supper he took him by the hand, and pressing it close as his custom was, in token of his friendship, he said to him in Greek, *Bear witness for me, Messala, that I am brought into the same necessity, as Pompey the Great was before me, of hazarding the liberty of my country upon one battle. Yet I am not discouraged, relying on our good fortune, which we ought not to mistrust, though we have taken an imprudent resolution.* These, as *Messala* says, were the last words that *Cassius* spoke before he bade him farewell; and he then invited *Cassius* to sup with him the next day, it being his birth-day.

The next morning as soon as it was light, the scarlet robe, which was the signal of battle, was hung out in the camps of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, and they themselves met in the middle space between their two armies. There *Cassius* spoke thus to *Brutus*; *The Gods grant, O Brutus, that we may now overcome, and pass the rest of our days together in repose and prosperity. But since the greatest of human concerns are the most uncertain, and since it will be very difficult for us ever to see one another again, if the event of the battle should be unfortunate, tell me, what is your resolution concerning flight and death?* *Brutus* answered, *When I was young, Cassius, and unexperienced, I was led, I know not how, into an opinion of philosophy, which made me accuse Cato for killing himself, and represent that action as contrary both to piety and true-courage, which forbid us to desert the post in which providence has placed us, and to fly from the calamities of life instead of bearing them with fortitude. But the situation I am in at present has made me alter my opinion; so that if heaven shall not dispose what we now undertake according to our wishes, I*
am

am resolved not to try the event of new hopes and fresh preparations, but will die contented with my fortune. For I gave up my life to the service of my country on the ides of March; in recompence of which I have ever since lived with liberty and honour. Cassius at these words smiled, and embracing Brutus, said, *With these resolutions let us march against the enemy; for either we ourselves shall conquer, or we shall have no cause to fear those who do.*

After this they discoursed among their friends about the ordering of the battle: and Brutus desired of Cassius, that he might command the right wing, though it was thought a post more fit for Cassius, because of his age, and his experience: yet even in this Cassius complied with Brutus, and placed Messala with the most valiant of all his legions, in the same wing. Brutus immediately drew out his cavalry, magnificently equipped, and without loss of time brought up the foot after them.

Antony's soldiers were at this time digging a trench from the marsh by which they were encamped, to cut off Cassius's passage to the sea. Caesar was at a distance in his tent, not being able to be present himself, by reason of his sickness. And his soldiers not expecting that the enemy would come to a set battle, but only make some excursions with their darts and light arms to disturb those who were at work, and not taking notice of them when they were coming directly upon them, were amazed when they heard the confused outcry that came from the trenches. In the mean while Brutus sent to all the commanders tickets, in which was the word of battle; and himself riding through the ranks, exhorted his soldiers to do their duty. There were but few of them who had patience to stay for the word, the greatest part, before it could be given, running with loud shouts upon the enemy. This precipitation caused a great confusion in the army, and the legions were separated one from another: that of Messala first, and afterwards those which were nearest to him, went beyond the left wing of Caesar; and without doing much more than putting some of the furthest ranks

ranks in disorder, and killing a few of their men, they passed on and fell directly into *Cæsar's* camp. *Octavius* himself, as he says in his own commentaries, had but just before been conveyed away, upon the persuasion of *Artorius*, one of his friends, who had dreamt that he saw a vision, which commanded *Cæsar* to be carried out of the camp. This made it believed for some time that he was slain; for the soldiers had pierced his litter, which was left empty, in many places with their darts and spears. There was a great slaughter in the camp, and two thousand *Lacedæmonians* who were newly come to the assistance of *Cæsar*, were cut off. The rest of the army that had not gone round by the left wing of *Cæsar*, but had engaged his front, easily overthrew them, as they were in a great consternation, and cut in pieces three legions; and in the ardour of victory, entered the camp with the fugitives, *Brutus* himself being among them. But the conquerors taking the advantage of what was unperceived by the conquerors, fell with great fury upon the enemy, whose flank was left open and unguarded by the separation of the right wing, which had engaged too far in the pursuit; but notwithstanding all their efforts, they could make no impression upon the main body, which received them with great courage and resolution: however they soon routed the left wing, as well by reason of the disorder in which *Cassius's* men were, as from their ignorance of what had passed in the right under the command of *Brutus*; and pursuing them close they entered with them into their camp, which they pillaged and destroyed, though neither of their Generals were present. For *Antony*, as they say, to avoid the fury of the first onset, had retired into the marsh that was hard by; and *Cæsar*, who by reason of his sickness had been conveyed out of the camp, was no where to be found. And some of the soldiers presented themselves to *Brutus*, and told him that they had killed *Cæsar*, in confirmation of which they showed him their swords all bloody, and described to him his age and person.

The

The main body of *Brutus's* army had routed all those who opposed them, so that he was evidently conqueror on his side at the same time that *Cassius* was vanquished on the other. And this one mistake was the ruin of their affairs, that *Brutus* did not come to the relief of *Cassius*, thinking that he, as well as himself, was conqueror; and that *Cassius* did not expect the relief of *Brutus*, thinking that he too was overcome. For a proof that the victory was on *Brutus's* side, *Messala* urges his taking of three eagles, and many ensigns of the enemy, without losing any of his own. *Brutus* now returning from the pursuit, after having destroyed *Cesar's* camp, wondered that he could not see the tent of *Cassius* appearing high above the rest, as usual, nor any of the others round about it. For they were most of them overturned, and destroyed by the enemy upon their first entrance into the camp. But some who had a better sight than the rest, told *Brutus* that they saw a great many shining helmets and silver targets moving to and fro in *Cassius's* camp; and they thought, that by their number and their armour, they could not be those they had left to guard the camp, but yet, that there did not appear so great a number of dead bodies thereabouts, as it was probable there would have been after the defeat of so many legions. This first made *Brutus* suspect *Cassius's* misfortune; and leaving a sufficient guard in the enemies camp, he called back those who were in the pursuit, rallied them together, and led them to the relief of *Cassius*, whose situation was this. He was much displeased at the first onset that *Brutus's* soldiers made without the word of battle, or command to charge. Then, after they had overcome, he was as much concerned to see them all eagerly bent upon plunder, and neglecting to surround and entirely to defeat the enemy. Beside this, by his own slow and dilatory conduct, and a want of activity and prudent attention, he was hemmed in by the right wing of the enemy, upon which all his cavalry quitted their station and fled immediately towards the sea; the foot also began to give way, which he perceiving, laboured as
much

much as ever he could to hinder their flight, and bring them back ; and snatching an ensign out of the hand of one that fled, he stuck it at his feet, though he could hardly keep even his own prætorian band together : so that at last he was forced to fly with a few about him to a little hill that over-looked all the plain. But he himself being short-sighted, discovered nothing, only the destruction of his camp, and even that with much difficulty ; but they who were with him saw a great body of horse, sent by *Brutus*, moving towards him. *Cassius* believed these to be a party of the enemy, sent in pursuit of him. However, he ordered *Titinius*, one of those who attended him, to go and get more certain intelligence. *Brutus's* men saw him coming ; and as soon as they discovered that it was *Cassius's* faithful friend, they shouted for joy ; those of them who were his more familiar acquaintance, alighting from their horses, saluted and embraced him ; and the rest rode round about him in great triumph and clashing their arms through their excess of gladness at the sight of him. But this proved fatal to *Cassius*, who concluded that they were the enemy who had thus surrounded *Titinius*, and made him their prisoner. Hereupon he cried out, *Through too much fondness for life, I have lived to see my friend taken by the enemy before my face.* When he had said this he retired into an empty tent, taking with him only *Pindarus*, one of his freed men, whom he had reserved for such an occasion ever since the unhappy battle against the *Parthians*, where *Crassus* was slain. He escaped that misfortune ; but now wrapping his robe about his head, he laid his neck bare, and held it forth to *Pindarus*, commanding him to cut off his head ; for his head was found lying severed from his body. But no man ever saw *Pindarus* afterwards ; from which some suspected, that he had killed his master without his command. Soon after, it was perceived who the horsemen were, and *Titinius* crowned with garlands came towards *Cassius*. But as soon as he understood, by the cries and lamentations of his afflicted friends, the unfortunate error and death of his

General, he drew his sword, and having severely reproached and upbraided himself for his tardiness and negligence that had caused it, he slew himself. *Brutus*, as soon as he was assured of the defeat of *Cassius*, made haste to him, but heard nothing of his death, till he came near his camp. Then having lamented over his body, and called him, *The last of the Romans*, intimating, that it was impossible that the city should ever produce another man of so great a spirit, he sent away the body to be buried at *Thasus*, lest his funeral being celebrated within the camp might possibly breed some confusion. He then gathered the soldiers together, and comforted them; and seeing them destitute of all things necessary, he promised to every man two thousand drachmas, in recompence of what they had lost. They at these words took courage, and were astonished at the magnificence of the gift, and waited upon him at his departure with shouts and acclamations, extolling him as the only General of all the four who was not overcome in the battle. And indeed the event proved that it was not without reason he believed he should conquer; for with a few legions he overthrew all that resisted him; and if all his soldiers had fought, and most of them had not passed beyond the enemy in pursuit of the plunder, it is very likely that he had utterly defeated them all. There fell on his side eight thousand men, reckoning the servants of the army, whom *Brutus* called (6) *Briges*. And *Messala* says that he thinks there were slain on the other side above twice that number; for which reason they were more out of heart than *Brutus*, till a servant of *Cassius*, named *Demetrius*, came in the evening to *Antony*, and brought to him his master's robe and sword which he had taken from his dead body. At the sight of these they were so encouraged, that as soon as it was morning they drew out their whole force into the field, and stood in battle array against *Brutus*. But *Brutus* found both his camps

(6) *Briges* is a corruption of *Phryges*, *Phrygians*. Those barbarous nations usually supplied that sort of servants, who followed the armies.

in a wavering and hazardous state. His own being filled with prisoners, required a very strong guard; and the army of *Cassius* was much discontented at the change of their General; besides, they who had been beaten were seized with a secret envy and indignation against those who had conquered; wherefore he thought it convenient to draw up his army, but he determined not to fight.

All the slaves that were taken prisoners giving him cause of suspicion by appearing very busy among the soldiers, were ordered to be slain; but most of the freemen and citizens he dismissed, saying, *That they had more truly been taken by the enemy, than by him; that with them they were captives and slaves indeed, but with him freemen and citizens of Rome.* But he was forced to hide them, and help them to escape privately, perceiving that some of his friends and commanders were implacably bent upon revenge against them. Among the captives there was one *Volumnius* a mimic, and *Saculio* a buffoon; of these *Brutus* took no manner of notice; but his friends brought them before him, and accused them for not refraining even in that condition from their abusive jests and scurrilous language. *Brutus* having his mind taken up with other affairs, said nothing to their accusation; but the judgment of *Messala Corvinus* was, that they should be whipped publickly upon a scaffold, and so sent naked to the Generals of the enemy, to show them what sort of associates and table-companions were fit for such warriors. At this some who were present laughed; but *Publius Casca*, he who gave the first wound to *Cæsar*, said, *That it was not decent to celebrate the obsequies of Cassius with jesting and laughter. But you, O Brutus,* says he, *will show what esteem you have for the memory of that General, by punishing or preserving those who ridicule and revile him.* To this *Brutus*, with great indignation, replied, *Why then, Casca, do you tell me of this,*

armies. Ερίγας, says *Hesychius*, ὁ μὲν Θρύγας, ὁ δὲ Βάρεβας.

this, and not do yourself what you think is proper? This answer of *Brutus* was understood to express his consent to the death of these wretched men; so they were carried away and slain.

After this he gave the soldiers the reward he had promised them; and having slightly reprov'd them, for falling upon the enemy in disorder, without waiting either for the word of battle or command, he promised them, that if they behaved well in the next engagement, he would give them up two cities to spoil and plunder, *Thessalonica* and *Lacedæmon*. This is the only inexcusable fault in the life of *Brutus*. For in the end *Antony* and *Cæsar* were much more cruel in the rewards they gave their soldiers after victory; if they drove out almost all the old inhabitants of *Italy*, to put the soldiers in possession of other mens lands and cities; it is well known that their only design in undertaking the war, was to obtain dominion and empire. Whereas such was *Brutus's* reputation for virtue, that he could not be allowed either to conquer, or to save himself, but by means truly just and honourable; especially after the death of *Cassius*, who was generally accused of prompting *Brutus* to some violent and unjust actions. But as mariners, when the rudder of the ship is broken by a storm, fit and nail on some other piece of wood instead of it, striving against the danger not so well indeed as before, but as well as in that necessity they can; so *Brutus* being at the head of so great an army, and engaged in such weighty affairs, and having no commander equal to so great a charge, was forced to make use of such as he had, and to do and to say many things according to their advice, which he chiefly followed in whatever he thought might conduce to the bringing of *Cassius's* soldiers into better order. For they were grown very head-strong and untractable, bold and insolent in the camp for want of their General, but in the field cowardly and fearful from the remembrance of their defeat. Neither were the affairs of *Cæsar* and *Antony* in any better posture; for they were straitened for want of provisions, and the camp being

being in a low ground, they expected to endure a very hard and sickly winter. For being encompassed with marshes, and a great quantity of rain, as is usual in autumn, having fallen after the battel, their tents were all filled with mire and water, which through the coldness of the weather froze immediately.

While they were in this condition, there was news brought to them of their loss at sea. For *Brutus's* fleet fell upon theirs, which was bringing a great supply of soldiers out of *Italy*, and so entirely defeated it, that very few escaped, and they were forced by famine to feed upon the sails and tackle of the ships. As soon as they heard this, they made what haste they could to come to a battle, before *Brutus* had notice of his good success. For it happened, that the fight both by sea and land was on the same day; but by some misfortune, rather than the fault of his commanders, *Brutus* knew not of his victory till twenty days after. For had he been informed of it, he would never have come to a second battle, since he had sufficient provisions for his army for a long time, and was very advantageously posted, his camp being safe from the injuries of the weather, and almost inaccessible to the enemy; and his being absolute master of the sea, and his having at land been victorious on that side where he himself was engaged, would have very much encouraged him. But it seems that the *Roman* state could not endure any longer to be governed by many, but necessarily required a monarchy, and that providence therefore, in order to remove out of the way the only man who was able to resist him who was destined to it, prevented *Brutus* from hearing of that important victory, till it was too late; though he was just upon the point of receiving the intelligence; for the very evening before the fight, one *Clodius*, a deserter from the enemy, came to tell him, that *Cæsar* had received advice of the loss of his fleet, and for that reason was in such haste to come to a battle. This relation met with no credit, neither was he admitted into *Brutus's* presence, but was utterly despised as one who was ill informed, or

had invented a lie on purpose to recommend himself to favour.

The same night, they say, the vision appeared again to *Brutus*, in the same shape that it did before, but vanished without speaking. But *Publius Volumnius* (a man addicted to the study of philosophy, and one who had from the beginning borne arms with *Brutus*) makes no mention of this prodigy; but he says, that the first standard was covered with a swarm of bees; and that there was one of the captains, whose arm of itself sweated oil of roses, and though they often dried and wiped it, yet it would not cease. He also says, that immediately before the battle, two eagles falling upon each other, fought in the space between the two armies; that the whole field kept incredible silence, and all were intent upon the spectacle, till at last that which was on the side of *Brutus* yielded and fled. But the story of the *Ethiopian* is very famous, who meeting the standard-bearer when the gate of the camp was opened, was cut to pieces by the soldiers, who interpreted that circumstance as an unlucky omen. *Brutus* having brought his army into the field, and set them in array against the enemy, paused a long while before he gave the word. For as he was visiting the ranks he grew suspicious of some, and heard accusations against others. Besides, he perceived the horse were not disposed to begin the fight with any vigour or resolution, but were still expecting what the foot would do. And then on a sudden *Camulatus*, a very good soldier, and one whom for his valour he highly esteemed, riding close by *Brutus* himself, went over to the enemy; the sight of which grieved him exceedingly. So that partly out of anger, and partly out of fear of some greater treason and desertion, he immediately led on his forces against the enemy about three in the afternoon. *Brutus* on his side had the better, violently charging the enemy's left wing, which gave way and retreated; and the horse too fell in together with the foot, when they saw them put into disorder,

(7) This passage is very obscure in the original, and perhaps defective.

(8) This

der. But the other wing, when their commanders ordered them to advance, fearing they might be encompassed, being fewer in number than their adversaries, spread themselves, and by that means so weakened their ranks in the middle, that they could not withstand the enemy, but fled at the first onset. After their defeat, the enemy immediately surrounded *Brutus*, who performed all that was possible for an expert General and valiant soldier; showing in the greatest danger such courage and conduct as deserved to overcome. But that which gained him the victory in the first engagement made him lose it in the second. (7) For in the first fight, that part which was beaten was cut in pieces upon the spot; but in this, where *Brutus* broke through every thing that opposed him, of all the troops in *Cassius's* army, which were overthrown in the left wing, very few were slain, and they who escaped being still terrified with the first defeat spread confusion and fear through the rest of the army. Here *Marcus* the son of *Cato* was slain fighting in the midst of the noblest and bravest of the youth. He would neither fly nor give ground; but still fighting and declaring who he was, and calling himself by his father's name, he fell upon a heap of dead bodies of the enemy. Many others of the bravest men in the army who ran in and exposed themselves to save *Brutus* were likewise slain at the same time. Among the rest was one *Lucilius*, a good man, and a friend of *Brutus*. He seeing some of the barbarian horse taking no notice of any other in the pursuit, but riding at full speed towards *Brutus*, resolved to stop them, though with the hazard of his own life; and being left a little behind, he told them, that he was *Brutus*. They believed him the rather, because he desired to be carried to *Antony*, pretending that he feared *Cesar*, but could trust him. They overjoyed with their prey, and thinking themselves wonderfully fortunate, carried him along with them in the night, having first sent some of their own party with an account of this good news to *Antony*, who was extremely pleased when he heard it, and went out to meet them. All the rest like-

wife, when they heard that *Brutus* was taken and brought alive, flocked together to see him; some pitying his fortune, others accusing him of a meanness unbecoming his former glory, in suffering himself, from a fondness for life, to become a prey to barbarians.

As they approached towards him *Antony* halted a little, and considered with himself in what manner he should receive *Brutus*. But *Lucilius* being brought up to him, with great intrepidity said, *Be assured, Antony, that no enemy either has taken, or ever shall take Marcus Brutus alive; (forbid it, ye Gods, that fortune should ever so much prevail against virtue!) but let him be found, alive or dead, he will certainly be found in such a state as is worthy of him. As for me, I am come hither by a cheat which I put upon your soldiers, and am ready, upon this occasion, to suffer whatever torments you may inflict.* *Lucilius* having spoken thus, all that heard him were greatly astonished. Then *Antony*, turning to those who brought him, said, *I perceive, my fellow-soldiers, that you are displeased at having been thus imposed upon by Lucilius. But be assured that you have met with a booty better than that you sought; for you were in search of an enemy, but you have brought me here a friend. For indeed I am uncertain how I should have used Brutus, if you had brought him alive; but of this I am sure, that it is better to have such men as Lucilius our friends, than our enemies.* Having said this, he embraced *Lucilius*, and for the present committed him to the care of one of his friends, and ever after found him faithful and steady to his interest.

Brutus having passed a little brook encompassed with rocks and shaded with trees, and being overtaken by the night, went not far, but made a stop in a hollow place at the foot of a great rock, with a few of his captains and friends about him. There casting his eyes up to heaven, which was at that time full of stars, he repeated two verses, one of which, as *Volumnius* writes, was this,

Punish, great Jove, the author of these ills. (8)

(8) This line is in the *Medea* of *Euripides*.

(9) This

The other, he says, he had forgot. Soon after, naming severally all his friends that had been slain before his face in the battle, he fetched a deep sigh, especially at the mention of *Flavius* and *Labo*, one of whom was his lieutenant, and the other master of his workmen. In the mean time, one of his companions who was very thirsty, and saw *Brutus* in the same condition, took his helmet, and ran to the brook for water; when a noise being heard from the other side of the river, *Volumnius* taking *Dardanus*, *Brutus's* armour-bearer, with him, went out to see what it was. They returned in a short time, and asked what was become of the water? *Brutus* very calmly smiling, said to *Volumnius*, *It is all drunk, but you shall have some more fetched immediately.* But he who had brought the first water being sent again had like to have been taken by the enemy, from whom he escaped with much difficulty, and not without being wounded.

Brutus conjecturing that he had not lost many of his men in the fight, *Statyllius* undertook to pass through the enemy (for there was no other way) and to see what was become of their camp; and promised, that if he found all things there safe, to hold up a torch for a signal, and then return. *Statyllius* got safe to the camp and held up the torch; but not returning so soon as he was expected, *Brutus* said, *If Statyllius be alive, he will come back.* But it happened, that in his return he fell into the enemies hands, and was slain. The night now being far spent, *Brutus*, as he was sitting, leaned his head towards his servant *Clitus*, and whispered something to him. *Clitus* returned him no answer but fell a weeping. After that, he drew aside his armour-bearer *Dardanus*, and had some discourse with him in private. At last, speaking to *Volumnius* in *Greek*, he conjured him by their common studies and pursuit of philosophy, to take hold of his sword and help him to give the thrust. *Volumnius* refused it, as did several others; and one of them saying, *That there was no staying there, but they needs must fly*, *Brutus*, rising up, said, *Yes indeed, we must fly, but not with our feet, but with our hands.* Then taking each
of

of them by the hand, with a chearful countenance he said, *That he found an infinite satisfaction in this, that none of his friends had been false to him; and that as for fortune, he was angry with that, only for his country's sake. As for himself, he thought he was much more happy than they who had overcome; not only in respect of what was past, but even in his present condition; since he was now leaving behind him such a reputation for virtue, as none of the conquerors, with all their arms and riches, would ever be able to acquire; for they could not hinder posterity from believing and saying, that being unjust and wicked men, they had destroyed the just and the good, to obtain an empire to which they had no right.* After this, having exhorted and besought all about him to provide for their own safety, he withdrew from them with two or three only of his peculiar friends. *Strato* was one of these, with whom he had contracted an acquaintance when they both studied rhetorick together. Him he placed next to himself; and taking hold of the hilt of his sword, and directing it with both his hands, he fell upon it, and killed himself. Some say, that not he himself, but *Strato*, at the earnest entreaty of *Brutus*, turning aside his head, held the sword; and that *Brutus* threw himself upon it with so much violence that entering at his breast it passed quite through his body; upon which he expired immediately.

Some time after this, *Messala* one of *Brutus's* friends and companions having made his peace with *Cæsar*, one day when he found him at leisure presented this *Strato* to him, and with tears in his eyes, said, *This, O Cæsar, is the man that did the last friendly service to my beloved Brutus.* Upon which *Cæsar* received him kindly, and found him afterwards very useful to him, particularly at the battle of *Actium*, where he served him among the rest of the valiant *Greeks*. It is reported of *Messala* himself, that when *Cæsar* once gave him this commendation, that though he was his fiercest enemy at *Philippi*,

(9) This was *Nicolaus Damascenus* a peripatetick philosopher, and an intimate friend of *Augustus*. He wrote an universal history

lippi, in the cause of *Brutus*, yet he had showed himself his most zealous friend in the battle of *Actium*; he answered, *I have always been, Cæsar, on the best and justest side.* When *Antony* had found the body of *Brutus*, he commanded the richest robe that he had to be thrown over it; and afterwards the robe being stolen, he found the thief, and put him to death; and then sent the ashes of *Brutus* to his mother *Servilia*. As for *Porcia* his wife, (9) *Nicolaus* the philosopher, and *Valerius Maximus* write, that desiring to die, but being hindered by her friends, who continually watched her, she snatched some burning coals out of the fire, and shutting them close in her mouth, stifled herself, and died; though there is yet extant a letter of *Brutus* to his friends, in which he laments the death of *Porcia*, and upbraids them for neglecting her so, that she desired to die, rather than languish under her disease. So that it seems *Nicolaus* was mistaken in the time. For this epistle (if indeed it is authentick) describes the disease, as well as the conjugal affection of *Porcia*, and the manner of her death.

The Comparison of DION with BRUTUS.

AMONG many things which claim our admiration in both these men, one of the chief is, that from inconsiderable helps they attained to such greatness; and in this respect *Dion* has the advantage: for he had no partner, none to share the glory, as *Brutus* had in *Cassius*, who though he had not indeed that reputation for virtue and honour, yet was not inferior to him in activity, courage, and experience in war. Some impute to him the rise and beginning of the whole action, saying, that if it had not been for him *Brutus* would never have engaged in it. Whereas *Dion* seems not only

history in a hundred and forty books.

only of himself to have provided arms, ships, and soldiers, but likewise friends and partners for the enterprise. Neither did he, as *Brutus*, acquire from the war any strength or riches, but expended his own fortune, and employed that wealth on which he was to subsist during his exile for the liberty of his country. Besides, *Brutus* and *Cassius*, when they fled from *Rome*, knowing that they could live no where in repose and safety, but that they were condemned and pursued, were forced to have recourse to war, and to take up arms, and hazard their lives, in their own defence, and to save themselves rather than their country. On the contrary, *Dion* was more easy and happy in his banishment than the tyrant who banished him; notwithstanding which he voluntarily exposed himself to the utmost danger that he might preserve *Sicily*.

Neither was it the same thing to deliver the *Romans* from *Cæsar*, and the *Syracusans* from *Dionysius*. For he owned himself a tyrant and harrassed *Sicily* with a thousand oppressions. Whereas *Cæsar*, whilst he was forming and establishing his government was indeed at first injurious to those who opposed him; but as soon as he had got every thing in his power, it appeared that the tyranny was rather nominal than real, since no cruel or tyrannical action could be charged upon him. On the contrary he made it evident that the necessity of affairs requiring a monarch, providence had committed the cure of the distempers of the state to him who was the ablest and gentlest physician. Accordingly the common people immediately regretted his loss, and were implacably enraged against those who killed him. On the contrary, *Dion* was chiefly accused and reproached by the citizens for having let *Dionysius* escape, and for not having dug up the former tyrant's grave.

As to their military exploits, *Dion* was a commander without fault, improving to the utmost those counsels which he himself gave, and, where others failed, happily correcting and repairing the error. Whereas *Brutus* showed a weakness of conduct in coming to a second engagement when all was at stake; and when he had

had lost it he knew not how to find any resource, but grew heartless and dispirited, and had not, like *Pompey*, the courage to make head against fortune, though he had still ground enough to rely on his troops, and his fleet made him absolute master at sea.

The greatest reproach that is thrown upon *Brutus* is, that though he owed his own life to *Cæsar*'s favour, and had obtained from him the pardon of all his fellow-prisoners for whom he interceded, that though he was treated by him as a friend, and received from him particular marks of honour and esteem, yet notwithstanding all this he with his own hands assassinated him. Nothing like this could be objected against *Dion*. On the contrary, as he was *Dionysius*'s relation and friend, he assisted him in his government, and was useful to him; but when he was driven from his country, wronged in his wife, and deprived of his estate, he openly entered upon a war, in itself both just and honourable.

But even this circumstance, if considered in another view, will prove to the advantage of *Brutus*. For the chief glory of both consists in their hatred of tyrants, and abhorrence of their wickedness. This was pure and sincere in *Brutus*; for he had no private quarrel with *Cæsar*, but exposed himself to danger, merely for the liberty of his country. The other, had he not been personally injured, had not fought. This is plain from *Plato*'s epistles, where it is shown, that he did not forsake the court, but was banished from it, and in consequence of his expulsion made war upon *Dionysius*. Besides, the consideration of the publick good reconciled *Brutus* to *Pompey*, and of an enemy made him a friend; and the same consideration made him *Cæsar*'s enemy; so that he proposed for his enmity and his friendship no other measure and rule but justice. *Dion* was very serviceable to *Dionysius* whilst in favour; but the moment he was in disgrace he grew angry, and took up arms against him. For which reason his friends were not all of them satisfied with his undertaking, fearing lest having overcome *Dionysius*, he might seize the government into his own hands, and delude the people by some milder and more popular

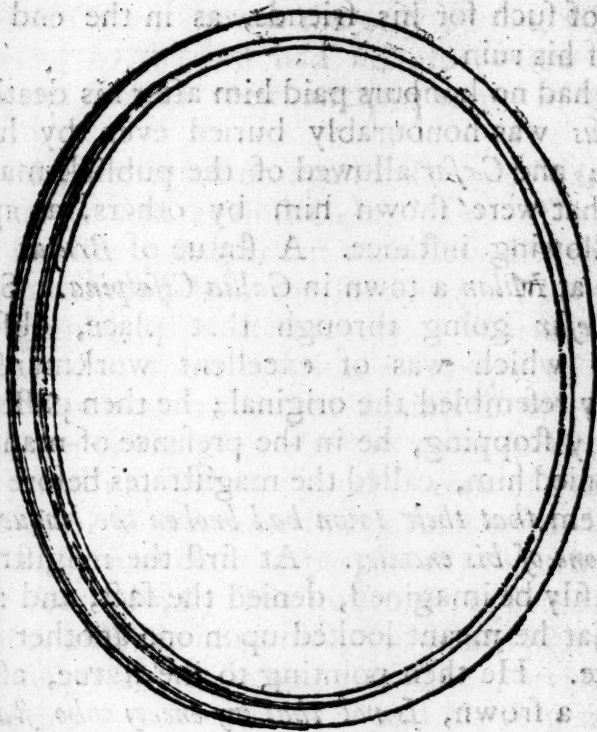
popular name than that of tyranny. But as for *Brutus*, his very enemies confessed that of all those who conspired against *Cæsar*, he was the only person, who from the beginning to the end had no other view than to restore to the *Romans* their ancient form of government.

Beside this, the attempt against *Dionysius* was by no means equal to that against *Cæsar*. For of all those, who were familiarly conversant with *Dionysius*, there was not one but despised him for spending all his time in drinking, gaming, and debauchery. Whereas it was an argument of a spirit that was a stranger to fear, to entertain so much as a thought against *Cæsar*, and not to stand in awe of the great abilities and experience, the vast power and unparalleled good fortune of a man, the bare mention of whose name struck such terror into the kings of *Parthia* and *India* as perpetually disturbed their slumbers. Accordingly *Dion* no sooner appeared in *Sicily*, but thousands ran in to him, and joined him against *Dionysius*; whereas the renown of *Cæsar*, even when dead, gave heart to his friends: and his very name so dignified the person that assumed it, that from an insignificant boy he soon became the chief of the *Romans*; it being a kind of charm which he used against the enmity and the power of *Antony*.

But if it be objected, that it cost *Dion* great trouble and many difficulties to overcome the tyrant, whereas *Brutus* slew *Cæsar* naked and unprovided; this shows consummate policy and conduct in those who could contrive that a man so guarded and fortified should be taken naked and unprovided. For it was not on a sudden, nor alone, nor with a few, that he fell upon and killed *Cæsar*; but after the plot had been long concerted, and entrusted to a great many persons, not one of whom deceived him: for he either discerned the best men at the first view, or by confiding in them, made them good. Whereas *Dion* confided in men of ill principles; so that he either chose them injudiciously, or else they grew worse after he had engaged them because he did not know how to make a right use of them; neither of which

which is the property of a wise man.. Accordingly *Plato* severely reproves him in his letters for making choice of such for his friends, as in the end were the cause of his ruin.

Dion had no honours paid him after his death; whereas *Brutus* was honourably buried even by his enemy *Antony*; and *Cæsar* allowed of the publick marks of respect that were shown him by others, as appears by the following instance. A statue of *Brutus* had been erected at *Milan* a town in *Gallia Cisalpina*. Some time after *Cæsar* going through that place, observed the statue, which was of excellent workmanship, and strongly resembled the original; he then passed on, but presently stopping, he in the presence of many who accompanied him, called the magistrates before him, and told them *that their town had broken the league, and harboured one of his enemies*. At first the magistrates, as it may easily be imagined, denied the fact, and not knowing what he meant looked upon one another with great surprize. He then pointing to the statue, asked them with a a frown, *Is not that my enemy who stands there?* At these words the magistrates being still more astonished stood silent. But *Cæsar* smiling, commended the *Gauls* for their constancy to their friends, though in adversity, and commanded that the statue should remain where it was.



ARTAXERXES. (1)

THE first of the *Persian* kings who bore the name of *Artaxerxes* was distinguished above other princes for his goodness and magnanimity, and was surnamed *Longimanus*, because his right hand was longer than his left. He was the son of *Xerxes*. The second, whose life I am now writing, and who for his extraordinary memory was stiled *Mnemon*, was his grandson by his daughter *Parysatis*. *Darius* had four sons by *Parysatis*, the eldest *Artaxerxes*, the next *Cyrus*, and two younger than these, *Ostanes* and *Oxathres*. *Cyrus*

received

(1) We are now come to the end of all the parallel lives that remain of *Plutarch*. The four which follow, and conclude this great

work are of another kind, being quite distinct from each other. *Plutarch* wrote many others in the same manner, viz. The lives of

of

received his name from the ancient *Cyrus*; and they say that he had his name from the sun, which in the *Persian* language is called *Cyrus*. *Artaxerxes* was at first called *Arscas*, though *Dion* says his first name was *Oartes*. But it is highly improbable that (2) *Ctesias* (though otherwise he has filled his book with a medley of incredible and senseless fables) should be ignorant of the name of the King, as he was physician to him, his wife, his mother, and children.

Cyrus even from his infancy seemed to be of a violent and impetuous nature; *Artaxerxes* on the contrary appeared moderate and gentle in his disposition and behaviour. He married a beautiful and virtuous woman with the consent of his parents; but he kept her afterwards against their inclination. For King *Darius* having put her brother to death, was projecting how to destroy her likewise. But *Arscas* interceded for her with his mother, and at last by his tears persuaded her to consent that his wife should neither be put to death, nor divorced from him. However *Cyrus* was the Queen's favourite son, and him she was desirous to settle on the throne. Wherefore *Darius* being taken dangerously ill, she recalled her son from his government in *Lydia*; and he returned to court, full of hopes, that by her means he should be declared his father's successor in the empire. For *Parysatis* urged this specious plea in his behalf, which *Xerxes* by the advice of *Demarat* had formerly made use of, that she had brought forth *Arscas* when her husband was a subject, but *Cyrus* when he was a King. Notwithstanding this she could not prevail with *Darius*; so that the eldest son was declared King under the name of *Artaxerxes*, and *Cyrus* was confirmed in his government of *Lydia*, and the maritime provinces.

Soon after the death of *Darius*, the new King set out from his capital for the city of (3) *Pasargada*, in order to

of *Augustus*, *Tiberius*, *Nero*, *Caligula*, *Vitellius*, *Hercules*, *Hesiod*, *Pindar*, *Daiphantus* and *Aristomenes*.

(2) This *Ctesias* was born at *Cnidos*, and wrote a history of the *Persian* and *Assyrian* affairs.

(3) This city was built by *Cyrus*

to be consecrated as King by the priests of *Persia*. In that city is a temple of a Goddess, who presides over war, and who perhaps is the same with *Minerva*. The person who is to be consecrated enters into this temple, where he divests himself of his own robe, and puts on that which was worn by *Cyrus* the first before he obtained the crown; then he eats a lump of figs, chaws some turpentine, and drinks a draught of sour milk; to which if any other rites are added, they are unknown to all but those who perform them. Just as *Artaxerxes* was disposing himself for the performance of this ceremony *Tisaphernes* arrived, and brought with him a priest, who had been preceptor to *Cyrus* in his infancy, had taught him the doctrine of the *Magi*, and was more concerned than any when his pupil was excluded from the throne. For this reason his veracity was the less questioned when he accused *Cyrus* of having formed a design to lie in wait for his brother in the temple, to fall upon him as he was pulling off his robe, and assassinate him. Some affirm that he was apprehended upon this accusation, others that he had entered the temple and was pointed out there by the priest, as he lay concealed. But when they were going to put him to death, his mother clasped him in her arms, covered him with her hair, and joined his neck close to her own, and by her lamentations, tears, and entreaties, obtained his pardon, and got him remanded back to his government. But he was much dissatisfied with his situation there, and forgetting his brother's mercy towards him, thought only of the affront put upon him when he was taken prisoner, so that his resentment made him more eager to obtain the kingdom than before. Some say he revolted from his brother because he had not a revenue proportionable to the daily expence he was at in the support of his family. But this is absurd. For had he had nothing else, yet he had a mother who was ready to supply him with what

Cyrus the Great, who granted it many privileges, because in that place he defeated *Astyages*, and acquired the crown as the fruit of his victory. *Ptolemy* calls it *Pasacarta*. It is now called by the inhabitants *Darabegard*, and by the *Arabs* *Valasgard*.

whatever he could desire. Besides, what greater evidence can there be of his immense wealth, than the number of foreign troops, which, as we are informed by *Xenophon*, he maintained in several parts by the means of his friends? For the better to conceal his preparations, he did not keep his forces in one body, but had his emissaries abroad, who under several pretences listed foreign soldiers into his service. In the mean time *Parysatis*, who resided constantly at court with the King her son, removed all his jealousies, whilst *Cyrus* on his part wrote in most submissive terms to *Artaxerxes*, sometimes soliciting him for some favour, and at others recriminating on (4) *Tisaphernes*, as if all his designs were against him, and he was the only object of his envy. Besides, there was a natural dilatoriness in the King, which was mistaken by many for clemency. And indeed in the beginning of his reign he seemed to imitate the gentleness of the first *Artaxerxes*, being kind and affable to all who approached him, and liberal to profuseness in the distribution of honours and rewards to the deserving; and even the punishments he inflicted were never attended with reproach and insult. In the intercourse of gifts he seemed equally pleased with those who offered them to him, as with those who received them from him. When he gave, it was in the most graceful and obliging manner; nor was there any thing, however inconsiderable, offered to him, which he did not kindly accept; insomuch that when one *Omises* had presented him with a pomegranate of a very extraordinary size, *By Mithras*, said he, *this man, were he entrusted with it, would soon turn a small city into a great one.* Another time when he was upon a journey, some offered him one thing, some another; and a certain poor labourer, having got nothing in readiness to present to him, ran to the river side, and taking up some water in his hands presented him with that. *Artaxerxes* was so well pleased, that

(4) He had taken from him. This helped to impose upon *Artaxerxes*, who believed the levies all the principal towns in his province of *Ionia*, except *Miletus*. *Cyrus* was making were designed which he was then besieging. against *Tisaphernes*.

that he sent him a golden cup, and a thousand *Darici* in return. When *Euclidas* the *Lacedæmonian* had said many insolent things to him, he sent him this message by the Captain of his guards, *Thou hast liberty to speak to the King what thou wilt, but the King has it in his power not only to speak, but do what he pleases.* One day as he was hunting, *Tiribazus* showed him a large rent in his robe; and when the King asked him what he would advise him to do on that occasion, he answered, *Put on another, and give me that; It shall be so,* said the King, *I give it thee, but at the same time charge thee never to wear it.* *Tiribazus* paid no regard to this injunction, (not that he was a bad man, but only simple and wrong-headed) but put it on immediately, and added besides such jewels and ornaments of gold as the queens of *Persia* only had a right to wear. All the court were provoked at this insult, for it was expressly contrary to law; but the King only laughed at him, and told him, *Thou hast my leave to wear those golden toys as a woman, and the robe of state as a madman.*

It had always been the custom for none to sit down to eat with the King beside his mother and wife, the former being placed above, the other below him; but *Ariaxerxes* invited also to his table his two younger brothers, *Oftanes* and *Oxathres*. But the chariot of his wife *Statira* presented the *Persians* with the most pleasing sight, being always drawn with its curtains open; so that the women of the country were allowed to salute and approach her. These things endeared his government to the people. Yet some busy, factious men, who delighted in innovations, pretended that *Cyrus*, being a man of a great spirit, an excellent warrior, and a generous master, was in those circumstances more desirable, and that the largeness of their empire absolutely required a daring and ambitious Prince. Wherefore *Cyrus* relying upon the disposition the court was in towards him, as much as upon the good-will of those in the maritime provinces where he commanded, resolved upon the war. In the first place he wrote to the *Lacedæmonians*, desiring them to assist him, and to supply him with some sol-

diers, assuring them that to the foot he would give horses, and to the horsemen chariots; that upon those who had farms he would bestow villages, and that those who were lords of villages should receive cities. To all this he added that the pay of the soldiers should not be counted but measured out to them. At the same time speaking very extravagantly of himself, he said that he had a greater soul, was a better philosopher, understood more of the doctrines of the *Magi*, and could drink and bear more wine than his brother *Artaxerxes*. He said further that his brother was timorous and effeminate, that he could not sit steadily on his horse when hunting, nor in his chariot when in action. The *Lacedæmonians*, upon reading his letters, sent a *Scytale* to *Clearchus*, commanding him to pay an absolute obedience to *Cyrus's* orders. *Cyrus* therefore marched against the King, having under his conduct a numerous army of barbarians, and but little less than thirteen thousand stipendiary *Grecians*. He sometimes assigned one cause, and sometimes another for his expedition. Yet the true reason lay not long concealed, for *Tisaphernes* went to the King in person to declare it. This occasioned a great tumult in the court; *Parysatis* bore the chief blame of the enterprize, and all her friends were suspected and accused. But the person who gave her the most uneasiness was *Statira*, who being deeply afflicted at this war, cried out, *Where now are your promises? Where are your intercessions, by which having saved him who attempted the life of his brother, you have kindled this war, and plunged us into such calamities?* *Parysatis*, who was naturally violent in her anger and implacably revengeful, so hated *Statira* for these expressions, that she contrived to destroy her. *Dion* the historian tells us that her design was executed during the war; but *Ctesias* affirms that it was some time after; and it is not likely that he should be ignorant of this, as he was an eye-witness of every thing that passed at that court; nor had he any reason to falsify in relating the time when this happened, though upon other occasions he frequently swerves from the truth and fills his history with the most fabulous

and extravagant accounts. I shall therefore relate this in the order in which he has placed it.

While *Cyrus* was upon his march, tidings were brought him from all parts that the King was not in haste to come to action, but determined to wait in the heart of *Persia*, till his forces were collected from all parts of his dominions. And though he had caused a trench to be dug across the flat country ten fathom wide and as many deep (5), and extending in length four hundred furlongs, yet he suffered *Cyrus* to pass it, and to continue his march towards *Babylon*. We are told that *Tiribazus* was the first who ventured to represent to him that he ought not to decline a battle, nor to abandon *Media*, *Babylon*, and *Susa*, and hide himself in *Persia*, since he had an army far more numerous than that of the enemy, and ten thousand *Satrapæ*, and other officers, all of them superior to *Cyrus* both in courage and conduct.

These words made the King resolve upon fighting; and on a sudden he appeared at the head of an army of nine hundred thousand men, all well-disciplined and prepared for action. This extremely startled and surprized the rebels, who had such a confidence in themselves and contempt of their enemies, that they marched in great confusion and even without their arms; and it was with great difficulty that *Cyrus* could draw them up in order of battle, which however was at last executed, though in a very noisy and tumultuous manner. The King in the mean time led on his men leisurely, and in great silence. This sight very much surprized the *Grecians*, who expected to have found nothing but disorder and confusion in so great a multitude, and to have seen them furiously springing forward with strange and hideous outcries. *Artaxerxes* very judiciously covered the front of his phalanx which was opposite to the *Grecians* with the strongest of his armed chariots, that by the fierceness of their onset they might cut down their ranks before they came to close combat.

Many

(5) *Xenophon* says that this and three deep trench was five fathom wide

(6) As no writer mentions the

Many historians have given us a description of this action, but no one with so much force as *Xenophon*, who almost represents it before our eyes, and describes it with such clearness, that the reader is as sensibly affected as if he himself was engaged, and shared in the danger. It must therefore be the utmost folly to attempt a narration of it after him; so that I shall content myself with relating some particulars worthy to be mentioned, which he has forgotten or omitted. The place in which the two armies engaged was called *Canaxa*, and was about five hundred furlongs distant from *Babylon*. A little before the fight *Clearchus* advised *Cyrus* not to expose his person, but retire behind the *Macedonians* (6), upon which *Cyrus* is said to have replied, *What advice is this thou givest me, Clearchus? Must I, at the same time that I am aiming at the kingdom, show myself unworthy of it?*

Cyrus committed a great error in rushing headlong into the midst of danger without any precaution; and *Clearchus* was guilty of another as great, if not greater, when instead of drawing up his *Grecians* against the main body of the enemy where the King stood, he joined his right wing to the river for fear of being surrounded. For if he had nothing else in view but his own safety, and was principally concerned not to receive any hurt himself, he ought to have kept at home. But after a march of ten thousand furlongs from the sea to the plains of *Babylon*, which he had voluntarily undertaken only that he might settle *Cyrus* on the throne, now to draw up his men, not in a place where he might be able to defend his General whose pay he received, but where he might engage at ease, and with safety, was to act like one who was so shocked at the sense of the present danger as to abandon all concern about the main enterprize, and forget the very end and design of his expedition. For it is certain from the event that none of those who were posted near the King's person would have stood the *Grecians* if they had charged them, and

Macedonians as being concerned in this expedition, some conjecture that we should read *Lacedaemonians*.

if they had been broken, and the King either slain, or put to flight, *Cyrus* must have been conqueror, and his victory would have procured him the crown. And therefore *Clearchus* is more to be condemned for his caution, which proved the destruction of *Cyrus*, than *Cyrus* himself for his rashness. For if the King himself had been to make choice of a place for the *Grecians*, where it would be least in their power to hurt him, he could not have chosen one more proper than that which was at such a distance from him and from that part of the army where he fought, that he knew not of the defeat of his own troops near the river, and *Cyrus* fell before he could receive any benefit from the victory of *Clearchus*. *Cyrus* indeed before the battle knew very well what measures were proper to be taken, and accordingly ordered *Clearchus* to charge in the centre, where the King was posted; but *Clearchus* ruined all, though he had assured him that he would do every thing for the best. For the *Grecians* soon overthrew the barbarians with whom they engaged, and pursued them a great way. *Cyrus* being mounted on a headstrong unruly horse called *Pasacas*, was met, as *Ctesias* relates it, by *Artagerxes* General of the *Cadusians*, who seeing him at a distance galloped up to him, crying aloud, *O thou most wicked and senseless wretch, who art a reproach to the name of Cyrus, the most august and honourable of all names among the Persians; thou hast engaged these vile Grecians in a fatal expedition, promising them the plunder of thy country, and hoping to destroy thy sovereign and brother, who has millions of servants about him more valiant than thyself, as thou shalt soon find; for here shalt thou this instant lose thy head, before thou hast so much as beheld the face of the King.* At these words he threw his javelin at him with all his force; but it made no impression upon his armour; however the violence of the blow was so great that it made him stagger as he sat on his horse: but as *Artagerxes* was turning his horse about *Cyrus* aimed his javelin at him so

(7) *Tisaphernes* was one of the *Artaxerxes*; perhaps there might principal officers in the army of be another of the same name under

so successfully that it pierced his neck near the collar-bone. That *Artagerfes* was slain by *Cyrus* is acknowledged by almost all the historians. But as for the death of *Cyrus*, since *Xenophon* says very little of it, because he was not upon the spot when it happened, it will not be amiss to relate here the manner of it as it is represented by *Dinon*, and then subjoin the account of it as we find it in *Ctesias*.

Dinon tells us that immediately upon the death of *Artagerfes*, *Cyrus* having violently attacked the vanguard of *Artaxerxes*, wounded his horse, and dismounted him; but *Tiribazus* immediately mounted him on another horse, and said to him, *Sir, remember this day, which ought never to be forgotten.* *Cyrus* attacked the King a second time, and again dismounted him: but at the third charge the King full of indignation said to some who were near him, *I had better die than suffer this*; and making up to *Cyrus*, who was blindly rushing into a shower of the enemy's darts, he wounded him with his javelin at the same time that he was assaulted from every quarter. Thus fell *Cyrus*, as some say, by the blow he received from the King; but according to others, he was slain by a *Carian* soldier, to whom the King in recompence of that action granted the privilege of bearing a golden cock on the point of his spear at the head of the army. For the *Persians* call the *Carians* cocks, because of the crests with which they adorn their helmets.

Ctesias's account, which I have considerably abridged is this. After *Cyrus* had slain *Artagerfes*, he rode up towards the King, and the King advanced to meet him, neither of them speaking a word. *Arieus*, a friend of *Cyrus*, first attacked the King, without wounding him. Then the King threw his javelin at *Cyrus*; but it missed him, and killed (7) *Tisaphernes* a brave man and faithful servant of *Cyrus*. Upon this *Cyrus* directed his javelin against his brother; the weapon pierced his cuirass, entered two fingers deep into his breast, and made him

der *Cyrus*. But a certain manuscript reads *Satipbernes* instead of *Tisaphernes*.

him tumble from off his horse. This terrified his troops, who immediately fled. The King as soon as he recovered from his fall, retired with a few of his followers, among whom was *Ctesias*, to a little hill not far off, where he reposed himself. But *Cyrus's* horse being high mettled, carried him a great way into the midst of his enemies, the approaching night rendering it difficult for them to know him, or his followers to find him. However being flushed with victory, and withal naturally bold and violent, he passed through them, crying out, in the *Persian* language, *Make way, ye slaves*. As he repeated these words many times, most of them made way for him out of respect. But his tiara happening to fall from his head, a young *Persian* named *Mitbridates* who was running by, wounded him with his javelin in the temple near his eye, without knowing who he was. His wound bled so fast that he was immediately seized with a dizziness, and fell in a swoon from his horse, which having lost his rider ran up and down the field at large; but a person belonging to him who had wounded *Cyrus*, found the furniture upon the ground, and took it up all stained with blood.

When *Cyrus* began to recover from his fit, the few eunuchs who attended him endeavoured to mount him upon another horse, and so to convey him safe away, but finding himself in no condition to get on horseback, he thought it better to walk, whilst his eunuchs taking him by each arm supported him. His head was still stunned with the blow, and he staggered at every step he took. However he imagined himself victorious, as he heard the fugitives from every side calling *Cyrus* King, and crying out for quarter.

In the mean time some *Caunians*, a miserable crew who followed the royal army, where they gained a livelihood

(8) The *Persian* monarchs had a set of ministers, who were called *the eyes of the King*, and whose business it was to report to him whatever they saw in his dominions; and others were called *the ears of the King*, because they informed him of whatever they heard. *Aristotle* speaks of this in the sixteenth chap. of the third book of his politicks. It is absurd, says he, to think that one man can see more with two eyes, hear more with two ears, and do more with

lihood from the meanest employments, happened to mix with those who were attending *Cyrus*, thinking them their friends. But having at last perceived the red cloathing which his soldiers wore, they found they were got among their enemies; for the King's soldiers wore white. One of these had the boldness to strike him with his spear behind, without knowing who he was. The weapon piercing his ham cut the sinew, so that he fell down immediately, and in his fall dashing his wounded temple against a stone, expired that moment. This is *Ctesias's* account, wherein he seems to hack *Cyrus* to death with a blunt knife, and to have much ado to kill him at last.

Cyrus was just expired when *Artasyras*, who was called (8) *the eye of the King*, passed that way on horseback. He knew the eunuchs; and seeing them weeping and lamenting, he addressed himself to him whom he took to be the most faithful to his master, and said, *Tell me, Pariscas, over whose body art thou thus lamenting? O Artasyras*, replied the eunuch, *see you not that Cyrus is dead?* *Artasyras* was greatly surprized; and having spoken to the eunuch in a kind and encouraging manner, he bid him take care of the corpse, and immediately rode full speed to *Artaxerxes*, who began to think his affairs in a desperate condition, and was ready to faint with thirst as well as from the anguish of his wound, when *Artasyras* came up, and with an air of triumph told him that he had seen *Cyrus* dead. The King at first was impatient to see the dead body himself, and accordingly commanded *Artasyras* to conduct him to it. But when he observed a general consternation spread around, and it was credibly reported that the *Grecians* had prevailed on their side, that they were in pursuit of those who fled, and put all to the sword, he resolved to send out a stronger

with two hands and two feet than many men together. For this reason we find these monarchs provide themselves with many eyes, many ears, many feet, and many hands, and associate to them those whom

they find well affected to their persons, and their country. &c. *Aristophanes* ridicules this title of *the eye of the King*, in his *Acharnenses*, Act. 1. Sc. ii. and iii.

stronger party to enquire into the truth of what *Artaxerxes* had told him. Accordingly thirty men went with torches in their hands for that purpose. In the meantime he being almost expiring for want of something to allay his thirst, *Satibarzanes* one of his eunuchs ran up and down in search of water; for the place where they were afforded none, and they were at a great distance from their camp. After a long search he at last luckily met with one of those poor *Caunian* slaves, who had in a dirty leathern bottle about four pints of foul stinking water; this he took and carried to the King, who drank it all up. The eunuch asked him, *if he did not find it a nauseous potion*; but the King swore by the Gods, *that no wine, nor the purest water was ever so pleasant to him. And if, said he, I should not be able to find the man who gave it thee, and reward him, I pray the Gods to make him rich and prosperous.* No sooner had he said this, but his thirty messengers arrived with joy and triumph in their looks, bringing him the tidings of his unexpected good fortune. And now being encouraged by the great number of his soldiers who flocked to him, he descended into the plain by the light of an infinite number of flambeaux. As soon as he was come to the place where the corpse of his brother lay, and the right hand and head were cut off according to the law of the *Persians*, he commanded the head to be brought to him; and holding it by the hair, which was long and bushy, he showed it to his men, who were still wavering and flying. They were all astonished at the sight, and paid him their adorations. He now in a very short time collected about him a body of seventy thousand men, and returned with them to the camp.

Ctesias writes that *Artaxerxes* had not in that engagement above four hundred thousand men. But *Dion* and *Xenophon* make the number much greater. As to the number of the slain, *Ctesias* says that the accounts given in of them to the King made them amount to no more than nine thousand, though they appeared to him to be no less than twenty; but this article is subject to controversy. That which *Ctesias* adds, that he

was

was sent by the King with *Phayllus* the *Zacynthian*, and some others, to the *Grecians*, is a notorious falsity. For *Xenophon* knew very well that *Ctesias* was in the King's service, for he mentions him, and plainly appears to have read his history. It is not therefore likely that if *Ctesias* had been sent to the *Greeks* on the part of the King, and had been employed in so important a service, *Xenophon* would have omitted his name any more than that of *Phayllus*. But *Ctesias* (as it is evident) being strangely vain-glorious, and a great favourer of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Clearchus*, never fails in his narrative to assume to himself some province which gives him an opportunity of speaking many things to the advantage of *Clearchus* and *Lacedæmon*.

When the battle was over, *Artaxerxes* sent many magnificent presents to the son of *Artagerse*s who had been slain by *Cyrus*. He conferred likewise high honours upon *Ctesias* and others; and having found out the *Caunian*, who gave him the bottle of water, he made him of a poor obscure man a person of great wealth and dignity. As for the punishments he inflicted upon delinquents, there was a kind of harmony betwixt them and the crimes. He ordered that one *Arbaces* a *Mede*, who during the fight had deserted to *Cyrus*, and after his death returned back to his post in the army, should take up a whore stark naked, and carry her upon his shoulders a whole day about the market-place, therein condemning him for cowardice and effeminacy, rather than for treason and malignity. Another, beside having deserted, falsely pretended that he had killed two of the enemy: whereupon the King ordered his tongue to be bored through with three awls.

As he verily believed that he had slain *Cyrus* with his own hand, and was desirous that all the world should believe and say so too, he sent very rich presents to *Mithridates*, who first wounded him, and ordered those by whom they were sent to tell him, *The King has honoured thee with these presents, because when thou hadst found the trappings belonging to the horse of Cyrus, thou broughtest them to him.* And when the *Carian*, who gave

Cyrus

Cyrus that wound in the ham, which immediately occasioned his death, sued likewise for his reward, the King granted it, and commanded those who carried it to him to say in his name, *The King makes thee a present of this for being the second messenger of the good news; for Artabazus was the first who brought him an account of the death of Cyrus, and thou the second.* As for Mithridates, he retired in discontent and silence. But the unfortunate Carian by an indiscretion common in weak minds suffering himself to be so transported by the rich presents he had received, as to form more aspiring wishes and aim at honours far above him, was not content to take the gifts as a recompence for his good news, but giving way to his ill humour, loudly exclaimed and protested that he, and only he, had killed Cyrus, and complained of the great injustice the King did him in depriving him of the glory. The King being informed of this, was so highly exasperated, that he ordered him to be beheaded. The Queen mother happening to be present at that time, said, *Do not discharge this vile Carian upon such easy terms; but leave it to me to inflict such a punishment as his insolence deserves.* When the King had delivered him up to Parysatis, she charged the executioners to seize him and stretch him upon the rack for ten days, then to pluck out his eyes, and drop melted brass into his ears till he expired.

Mithridates also within a short time after miserably perished by his own folly. For being invited to a feast where the eunuchs of the King and the Queen mother were present, he came dressed in the robe and other ornaments with which the King had presented him. When they were at table, and began to grow warm with wine, Parysatis's chief eunuch said, *Ab! Mithridates, how beautiful is this robe! how fine those chains and bracelets! and how magnificent is that scimeter! How happy has the King made thee! Thou art the admiration and envy of all that see thee.* Mithridates, who was already drunk, replied, *What signify these, Sparamixes? I that day performed service which deserved much more valuable and magnificent*

nificent presents. At these words *Sparamixes* smiling said, I do not speak to thee out of envy, good *Mithridates*, but since, as the Greeks say, in wine there is truth, let me ask thee freely, Was it such a magnificent exploit to find the trappings of *Cyrus's* horse, and carry them to the King? This he said not because he was ignorant of the truth, but that he might provoke him to speak his mind before witnesses. Accordingly this reproach irritated the vanity of the man, who was now likewise rendered more talkative and rash than usual by the wine he had drunk; wherefore being no longer master of his tongue, he replied, You may talk what you please of horse trappings, and such nonsense, but I tell you plainly that by this hand *Cyrus* fell. For I did not throw a random dart at him, like *Artagerxes*, but struck him with my javelin near the eye in his temple, and that with so much force, that it penetrated into his head, so that I brought him to the ground, and of that single wound he died. All who were at table foresaw the unfortunate destiny of *Mithridates*, and turned their eyes upon the ground; but he who gave the entertainment said to him, Come, *Mithridates*, let us now eat and drink, and let us adore the fortune of the King, without meddling with points which are so far above us.

Soon after the eunuch went, and acquainted *Parysatis* with all that had passed, and she informed the King, who was exceedingly enraged at it, as having the lye given him, and being deprived of the most glorious and delightful circumstance of his victory. For it was his ambition to have all men, both Greeks and barbarians believe, that in the several attacks which were made upon him by his brother, he had been slightly wounded by *Cyrus*, and that in return he had wounded him mortally. He therefore ordered that *Mithridates* should die by the punishment of the Boat. This is inflicted after the following manner. They take two boats which fit each other exactly. In one of these they place the criminal on his back, and cover it with the other in such a manner that only the head, the hands, and the feet, appear without, the rest of the body being

ing entirely covered up. In this condition they offer him food, and if he refuses to eat they force him to it, by running needles into his eyes. When he has fed they drench him with a mixture of milk and honey; this they pour likewise upon his face, which they keep turned to the sun, that he may have it always in his eyes. By this means his countenance is covered all over with flies; and as he is forced to make such discharges within, which they who eat and drink are of necessity subject to, great plenty of vermin spring out of the corruption of his excrements, and these gnaw his flesh, and penetrate to his very bowels. As soon as it appears that he is dead, they take off the uppermost boat and find his flesh devoured, and swarms of those noisome creatures still preying upon, and, as it were, growing to his inwards. *Mitbridates* languished under this punishment for seventeen days together, and then expired.

The only person remaining who was to feel the vengeance of *Parysatis* was *Mesabates*, one of the King's eunuchs, who had cut off the head and hand of *Cyrus*. But he being so circumspect in his behaviour that he gave her no advantage against him, she framed the following snare to intrap him. She was a very ingenious woman in other respects, but especially skilful in playing at dice; and before the war she had often played with the King, as she did likewise after it was concluded; and as soon as she was received into favour, she joined in almost all his parties of pleasure, was admitted into the secrets of his amours, and was serviceable to him with his mistresses. In a word, she was as little out of his sight as possible, and very seldom suffered him to be alone with *Statira*; for she mortally hated her, and was ambitious of being always first in her son's favour.

One day therefore when she found the King at leisure,

(9) *Xenophon* in his eleventh book relates at large all that passed at the interview between *Clearchus* and *Tisaphernes*. *Clearchus*

going to the tent of *Tisaphernes*, attended by four of his principal officers and twenty captains, he and the officers were called in, and then

sure, she proposed to play at dice with him for a thousand *Darici*. The King consenting, she suffered him to win, and paid the money. But pretending to be concerned for her loss, she pressed him to begin a new game, and offered to play with him for an eunuch; in which he complied with her. It was agreed between them, that each of them might except five of the most faithful eunuchs, and that out of the rest the loser should yield up any the winner should choose. Upon these conditions they played. Being eager upon her design, and very attentive to her game, and the dice running luckily for her, she won, and pitched upon *Mesabates*, who was not in the number of the five that had been excepted. As soon as she had got him in her power, before the King had the least suspicion of the vengeance she designed, she delivered him up to the executioners, and commanded them to flea him alive, to fix his body upon three stakes, and to stretch out his skin seperately from it. When the King came to be informed of what she had done he was highly incensed; but she without the least concern turned it into a jest, and said to him laughing, *This is pleasant indeed, to be thus concerned for a sorry old eunuch, when I, after I had lost a thousand Darici, paid them without making any complaint.* *Artaxerxes* was very much concerned, and vexed to find himself so over-reached by her; however he took no further notice of it. But *Statira*, who upon other accounts openly opposed her, particularly resented her cruelty and injustice in destroying for the sake of *Cyrus* the King's eunuchs and most faithful servants.

(9) When *Tisaphernes*, in breach of the most solemn oaths, had seized *Clearchus* and the other *Grecian* leaders, and sent them in irons to the King, *Ctesias* tells us, that *Clearchus* requested of him to procure a comb for him, which when he had obtained and used, he was so pleased with it that in return he presented him with a ring,

then seized; but the twenty captains were cut to pieces. Some officers, except *Nemon*, to be be-
time afterwards the King com-headed.

ring, that if ever he had occasion to go to *Sparta* he might produce it to his friends and relations, as a token of the great friendship and respect he had for him; and he says that the sculpture on the stone represented the dance of the *Caryatides* (1). He adds, that the other *Grecians*, who were *Clearchus*'s fellow-prisoners, intercepted the daily provisions appointed for *Clearchus*, and retaining the greatest part to themselves allowed him but a small share; that he put a stop to that abuse by causing a larger quantity to be sent to *Clearchus*, and separating the allowance of the others from his; and that all this was done with the consent and by the favour of *Parysatis*. He says further, that it being his custom to send him every day a gammon of bacon among his other provisions, *Clearchus* earnestly entreated him to bury a short dagger in the flesh of one of those gammons, and send it to him, that he might be no longer subject to the cruelty of *Artaxerxes*. But he says that he refused to grant him that request for fear of the King's displeasure, and the rather because *Artaxerxes* had bound himself under an oath to his mother, who earnestly interceded for him, to spare *Clearchus*; that notwithstanding this at the instigation of *Statira* he put all of them to death but *Menon*; and that from that time *Parysatis* formed a design against the life of *Statira*, and endeavoured to poison her. But this account is very improbable, and the cause he assigns is not at all proportioned to the effect; for, how can it be believed that *Parysatis* would, merely for the sake of *Clearchus*, venture to commit so horrid a crime, as that of poisoning her son's lawful wife, by whom he had issue which was one day to succeed him in the kingdom? But it is evident that this is merely a fiction of the historian contrived to dignify the memory of *Clearchus*. For he also says, that when the other Generals were executed, they were torn in pieces by dogs and birds; but that a violent gust of wind drove before it a vast heap of sand, which covered

(1) *Carya* was a town in *Laconia* where there was a temple of *Diana*, the whole town being dedicated to *Diana*, and the nymphs. In

covered and entombed the body of *Clearchus*; and that palm-trees sprung up round about it, and in a short time formed a beautiful grove, which spread its shade all over the place; so that the King repented of what he had done to *Clearchus*, whom he considered as a favourite of the gods.

But *Parysatis* had long entertained a jealousy and hatred against *Statira*; and perceiving that what credit she had with the King her son was the effect only of the respect he had for her as his mother, but that *Statira's* interest in him was much stronger, being founded in love and esteem, determined to risk every thing in order to get rid of so formidable a rival. Among her female attendants there was one named *Gigis* whom she very much esteemed and confided in. *Dion* says that she assisted her in preparing the poison. But *Ctesias* affirms that she was only privy to it, and that it was much against her inclination. The person who provided the poison is called *Melantas* by *Ctesias*, and by *Dion* *Belitaras*.

These two princesses having seemingly forgot their former piques and jealousies, were reconciled in appearance, visited as before, and eat at each other's tables. But as their mutual distrust still subsisted, they continued to keep upon their guard, and to eat of the same dish, and even of the same slices. There is a small bird in *Persia* the intestines of which are without excrement, and the inside of it wholly fat; so that they suppose the creature lives upon air and dew. It is called *Rhyntaces*. *Ctesias* affirms, that *Parysatis* dividing one of these birds with a knife rubbed with poison on the one side, and free from it on the other, eat the untouched and wholesome part herself, and gave *Statira* that which was infected. But *Dion* says that it was not *Parysatis*, but *Melantas*, who cut up the bird, and presented the poisoned part to *Statira*, who dying with horrid agonies and convulsions, was both herself sensible of the cause of

In the court before the temple and the *Spartan* virgins came once a year to dance round it.

of it, and intimated her suspicion of the Queen mother to the King, who well knew her fierce and implacable temper. He therefore immediately made a strict enquiry into the affair. He caused all his mother's officers and domestick servants who attended at her table to be seized, and put upon the rack. *Parysatis* kept *Gigis* safe in her own apartment, and though the King often sent to demand her she still refused to produce her. At last *Gigis* requested the Queen to let her go home by night to her own house, of which the King being advertised, she was intercepted by some of his guards, who lay in wait for her, and sentence of death was passed upon her. The punishment inflicted by the laws of *Persia* on poisoners is this: They have a very broad stone prepared for that purpose, upon which they place the head of the criminal, and continue to bruise and squeeze it with another stone till it is crushed to pieces, and nothing of the figure remains. This punishment was inflicted on *Gigi*. As for *Parysatis*, the King neither said nor did any thing severe against her, further than to confine her at her own request to the city of *Babylon*, which he declared he would never visit whilst she resided in it. This was the situation of *Artaxerxes's* domestick affairs.

The King was as solicitous to get into his power those *Grecians* who accompanied *Cyrus* in his expedition, as he had been to conquer *Cyrus* himself, and secure his kingdom. But in this he failed. For they, after they had lost *Cyrus* their General and the rest of the commanders, forced their way as it were through the gates of his palace, and retired in safety, making it appear to all the world, that *Artaxerxes* had the superiority in nothing but wealth, luxury, and women, and that all the rest was vain-glory and ostentation. All the *Greeks* now took courage, and began to despise the barbarians; and the *Lacedæmonians* thought it a shame not to deliver the *Asiatick Grecians* from servitude, and from the insolence and oppression of the *Persians*. Their first attempt was with an army under the command of *Thimbron*; the next commander they tried was *Dercylidas*;

lidas; but when they found all their efforts ineffectual, they at last committed the whole conduct of the war to *Agefilaus*. That Prince having passed into *Asia* with a powerful fleet, immediately performed many signal exploits, and acquired great reputation; for he defeated *Tisaphernes* the King's lieutenant in a pitched battle, and caused several of the cities to revolt from the *Persians*.

These great achievements taught *Artaxerxes* in what manner he was to carry on the war against the *Grecians*. He therefore sent *Hermocrates* of *Rhodes* into *Greece* with a vast quantity of gold, commanding him by a free distribution of it to corrupt the leading men in the several cities, and to stir up the rest of the *Grecians* to unite against *Sparta*. *Hermocrates* succeeded in his commission; for most of the leading cities conspired against *Lacedæmon*, and all *Peloponnesus* was in confusion, so that the council of *Sparta* were forced to recal *Agefilaus* out of *Asia*. Upon this we are told that as he was embarking, he said to some of his friends who were near him, that *Artaxerxes* had driven him out of *Asia* with thirty thousand archers, the *Persian* coin having the figure of an archer stamped upon it. *Artaxerxes* likewise gained the dominion of the sea from the *Lacedæmonians* by the assistance of *Conon* admiral of the *Atbenians*, who acted in conjunction with his own admiral *Pharnabazus*. For *Conon*, after he had been beaten by the *Spartans* at *Ægos Potamos*, kept close in *Cyprus*, not only for his own safety, but that he might watch the turn of affairs, as mariners do the turn of the tide. Perceiving therefore that the schemes he had formed wanted a great power to execute them, and that the power of the *Persians* wanted some person of ability to direct it, he wrote to the King, and sent him a plan of his designs, commanding the person, with whom he entrusted his letters, to get them presented to the King either by *Zeno* the *Cretan* or by *Polycritus* the *Mendæan*, (the first of whom was a dancer, and the other a physician) and in case they were both absent from court, to apply to *Ctesias*. It is said that *Ctesias* delivered these letters, and that before he presented them, he ad-

ded a clause wherein he made *Conon* desire the King to send *Ctesias* to him as a person who would be very useful on account of his great skill in maritime affairs. But *Ctesias* says that the King of his own motion employed him in that service.

After *Artaxerxes* had defeated the *Lacedæmonians* by *Conon* and *Pharnabazus*, in the naval engagement near *Cnidos*, and stripped them of their dominion by sea, he drew all *Greece* over to his interest, and imposed what terms he pleased upon them in that celebrated peace, which was called the peace of *Antalcidas*. This *Antalcidas* was a *Spartan*, the son of *Leon*, and so zealous for the King's interest that he prevailed with the *Lacedæmonians* to give up all the cities in *Asia*, and the adjacent islands, which were to remain tributary to the *Persians* in virtue of the peace, if we may give the venerable name of peace to that which was the reproach and ruin of *Greece*, and which was as inglorious as the most fatal conclusion of an unsuccessful war could be. And therefore *Artaxerxes*, though he always hated the other *Spartans*, and looked upon them, as *Dion* says, to be the most impudent of men, yet expressed a very great regard for *Antalcidas*, when he came to him into *Persia*: so that one day he took a garland of flowers, dipped it in a very rich ointment, and sent it from his table to *Antalcidas*, whilst the whole court were astonished at so particular a mark of favour and distinction. Indeed *Antalcidas* was a person fit to be treated with such levity, and to receive such a crown, who could in the presence of the *Persians*, mimick in a wanton dance *Leonidas* and *Callicratidas*. Wherefore when a certain person in the hearing of *Agésilas*, cried out, *Unhappy Greece!* Even the *Spartans* are turning *Medes*, he replied, *Say rather the Medes are turning Spartans.* But the wit of this repartee could not wipe off the infamy of the action. Soon after this they entirely lost their preeminence in *Greece* by the defeat at *Leuctra*, as they had before lost their honour by this scandalous peace.

Whilst

Whilst *Sparta* held the first rank in *Greece*, *Artaxerxes* careſſed *Antalcidas*, and profeſſed the warmeſt friendſhip for him. But when this battle at *Leuctra* had humbled them, they found themſelves diſtreſſed for want of money, which made them ſend *Ageſſlaus* into *Aegypt*, and order *Antalcidas* to return to the court of *Persia* to aſk ſupplies from *Artaxerxes*. But the King received him ſo coldly, and treated him with ſo much indifference and contempt, that he returned back in great confuſion to *Sparta*; where being ſcorned by his enemies, and in fear of the *Ephori*, he ſtarved himſelf to death. About the ſame time *Iſmenias* the *Theban*, and *Pelopidas*, who overthrew the *Spartans* at *Leuctra*, arrived at the court of *Artaxerxes*. *Pelopidas* did nothing mean or diſhonourable; but *Iſmenias* being commanded to adore the King, letting his ring fall upon the ground before him, ſtooped to take it up, and made that paſs for an act of adoration. *Timagoras* the *Asbenian* one day ſent the King a letter of ſecret intelligence, which was delivered to him by *Beluris* a ſecretary; and the King was ſo well pleaſed with the contents of it, that he ſent him ten thouſand *Darici*. The ſame *Timagoras* falling into a languiſhing diſtemper, and being preſcribed the uſe of cow's milk, *Artaxerxes* immediately made him a preſent of fourſcore milch cows, which were conſtantly to attend him for that ſervice. He alſo ſent him a bed with every thing belonging to it, and with ſervants to make it, becauſe the *Greeks* were not ſkilled in that art, and a number of men to carry him in a litter to the ſea ſide on account of his indiſpoſition; to all which we may add the ſumptuous allowance for his table while he reſided at court; which made *Oſtanes* the King's brother ſay to him one day, *Timagoras*, you ought never to forget how magnificently you are entertained; ſuch coſtly treatment is not for nothing; which he ſpoke rather to reproach him for his treaſon, than to inſpire him with gratitude. Accordingly *Timagoras* was ſome time after his return condemned to die by the *Athenians*, for having taken bribes from the King of *Persia*.

Artaxerxes did one thing which was extremely agreeable to the *Grecians*, and seemed a sort of atonement for the many injuries he had done them. He caused *Tisaphernes*, the most implacable of all their enemies, to be put to death; wherein *Parysatis* was likewise instrumental, by adding many articles to the charge brought against him. For the King did not long retain his resentment against his mother, but was reconciled to her, and sent for her, being assured that she had wisdom and courage fit for the government of an empire, and that there was now no cause why they might not converse together without suspicion or offence. From that time she gratified the King in every thing, and never opposed or censured any of his actions; by which means she got an absolute ascendant over him. She perceived he was desperately in love with *Atossa*, one of his own daughters, and that he concealed and checked his passion chiefly out of regard to her; though some authors say he had before that made his addresses in secret to *Atossa*, and enjoyed her. As soon as *Parysatis* suspected the intrigue, she appeared more fond of her granddaughter than before, and extolled her to *Artaxerxes* both for her virtue and beauty, which, she said, made her worthy of the imperial dignity. In short she persuaded him to espouse her, and declare her his lawful wife, in spite of the laws and opinions of the *Greeks*. For you, said she, are a law to the Persians, appointed by God to be the only rule to them of what is virtuous or vicious. Some historians, among whom is *Heraclides* of *Cumæ*, further affirm, that *Artaxerxes* did not only marry *Atossa*, but likewise another of his daughters named *Amestris*, of whom mention will be made hereafter. His love for *Atossa* was so ardent and sincere, that though a leprosy had spread itself over her whole body, it gave him not the least distaste or coolness towards her; but falling prostrate on his face, and grasping the earth, he continually prayed for her recovery to *Juno* alone. At the same time he caused so many offerings to be made her by his officers and friends, that all the road leading from the palace to the temple for two miles together

ther was crouded with horses carrying presents of gold, silver, and purple.

The war which he entered into against the *Egyptians* was unsuccessful through a misunderstanding which happened between *Pharnabazus* and *Ipbicrates*, to whom he committed the conduct of it. But he went in person against the *Cadusians* with an army of three hundred thousand foot, and ten thousand horse. Their country is rough and uneven, is continually covered with fogs, and produces no corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants, a robust warlike people, who are forced to live upon wild pears and apples, and other fruit of that kind. *Artaxerxes*, unwarily entering this country, exposed himself to infinite distress and danger; for no provisions could be got there, nor was it possible to be supplied from any other place. The whole army was forced to live on beasts of burden, which soon became so scarce, that the head of an ass was sold for sixty drachmas. The King's own table began to be in want; and few horses were left, the rest having been used for food.

In this exigency *Tiribazus*, a person who was often in the highest favour with his Prince on account of his valour, and as often degraded on account of his levity, and who at this very time was in great disgrace, preserved the King, and all his forces, by the following stratagem. There were two kings of the *Cadusians*, and they were separately encamped. *Tiribazus* having first communicated his design to *Artaxerxes*, went to one of those princes himself, and sent his son to the other. Each of them deceived the Prince he had to deal with, telling him that the other was sending, unknown to him, his ambassadors to *Artaxerxes* to negotiate a separate alliance; *And if you are wise*, said he, *you will lose no time, but be beforehand with your rival, and enter first into a treaty; and you may depend upon all the assistance that is in my power.* These words imposed upon the two princes; so that each of them believing his companion was betraying him, they both dispatched their ambassadors to *Artaxerxes*, *Tiribazus* attending those who were sent by
the

the one, and his son accompanying those of the other. But as *Tiribazus* staid a considerable time, *Artaxerxes* began to suspect him, and his enemies did all they could to irritate the King against him, so that he repented his having confided so much in him, and gave ear to those who were the most forward to calumniate him. However, *Tiribazus* returning on one side, and his son on the other, each bringing his ambassadors with him, and the peace being concluded on both sides, he obtained greater credit and authority than ever, and marched back with *Artaxerxes*, who made it appear on that occasion, that cowardice and effeminacy do not necessarily arise from luxury, pomp, and superfluity, as is generally believed, but are the effects of an ignoble nature, and depraved judgment. For neither his ornaments of gold, his robe of state, nor the sumptuous apparel which he always wore, and which was esteemed worth twelve thousand talents, hindered this monarch from undergoing the same fatigues and exposing himself to the same hardships as the meanest soldier of his army. For with his quiver flung over his shoulder, and his arm braced to his buckler, he would dismount upon occasion, and lead them in person through craggy difficult passes. And the soldiers charmed with the patience, strength and courage which they saw him exert, were so animated and enlivened by his example, that they marched every day upwards of two hundred furlongs. At last he arrived at one of his own palaces, where he had gardens of wonderful beauty and magnificence, and of a very large extent, though all the country around was naked and barren. The weather being exceeding cold, he permitted his soldiers to cut down as much wood as they wanted, without excepting even the pines and cypresses, and when they seemed loth to cut down trees of that size and beauty, the King himself took an ax, and began to fell one, which was the tallest and most beautiful of them all. This made the soldiers less scrupulous; and having cut down what wood they wanted, they kindled so many fires as made them pass the night very comfortably.

Thus

Thus ended this expedition, wherein the King lost many brave soldiers, and almost all his horses. And as he imagined that he was despised for his ill success, he grew jealous of the most eminent men in his court, some of whom he slew in his rage, and more out of fear, which in tyrants is a passion the most cruel and bloody of any; whereas true courage is gentle, merciful, and void of all suspicion. Therefore those brutes which by nature are most timorous, are hardest to be tamed; but the more generous animals having less suspicion because they have less fear, do not shun the kindness and society of man.

Artaxerxes being now in years perceived that his sons were contending which should succeed him, and were making interest with their friends and the chief men of the court; the most prudent and reasonable among whom thought that as *Artaxerxes* had succeeded in right of birth, the succession ought to devolve upon his eldest son *Darius*. But the younger, named *Ochus*, a man of a hot violent temper, had likewise his party, which was very numerous and considerable. He hoped to prevail upon his father to declare for him by the means of *Alossa*, to whom he made all his court, promising to marry her, and make her his partner in the throne after the death of *Artaxerxes*. Indeed there went a report that he had already been familiar with her; but this was unknown to his father, who thinking it prudent to cut off his hopes at once, lest following the example of his uncle *Cyrus* he might involve the state in a civil war after his decease, declared *Darius* his successor, who was then in his twenty fifth year, and permitted him to wear the point of his citaris or turban erect, which was the mark of royalty.

It is a custom among the *Persians* for him who is declared next heir to the crown, to demand of the Prince who has named him for his successor, some gift which he is not to refuse, provided it be in his power to grant it. *Darius* therefore demanded *Aspasia*, who had been exceedingly beloved by *Cyrus*, and at this time was one of the King's concubines. She was born at *Phocæa* a
city

city in *Ionia*, was of good parentage, and had been virtuously educated. When she was first introduced to *Cyrus* it was amongst other women whilst he was at supper. The rest placed themselves without reserve near his person; and when he began to jest and talk wantonly to them, and to touch them, they seemed not at all displeased with his fondness. *Aspasia* in the mean time stood by in silence; *Cyrus* invited her to come nearer, but she refused; and when some of his attendants went to compel her, she said, *Whoever lays his hands upon me shall repent it.* This made all who were present look on her as a sullen awkward creature. But *Cyrus* was pleased with her behaviour, and laughing said to the person who had provided him with those women, *Do not you perceive that of all you have brought me this woman only is free and virtuous.* From that time he attached himself to her, loved her above all the rest, and called her *Aspasia the wife*. When *Cyrus* fell in the battle she was taken among the other spoils of the camp, and delivered to *Artaxerxes*. *Darius* having therefore demanded her of his father he was much afflicted at it; for those barbarians are excessively jealous in their amours; so that it is death for a man not only to speak to one of the King's concubines, or touch her, but even to cross the road, or come near the chariots in which they are travelling. And though to gratify his lust he had against all law married his daughter *Atossa*, and had beside her three hundred and sixty concubines of extraordinary beauty, yet being importuned for that one by *Darius*, he replied, *that she was a free woman, and that he might take her if she was willing to go with him, but by no means force her away against her inclination.* *Aspasia* therefore being sent for, and, contrary to the King's expectation, making choice of *Darius*, he gave her to him indeed, being constrained to it by law, but deprived him of her soon after, for he made her a priestess in the temple of *Diana*, surnamed *Anitis*, at *Ecbatana*, that she might spend the remainder of her days in strict chastity; thus punishing his son, not with rigour and severity but with mildness and good humour. But *Darius* highly resented this proceeding,
either

either because the violence of his love to *Aspasia* made him more sensible of it, or because he thought it designed on purpose to insult and affront him.

Tiribazus perceiving him in this temper of mind, took pains to exasperate him still more, observing in the injury done *Darius* a representation of that which he had received himself. For *Artaxerxes* having several daughters, promised one of them named *Apama* to *Pbarnabazus*, *Rhodogune* to *Orontes*, and *Amestris* to *Tiribazus*. He kept his word with the two first, but disappointed *Tiribazus* by marrying *Amestris* himself. He promised however to give him his youngest daughter *Atossa*; but here he deceived him too; for he afterwards fell passionately in love with *Atossa*, and married her likewise, as we have already observed. This usage extremely incensed *Tiribazus*, a man who was never steady and sedate in his disposition, but was in all things wild and irregular. Wherefore, being sometimes advanced to the highest degree of honour, and at others slighted and disgraced, he knew not how to behave with propriety in either of those states; for when he was in favour, his insolence and vanity made him insupportable, and when in disgrace, instead of being humble, quiet, and submissive, he was fierce and outrageous. *Tiribazus* therefore in his conversation with the young Prince added fresh fuel to the fire, continually urging him on, and saying, *That it was a poor prerogative to wear the point of the Citaris erect, if he who wore it did not take care to advance his interest; that he would find himself much mistaken if he thought himself secure of the succession whilst his brother was strengthening his party by the interest he had among the women, and his father was of so rash and fickle a temper; since it was not to be expected that he, who for the sake of a Grecian strumpet could violate a law the most sacred among the Persians, should faithfully perform more important promises: that the case was quite different betwixt his pretensions and those of Ochus; for as for Ochus, no one would hinder him from living happy in a private station; but as for Darius, who had been declared King, death or the throne was*
the

the only alternative. It plainly appeared on this occasion that *Sophocles* judged rightly when he said,

With winged speed ill counsel takes its way.

For the path which leads us to what we desire is smooth, and of an easy descent; and most men desire what is wrong, because they are strangers to wisdom and virtue. Besides, the large extent of the *Persian* dominions, and the jealousy *Darius* had entertained of *Ocbus*, furnished *Tiribazus* with other arguments to exasperate the prince's mind; though love for *Aspasia*, and concern for her loss, were no inconsiderable causes of his resentment. Thus *Darius* delivered himself up to *Tiribazus*, and associating a considerable number of persons entered into a conspiracy against his father. But an eunuch detected their plot to the King, and told him the manner in which it was to be executed; for he had received certain intelligence that they intended to break into the King's apartment by night, and assassinate him as he lay in his bed. *Artaxerxes* thought it would be great imprudence to despise such a danger, and still greater to give credit to this information without further proof. He therefore commanded the eunuch who had made the discovery to join with the conspirators, and engage in all their measures; at the same time he broke down the wall of his chamber, which was behind his bed, where he made a door, and covered it with tapestry.

When the appointed hour was approaching, of which he had been informed by the eunuch, he laid himself on his bed, and did not stir till he had a full sight of the faces of the assassins, so as to distinguish and know them. But as soon as he saw them drawing their swords, and coming towards the bed, he drew back the tapestry, and retreated into an inner chamber, where he bolted the door, and alarmed the court. The assassins seeing themselves discovered, and their design defeated, immediately fled, and exhorted *Tiribazus* to do the same, telling him that he was discovered. They all separated, and each of them provided for himself, but *Tiribazus* was surprized by the guards. He defended himself

himself for some time with great courage, and slew many of them, till at last being wounded by a javelin, which was thrown at a distance, he fell. *Darius* was likewise taken together with his children, and brought before the judges appointed by the King. *Artaxerxes* did not chuse to assist at the trial in person, but appointed others to form the charge against him; at the same time he commanded his notaries to write down the opinion of every one of the judges singly, and bring them all to him. They having all agreed in condemning him to death, the officers removed him to an adjacent prison, and sent for the executioner to do his office. As soon as he entered with the razor used in beheading capital offenders, and saw *Darius*, he started back in great consternation, and looked toward the door, as having neither strength nor courage enough to lay violent hands upon his sovereign. But the judges who were attending without, threatened him and commanded him to proceed. Upon this he returned; and seizing the Prince by the hair he threw him on the ground and cut off his head. Some write that *Darius* was tried in the King's presence, and that as soon as he was convicted by undeniable evidence, he fell prostrate on the ground, and most earnestly implored the King's pardon; that the King in great fury drew his scymitar, with which he wounded him in many places and killed him upon the spot; and that afterwards he returned to his palace, where he worshipped the sun, and said to those who had attended him, *Return in triumph, O Persians, and tell your fellow-subjects that the great Oromazes has punished those who had contrived the most impious and execrable of crimes.* This was the event of that conspiracy.

Now *Ocbus's* expectations were raised, and he promised himself much from the interest he had in *Atossa*. However, he was jealous of his brother *Ariaspes*, who was the only male surviving besides himself of the legitimate offspring of *Artaxerxes*; and of his bastard brethren he stood much in fear of *Arfames*. For the *Persians* wished that *Ariaspes* might succeed to the throne,
not

144 *The* LIFE of ARTAXERXES.

not so much because he was older than *Ochus*, but because he was of a mild, sincere, and benevolent disposition. As for *Arsames*, he was esteemed superior in understanding, and *Ochus* was not insensible that he was the favourite of his father. He therefore contrived the destruction of both, and being no less artful than bloody, he employed his cruelty against *Arsames*, and his craft against *Ariaspes*. For he suborned some of the King's eunuchs and favourites to convey to him severe and menacing expressions from his father, as though he had decreed to put him to a cruel and ignominious death. These things they daily communicated to him as secrets, telling him that part of the King's designs against him would be delayed for some time, and that part would be executed immediately; and by this means they so terrified him, and threw him into such anxiety and dejection of mind, that having prepared a poisonous draught, he drank it and put an end to his life. The King hearing what kind of death he died sincerely lamented him, and guessed the cause of it, but was disabled by his age from searching thoroughly into the affair. He now became still more fond of *Arsames*, manifestly placed his greatest confidence in him, and made him privy to all his designs. Whereupon *Ochus* had no longer patience to defer the execution of his purpose, but employed *Tiribazus's* son *Hartaspes* to kill *Arsames*. *Artaxerxes*, whose extreme age had brought him to the very verge of life, when he heard of the fate of *Arsames*, could not bear up under the affliction, but being oppressed with the load of his grief expired, after he had lived ninety-four years, and reigned sixty-two (2). He was esteemed a mild and gracious Prince, and what contributed very much to his obtaining that character was the disposition of his son *Ochus*, who was of all princes the most cruel and sanguinary.

(2) *Diodorus Siculus* says that he reigned only forty-three years.



A R A T U S.

THE philosopher *Cbrysippus*, *Polycrates*, quotes an ancient proverb, not as it really is, but as he thought it should be, imagining (I suppose) that it sounded too harshly;

Who fathers praise, except their generous sons?

But *Dionysodorus* the *Træzenian* correcting him, restores the true form of it, which is this,

Who fathers praise, except degenerate sons?

Telling us, that this proverb was designed to stop the mouths of those, who having no merit of their own, deck themselves with the virtues of their ancestors, and are lavish in their praises. But those

To whom the virtues of their fires descend,

to make use of *Pindar's* own words, who, like you, copy after the bright originals left them by their ancestors, may take great satisfaction in often hearing and speaking of the best of their progenitors; for they assume not the glory of other mens virtue for want of worth of their own, but uniting both in one, celebrate those heroes as the authors of their descent and the models of their lives. For this reason I have sent to you the life of your fellow-citizen and progenitor *Aratus*; the reputation and power which you have acquired being such as are far from reflecting any dishonour upon him. I do not send it imagining that you have not yourself been careful to be informed of all his actions better than any one, but with this view, that your sons *Polycrates* and *Pythocles* may be trained up by domestick examples, and by hearing and reading such things as are fit for their imitation. For it belongs only to the self-conceited, not to the lovers of virtue, to think themselves better than all others.

The city of *Sicyon*, from the time that it first fell off from a pure *Dorick* aristocracy (1), (its harmony being quite confounded by the seditions and contests of the demagogues) continued to be distempered and unsettled, changing one tyrant for another, till *Cleon* being slain, *Timoclidias* and *Clinias*, men of the greatest reputation and power amongst the citizens, were chosen governors. Under their administration the constitution seemed in some measure settled: but upon the death of *Timoclidias*, *Abantidas* the son of *Paseas* resolving to seize the government himself, killed *Clinias*, together with several of his friends and relations, and banished the rest. The tyrant would likewise have murdered *Aratus* the son of *Clinias*, who was then but seven years of age, if he could have

(1) This is a figure borrowed from the different modes of the *Grecian* musick, among which the *Dorick* was esteemed the most perfect; so that *Plato* says somewhere that the *Dorick* mode only deserved the name of *Grecian* har-

mony.

(2) The *Pentathlon* consisted of five different exercises, running, leaping, throwing the dart, boxing, and wrestling.

(3) For the wrestlers were great feeders, and the mattock was one of

have found him. But during the confusion in which the family was upon the death of his father, the child escaped unobserved among the rest that fled, and wandering about the city helpless and fearful, by chance got undiscovered into the house of a woman named *Soso*. She was the sister of *Abantidas*, but had been married to *Prophantus*, the brother of *Clinias*. She being of a generous temper, and believing the boy had by some special providence fled to her for shelter, hid him in the house, and at night conveyed him away secretly to *Argos*.

Aratus having thus escaped so imminent a danger, immediately conceived a fierce and implacable hatred against tyrants, which ever after continually encreased. He was liberally educated by his father's friends and acquaintance in *Argos*. And being of a robust constitution and large stature, he applied himself to the gymnastick exercises, wherein he excelled to that degree, that he contended in the *Pentatblum* (2), and came off conqueror: and indeed in his statues one may observe a certain athletick cast; and together with the gravity and majesty which appears in his countenance something may be perceived not incompatible with the voracious appetite and the mattock of the wrestler (3). Hence it was that he studied eloquence less than perhaps became a man bred up to the administration of civil affairs; and yet that he was a more elegant speaker than is generally believed, some conclude from those commentaries which he has left, though penned carelessly and hastily, and in such words as first came to his mind. Some time after this, *Dinias* and *Aristotle* the logician killed *Abantidas*, who used to attend in the publick hall at their disputes, and to join in them, they having insensibly accustomed him to this practice, by which they at last

of the instruments they made use both the mattock, and the voracious
of in their exercises; with this city of these athleticks.
they broke up the ground, on
purpose to confirm and encrease
their strength by such intense labour.
Theocritus has expressed
in one verse of his fourth Idyllium

K 2

(4) This

last got an opportunity of executing the design they had formed against him. After him *Paseas* the father of *Abantidas* taking upon him the government was slain by the treachery of *Nicocles*, who made himself tyrant. It is reported that he was extremely like *Periander* the son of *Cypselus*, as it is said *Orontes* the *Persian* much resembled *Alcmaeon* the son of *Amphiaraus*, and a *Lacedaemonian* youth, the famous *Hector*; and *Myrsilus* tells us that the youth was trod to death by the croud of those who came to see him upon that report.

When *Nicocles* had governed about four months, during which time he exceedingly oppressed the city, he was upon the point of being dispossessed by a stratagem of the *Aetolians*. *Aratus* was by this time growing towards manhood, and was already highly esteemed both on account of his birth, and disposition, wherein nothing mean or inactive appeared, but a gravity and sedateness uncommon in one of his age, accompanied with a great deal of spirit, and a steady judgment. These qualities made the exiles of *Sicyon* fix their eyes upon him; and *Nicocles* had his spies about him, who watched him narrowly, and observed all his motions. Not that he was apprehensive of any action so bold and hazardous as that he undertook; he only suspected him of carrying on a correspondence with the kings who had been his father's friends. And indeed *Aratus* first attempted this way: but finding that *Antigonus*, who had promised to assist him, neglected and delayed it, and that his hopes from *Aegypt* and *Ptolemy* were too remote, he determined to destroy the tyrant by himself, without any foreign assistance.

He first communicated his design to *Aristomachus* and *Ecdelus*. *Aristomachus* was an exile of *Sicyon*, and *Ecdelus* an *Arcadian* of *Megalopolis*, a person strongly addicted to philosophy, but at the same time of an active and resolute disposition; he had studied at *Athens* under the direction of *Arcefilaus* the academick. These readily consenting, he spoke on the subject to the other exiles. Some few of them being ashamed to seem to despair of success, engaged in the design; but most of them endeavoured

deavoured to divert him from it, telling him, that his want of experience made him rash and precipitate.

Whilst he was deliberating on the properest means for securing some strong post in the territory of *Sicyon*, from whence he might make war upon the tyrant, a certain *Sicyonian*, just escaped out of prison, arrived at *Argos*. This man was the brother of *Xenocles*, one of the exiles, who carried him immediately to *Aratus*, whom he told that that part of the wall over which he had made his escape was almost level with the ground on the inside, as it adjoined to a high rocky part of the city, and that on the outside the wall was not so high but it might easily be scaled. Upon this report *Aratus* dispatched *Xenocles*, with two of his servants *Seuthas* and *Technon*, to view the wall, resolving if he could do it secretly and with one risque, to hazard all at a push, rather than as a private person oppose the tyrant by a long war and open force.

Xenocles and his two companions having taken the height of the wall, returned, and reported that the place was in itself neither inaccessible, nor even difficult, but that it would not be easy to approach it without being discovered, by reason of a parcel of dogs belonging to a gardener hard by, which were small indeed, but very fierce and not to be silenced. *Aratus* immediately resolved upon the enterprize. It was an easy matter for them to provide themselves with arms, without giving the least jealousy, because of the frequent incursions made for plunder by one state upon another. The ladders were prepared by *Euphranor* one of the exiles, who being a carpenter by trade, made them openly without giving any suspicion. He raised his men among his friends at *Argos*, who having but few to spare supplied him with ten a-piece; to these he added thirty of his own domesticks. He also hired a small party of *Xenophilus*, Captain of a band of plunderers, to whom it was given out that they were to march into the territories of *Sicyon* to seize the King's stud; and many of them were sent before by different ways to the tower of *Polygnotus*, with orders to wait there for his arrival.

arrival. *Capbeshias* likewise was sent before with four of his companions, who were to arrive at the gardener's house when it was dark, and pretending to be travellers, get a lodging there, and then confine both him and his dogs; for there was no other way to that part of the wall. As for the ladders, they being made to take in pieces, were packed up in corn-chests, and sent before in waggons prepared for that purpose.

In the mean time some of the tyrant's spies arrived at *Argos*; and it being reported that they were sent to watch *Aratus*, he appeared early the next morning in the market-place, where he conversed with his friends; then he went to the *Gymnasium*, where he performed his exercises, and anointed himself; and taking with him from thence several young gentlemen who used frequently to drink with him and join in his parties of pleasure, he returned home. Soon after this his servants were seen in the market-place, some carrying garlands, some buying flambeaux, and others discoursing with the women who used to sing and play at entertainments. The spies observing all these things were deceived, and said laughing one to another, *Nothing can be more timorous than a tyrant; since even Nicocles, who is master of so large a city, and is a man of such power and authority, stands in fear of a youth who wastes the small pittance he has to subsist on in his exile in drinking and revelling even by day-light.* Being thus deluded they returned home.

But *Aratus* as soon as dinner was over set out from *Argos*, and hastened to the soldiers who waited for him at the tower of *Polygnotus*. As soon as he had joined them he led them to *Nemea*, where he discovered to them his true design. He first animated them with many exhortations and promises; and when he had given the word, which was *propitious Apollo*, he led them strait to *Sicyon*, proportioning his march to the motion of the moon, sometimes quickening and then slackening his pace, so as to have the benefit of her light upon the way, and to arrive at the gardener's house, which was close to the wall, just as she was set. Here *Capbeshias* came up to him, and told him he could not secure the dogs because
they

they had been let out before his arrival, but that he had made sure of the gardener. This disheartened most of them, so that they pressed him to give over his enterprize, and return; but he continued to encourage them, and at the same time promised that if the dogs grew very troublesome he would retire. He caused those who carried the ladders to march before, under the conduct of *Ecdelus* and *Mnasitbeus*, whilst he followed leisurely with the rest. The dogs began to bark very loud, and flew at *Ecdelus* and his companions; notwithstanding which they got safe to the wall, and planted their ladders. But as the foremost of them were mounting, the Captain of the watch that was to be relieved by the morning-guard, passed by that way at the sound of a bell, with many torches, and a great deal of noise; whereupon they laid themselves close to the ladders, and so were unobserved; but when the other watch came to relieve the former they were in the utmost danger. But having escaped that also, immediately *Mnasitbeus* and *Ecdelus* got upon the wall, and possessing themselves of the passages on each side, they sent away *Techon* to *Aratus*, desiring him to make all the haste he could. The garden was not very distant from the wall, and from a certain tower in which a great greyhound was placed to keep watch: yet he did not hear them as they marched forward, either because he was naturally drowsy, or because he had been overwearied the day before; but the gardener's dogs barking below awakened him. He at first only growled, which was little observed; but when he heard the exiles marching near the tower, he then barked so loud that the whole place resounded with the noise, and the centinel at a distance called out to the dog-keeper, and asked him, *What it was made his dog bark at that rate, and if any thing extraordinary had happened to occasion it?* The dog keeper replied, *There was nothing worth notice; that only the light of the torches belonging to the guard, and the noise of the bell, had set him a barking.* This reply much encouraged *Aratus's* soldiers, who thought the dog-keeper was privy to their design, and therefore concealed what was passing;

sing; and that many others of the city were of the conspiracy. But when they came to scale the wall, the attempt then appeared both to require time, and to be full of danger; for the ladders shook and bent extremely if they mounted them not leisurely, and one by one; and the time pressed, for the cocks began to crow, and the country people that used to keep the market were upon the road to town. Wherefore *Aratus* hastened to get up himself, forty only of the company being already upon the wall; and staying but for a few more of those who were below, he marched directly to the tyrant's palace, and the main-guard where his mercenary soldiers kept watch; and coming suddenly upon them, and taking them prisoners without killing any one of them, he immediately sent to all his friends, desiring them to quit their houses, and join him, which they did from all quarters. By this time the day began to appear, and the multitude flocked together into the theatre, where they were held in suspense by uncertain reports, and knew nothing distinctly of what had happened, till a publick crier advancing forward proclaimed aloud, *That Aratus the son of Clinias invited the citizens to recover their liberty.* Then believing that what they had so long wished for was now come to pass, they pressed in throngs to the tyrant's palace to set it on fire; and so great was the flame, that it was seen as far as *Corinth*; so that the *Corinthians* wondering what the occasion should be, were upon the point of coming to their assistance. *Nicocles* made his escape through certain subterraneous passages, and fled out of the city; and the soldiers helping the *Sicyonians* to quench the fire plundered the palace. This *Aratus* permitted; and he divided also the rest of the tyrant's wealth amongst the citizens. Not one of those engaged in this enterprize was slain, nor any of the contrary party; fortune so conducting it as to keep it entirely clear from civil bloodshed.

(4) This character of *Aratus* in *Plutarch* agrees exactly with that we find of him in the fourth

book of *Polybius*. *Aratus* was a person exceedingly well qualified to be at the head of affairs; for he brought

Aratus restored all the exiles, not only those who had been banished by *Nicocles*, who were fourscore in number; but likewise those who had been expelled by the former tyrants, who were not fewer than five hundred, and some of whom had led a wandering life for the space of fifty years. These returning home in a miserable indigent condition seized upon their former possessions, and their several farms and houses, which was the occasion of great perplexity to *Aratus*. For he saw that from without *Antigonus* cast an envious eye upon the city, and watched an opportunity to get it into his possession ever since it had been restored to its liberty; and at home it was full of disorder and sedition. Therefore in the present situation he thought it best to associate the people to the *Achaean* community; and being *Dorians*, they willingly took the name and the form of government of the *Achaean*s, who at that time had no great power or authority; for most of them lived in small towns, and their territory was neither large nor fruitful, and the neighbouring sea was without ports, entering the land for the most part in rocky creeks. And yet even they made it evidently appear that the *Grecian* force was invincible, when united by order and concord at home, and conducted by a General of wisdom and experience. For these very *Achaean*s, whose power was so inconsiderable when compared with that of the ancient *Grecians*, whose whole strength was hardly equal to that of an ordinary city, by prudence and unanimity, and by obeying and following him amongst them who was most eminent for virtue, instead of envying him for his superiority, not only preserved their own liberty in the midst of so many great and powerful cities and governments, and in spite of so many tyrants, but delivered the greatest part of *Greece* from slavery.

(4) As for the character of *Aratus*, he was publick-spirited, magnanimous, more solicitous about the welfare of the state than his own private concerns, a bitter enemy

thought wisely, and spoke properly. He bore with great temper the heats and animosities that arise from political contentions, and had a peculiar

enemy to tyrants, and made the common good the measure of his friendships and enmities; so that he seemed to have been not so much a zealous and affectionate friend, as a placable and gentle enemy, his regard for particular men always varying according to the circumstances of the commonwealth. Of all those things which are esteemed most excellent, none gave him so great delight as concord between nations, associations of cities, and unanimity in publick assemblies. With regard to open wars, and pitched battles, he was indeed diffident and fearful; but in contriving and executing any secret scheme, in surprizing towns, and dethroning tyrants, he showed consummate ability. Hence it was that after he had succeeded in many difficult enterprizes, against all probability, and had exerted the utmost courage in the execution of them, he through caution and timidity, left many others unattempted, which were within his power, and were no less considerable. For as among animals there are some who see very clearly by night, and are blind in the day-time, the dryness and subtilty of the humours of the eye not suffering them to bear the light; so amongst men we meet with some who shrink and grow fearful in dangers which are to be encountered openly and in publick view, and who on the contrary show a wonderful resolution in secret enterprizes. This inequality is occasioned in noble minds by the want of philosophy; for that virtue which is not produced by reason and judgment, resembles those fruits that grow wild and uncultivated; as may be proved by many examples.

Aratus therefore having associated himself and his city with the *Achæans*, served in the cavalry, and was much beloved by the superior officers for his exact obedience;

enliar talent in gaining friends, and yet this very *Aratus*, whenever any forming alliances. He showed great thing was to be performed openly, art and skill in the enterprizes he was slow in coming to a resolution, undertook and the stratagems he contrived against the enemy; and he was diffident in executing it. He executed them with success by his patience and courage. This appears the enemy, and terrified at the appearance of danger. Hence it was from many of his actions, &c. And that all Peloponnesus attended with

dience; for though he had made so large an addition to the community, as that of his own credit, and the power of his country, yet he was as ready to be commanded by any of the *Abzan* Generals, whether of *Dyma* or *Trita*, or any town still more inconsiderable, as any common soldier. When the king of *Egypt* sent him a present of twenty-five talents, he received it, but distributed the whole among his needy fellow-citizens, part of it being applied to relieve their necessities, and the remainder to redeem the prisoners.

But the exiles being by no means to be satisfied, and disturbing continually those who were in possession of their estates, the city was in great danger of being ruined by civil dissensions. Having therefore no hope left him, but from the kindness of *Ptolemy*, he resolved to go to him, and to beg so much money of him as would satisfy all parties. Accordingly he set sail from *Methone* above the promontory of *Malea*, designing to pass from thence directly to *Egypt*. But the pilot not being able to keep the vessel up against the strong wind and high seas, he was turned from his course, and with much ado got to *Adria*, an enemy's town; for it was possessed by *Antigonus*, who had a garrison in it. To avoid falling into their hands he immediately landed, and leaving the ship went up into the country a good way from the sea, having along with him only one friend called *Timanthes*; and hiding themselves in a certain woody place, they passed the night very disagreeably. Soon after he left the ship the governor came, and enquired for *Aratus*; but he was deceived by *Aratus's* servants, who had been instructed to say their master was just sailed towards the island of *Eubœa*; wherefore he declared the ship, the cargo, and servants to be lawful

with trophies of his defeats, and not only in different operations, but that in the field he was easily vanquished. Thus nature has infused even in those of the same kind. Sometimes he is quick and inventive, at different and contrary qualities, not others dull and stupid; to-day bold only into the bodies of men, but more and enterprising, to-morrow timorous especially into their minds. So that the same man ceases to be the same, even in those of the same kind. Sometimes he is quick and inventive, at others dull and stupid; to-day bold and enterprising, to-morrow timorous and cowardly.

lawful prize, and detained them accordingly. A few days after, while *Aratus* was in great perplexity, by good fortune a *Roman* ship happened to put in just by the place of his retreat, where he sometimes looked out to discover the coast, and at others kept himself close concealed. This ship was bound for *Syria*; and the master of it agreed with *Aratus* to land him in *Caria*. This voyage was no less dangerous and tempestuous than the former.

He was a long time in passing from *Caria* into *Aegypt*; where when he arrived he was immediately admitted to audience, and found the King very favourably disposed to him on account of the pictures which he used to send him out of *Greece*. For *Aratus*, who had a fine taste in works of this kind, made many valuable collections of pieces done by the best masters, especially by *Pamphilus* and *Melanthus* (5), and sent them to *Ptolemy*. For the *Sicyonian* pieces were even then in great esteem, as being the only paintings whose colours were lasting; so that *Apelles* himself, though already very famous, went to *Sicyon*, and gave the painters a talent to be admitted into their school, not so much to learn of them, as to be a sharer with them in their reputation. For this reason, *Aratus*, as soon as he had restored the city to her liberty, destroyed all the other portraits of the tyrant, but when he came to that of *Aristratus*, who flourished in the days of *Philip*, he was in a doubt for a considerable time; for it was the joint performance of all the scholars of *Melanthus*, who had drawn him standing in a chariot of victory, and *Apelles* himself had a hand in it, as we are told by *Polemo* the geographer.

This piece was so excellent that *Aratus* could not forbear being touched with it; but being on a sudden transported by his implacable aversion to tyrants, he commanded it to be destroyed. It is said that *Nealces* (6) the painter, a friend of his, happening to be present

(5) Two of the most celebrated of all the painters. *Pamphilus* had been brought up under *Eupompus*; and was the master of *Apelles*

sent when that order was given, entreated him with tears in his eyes to spare that picture, and finding him inflexible, *Aratus*, said he, *we will allow to make war upon tyrants, but not upon what belongs to them; therefore spare the chariot, and the victory, and you shall soon see Aristratus vanish out of the piece.* *Aratus* consenting to it, *Nealces* effaced the figure of *Aristratus*, and painted a palm-tree in its stead, without presuming to add any thing else of his own. However, it is said that the feet of *Aristratus* still appeared obscurely at the bottom of the chariot.

This taste for painting had already recommended *Aratus* to *Ptolemy*; but after he had made himself better known to him by his conversation, the King was exceedingly pleased with him, and presented him with a hundred and fifty talents, for the relief of his city. Of these *Aratus* took forty with him, when he returned to *Peloponnesus*; the King divided the remainder into several portions, and consigned them to him by so many different payments. This was a great and noble action of *Aratus*, to procure in this manner so considerable a sum for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, at a time when nothing was more common than to see commanders, governors, and demagogues, for much smaller sums oppress, enslave, and betray to the Kings, their cities and communities. But it was a still greater action, by means of this money to effect a reconciliation between the rich and the poor, to compose all their differences, and establish a perfect harmony among the people.

His moderation in the exercise of his great power and authority was truly admirable. For being declared sole arbitrator of the differences of the exiles, he would not accept the commission alone; but associating fifteen of the citizens with him, he with great pains and trouble adjusted their claims, and settled peace and friendship in the city; for which service not only all the
citizens

Apelles and *Melancthus*.

(6) *Nealces* was a painter of great reputation. He painted the naval fight of the *Egyptians* against the

citizens in general bestowed due honours upon him, but the exiles, apart by themselves, erected his statue in brass, with the following inscription:

Greece, freed from foreign and domestick foes,
To thee her honour and her safety owes.

For this, illustrious chief, thy bright renown
Spreads from the rising to the setting sun.

Whilst we, in token of unfeigned praise,

This statue to our great deliverer raise.

Here midst our saviour Gods triumphant stand,

The ornament and guardian of our land.

What less can Sicyon, or can we afford?

She to herself, and we to her restor'd.

Aratus by these important services subdued the envy of the citizens. But *Antigonus* being uneasy at his success, and resolving either to fix him in his interest, or at least render him suspected to *Ptolemy*, gave him several extraordinary marks of his favour, though he neither desired, or did any thing to deserve them. Among other things, having one day performed a sacrifice at *Corinth*, he sent portions of the victim to *Aratus*, and in the midst of the feast, when the table was full of company, he said aloud that all might hear him, *I at first looked on this youth of Sicyon no otherwise than as one of a generous spirit, and zealous for the liberty of his country; but I now look upon him as a good judge of the manners and actions of princes. For formerly he despised us; and fixed his hopes and dependence in foreign parts, admiring the riches of Ægypt, her elephants, and fleets, and the magnificence of her palaces; but now, after having taken a nearer view, and finding all this to be nothing but show and pageantry, he is come over to us: and for my part I willingly*

receive

the *Persians*; and to show that the action was on the *Nile*, the water of which is in colour like that of the sea, he represented that by a symbol, which was not within the compass of his art to express; he drew an ass drinking on the shore,

and a crocodile near him upon the watch, and ready to fasten upon him. *Plin. lib. xxxv. c. 11.*

(7) We are not to confound this action with that famous battle of *Chæronea*, where the *Thebans*

receive him, and resolving to make great use of him myself, command you to look upon him as a person joined in friendship with you.

The envious and malicious taking advantage of this discourse, strove who should be the first to charge him with the heaviest calumnies in their letters to *Ptolemy*, who wrote to him, and expostulated with him. To such envy and ill-will are they exposed who enjoy the favour of kings and tyrants, which is so ardently and intensely pursued by many.

Aratus being for the first time chosen General of the *Achæans*, went and ravaged the country of *Locris*, which lies on the other side of the gulf of *Corinth*, and plundered the territories of *Calydon*. He marched also with ten thousand men to the succour of the *Boeotians*, but did not arrive till after the battle near (7) *Gbaeronea*, where they were beaten by the *Ætolians*, and lost *Abacrocritus* their General, and a thousand of their soldiers.

(8) The year following being again elected General, he made that famous attempt of retaking the fortress of *Atrocorintbus*; not so much for the advantage of the *Sicyonians* or *Achæans*, as considering that by driving thence the *Macedonian* garrison, he should take the yoke from off the neck of all *Greece*. *Cbares* the *Athenian* having the good fortune to gain a certain battle against the King of *Persia's* lieutenants, wrote to the people of *Athens*, and told them, that this victory was *Sister* to that at *Marathon*; and so may this action of *Aratus* be well termed *Sister* to those of *Pelopidas* the *Theban*, and *Thrasylbulus* the *Athenian*, when they slew the tyrants; except perhaps it may be said to exceed them on this account, that it was not undertaken against *Grecians*, but against a foreign power. The *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, which

bans and *Athenians* were overthrown by *Philip*, which happened in the third year of the hundred and tenth Olympiad, sixty-six years before the birth of *Aratus*.

Aratus's memoirs, and began his history where the other left off, tells us there were eight years between *Aratus's* first Generalship, and his second, in which he surprized the citadel of *Corinth*.

(8) *Polybius*, who followed *Aratus*

(9) This

which runs between the two seas, unites the continent of *Greece* with that of *Peloponnesus*, and whenever the citadel of *Corinth*, which is built on a high hill just in the middle between those two continents, is well garrisoned, it can cut off the communication with *Peloponnesus*, prevent the passage of troops, and prohibit all manner of commerce both by sea and land; so that it makes him who is possessed of it master of all *Greece*. Wherefore the younger *Philip* King of *Macedon* was not in jest, but spoke with great truth when he called the city of *Corinth* the fetters of *Greece*. It is no wonder therefore if this post was earnestly contended for by all, especially by Kings and Princes.

The passion with which *Antigonus* desired to get it into his possession was so strong that it equalled the violent transports of a frantick lover. His thoughts were continually employed in contriving how to take it by surprize from those who were masters of it; for he despaired of doing it by open force. *Alexander*, who was possessed of it, being killed by poison, and, as it is said, by his direction, it fell into the hands of his wife *Nicea*, who took upon her the administration of affairs, and was particularly careful of that important fortress. *Antigonus* immediately sent to her his son *Demetrius*, alluring her with the hopes of making him marry her; and it was no disagreeable prospect to a woman somewhat advanced in years, to think of being married to a young Prince so amiable as *Demetrius*. By this bait she was taken; for she wanted strength to resist so powerful a temptation. However, she would not deliver up the place, but held it with a very strong garrison, which he seeming to take no notice of, celebrated the wedding in *Corinth*, entertaining the people with shows and feasts every day, as one who thought of nothing but mirth and pleasure. One day, when the famous musician *Amæbeus* was to perform on the theatre, *Antigonus* waited in person on *Nicea*, who was carried thither in a litter magnificently adorned, and who being exceedingly elated with the great honour done to her, little thought of what was to happen.

pen. As soon as they were come to a turning which led up to the citadel, he ordered the men who bore the litter to go on before to the theatre; then bidding farewell to *Amœbeus* and the wedding, he hastened up to the castle with more speed than could be expected from one of his years. Finding the gate shut, he knocked with his staff, and commanded it to be opened. The soldiers who were in garrison being surprized to see him, did as he commanded them. In this manner he made himself master of the citadel; at which he was so transported with joy that he could not contain himself, but fell to drinking and revelling in the open streets, and places of publick resort, attended with female singers, and crowned with garlands. When we see a man of his age, who had experienced so many turns of fortune, thus wantonly rioting, and stopping every one he met, to salute and caress them, we must confess that unexpected joy more disturbs and agitates the mind of a man void of discretion, than either fear or sorrow.

Antigonus having in this manner possessed himself of *Acrocorinthus*, put a garrison into it, consisting of those in whom he chiefly confided, and made *Persæus* the philosopher governor. *Aratus*, even in the life-time of *Alexander* had formed a design to seize on that fortress; but when an alliance was made between *Alexander* and the *Achæans*, he desisted from the execution of it. But now he could not resist a fresh opportunity, which offered itself in this manner. There were in *Corinth* four brothers, *Syrians* by birth, one of whom named *Diocles* served as a soldier in the garrison; but the other three having seized on some of the King's treasure, retreated to *Sicyon*, and applied themselves to one *Ægias* a banker, whom *Aratus* made use of in all money transactions. Part of this treasure they immediately sold to him; and *Erginus*, one of the three, going often to see him, sold all the rest to him by parcels: and this commerce created by degrees a familiarity betwixt him and the banker. One day *Ægias* led him into a discourse concerning the citadel and the garrison. *Erginus*, among other things, told him that as he often went thither to

visit his brother, he had observed on that side which was steepest, a small winding path cut in the rock, leading to a part of the wall, which was much lower than any of the rest. Upon this *Ægias* said to him with a smile, *And will you, my friend, run such a risk for the sake of an inconsiderable sum of money, when it is in your power to purchase immense riches, with no more than one hour's service? Do you not know that if you are taken you will be punished as severely for this petty theft as if you had betrayed the citadel?* At these words *Erginus* laughed, and promised *Ægias* to sound his brother *Diocles*, for, said he, *I cannot confide much in the other two.*

Within a few days after this he returned, and undertook to conduct *Aratus* to that part of the wall where it was no more than fifteen foot high, and to assist him in the execution of his enterprize, with the concurrence of his brother *Diocles*. *Aratus* on his part agreed to give them sixty talents, in case he succeeded; and if they miscarried, and returned all safe back to *Sicyon*, he promised to give each of them a house, and a talent. The threescore talents being to be lodged in the hands of *Ægias*, and *Aratus* neither having so much by him, nor being willing to give any grounds of suspicion by borrowing it from others, he deposited his plate and his wife's jewels with *Ægias* as a security for the money. For such was the generosity of his mind, and so strong a passion had he for great exploits, that remembering that *Phocion* and *Epaminondas* were esteemed the best and justest of all the *Grecians*, because they scorned the greatest presents, and would not prostitute their honour for money, he strove even to out-do them, and chose to be at all the charge himself in promoting an enterprize, in which he ran all the hazard, for the sake of the rest, who did not so much as know what he was undertaking for them. And is there any one even in this age who does not admire such virtue, whose soul is not warmed, and raised above itself by the contemplation of the heroick magnanimity of that man who so dearly purchased so great a danger, and deposited in the hands of another the most valuable of his possessions

possessions for an opportunity of exposing his life amongst his enemies in the dead of night, without receiving any other pledge or security on his part than the hopes of performing a glorious action?

This enterprize, though so dangerous in itself, was made much more so by an error which happened through ignorance in the very beginning. For *Technon*, one of *Aratus*'s servants, was sent away to *Diocles*, that they might together view the wall. *Technon* had never seen *Diocles*, but thought he should certainly know him by the marks *Erginus* had given of him, who described him as having curled hair, a swarthy complexion, and no beard. Being come therefore to the appointed place, he waited without the gates, in the place called *Ormis*, for *Erginus* and *Diocles*. In the mean time *Dionysius*, elder brother to *Erginus* and *Diocles*, who knew nothing at all of the affair, but much resembled *Diocles*, happened to pass by. *Technon*, struck with the resemblance, asked him, if he had any connection with *Erginus*; he answered, that he was his brother; and *Technon*, fully persuaded that he talked to *Diocles*, without so much as asking his name, or staying for any other token, gave him his hand, and began to discourse with him and ask him questions concerning what had been agreed upon with *Erginus*. *Dionysius* cunningly encouraging his mistake, seemed to understand him very well, and returning towards the city, held him in discourse without causing in him any suspicion. And being now near the gate, he was just about to seize on him, when by chance *Erginus* met them, and apprehending the cheat and the danger, beckoned to *Technon* to make his escape; and immediately both of them betaking themselves to flight, ran as fast as they could to *Aratus*. He, notwithstanding this accident did not despair, but immediately sent away *Erginus* to *Dionysius* with money to bribe him to silence; and he not only effected that, but brought him along with him to *Aratus*. As soon as they had got him in their power they thought it not safe to part with him, but bound

L 2

him,

him, and confined him close, whilst they prepared for the execution of their enterprize.

When all things were in readines, *Aratus* commanded his troops to be in arms all night ; and taking with him four hundred chosen men, few of whom knew what they were going about, he led them strait to the gates of the city by the temple of *Juno*. It was about the midst of summer ; the moon was at full ; and the night was clear without any clouds ; so that their arms glittering by moon-light made them run a great hazard of being discovered by the guards. But as the foremost of them came near the city, a great mist arose from the sea, and darkened the city and the parts adjacent. There all the troops sat down to put off their shoes, as well to prevent their making a noise, as because they would be less subject to slip if they mounted the ladders barefooted. But *Erginus* taking with him seven young men habited like travellers, got unobserved to the gate, and killed the keeper of the gate, and the guards that were with him. At the same time the ladders were placed against the walls ; and *Aratus* having in great haste got up a hundred men, he commanded the rest to follow as well and as soon as they could ; and immediately drawing up his ladders, he marched through the city with his hundred men towards the citadel, being overjoyed and in a manner sure of success, becaule he had proceeded thus far undiscovered.

As they were advancing they met four of the watch with a light, which gave *Aratus* and his party a full and timely view of them, whilst they remained undiscovered, the moon being still overclouded. After having lain a little while in ambush among some old ruins, they sallied out upon the men, and killed three of them, but the fourth, having been wounded by a sword in the head, ran away, crying out, *that the enemy were got into the city*. Immediately upon this the trumpets sounded an alarm, and the whole city was in an uproar. The streets were in a moment full of people running some one way and some another, and illuminated

nated by an infinite number of lights which were kindled in the city, and on the ramparts of the citadel, and a confused noise was heard from every quarter.

In the mean time *Aratus* kept on his way, and laboured to get up the rock. At first he went slowly, and with much difficulty, having lost the path, which lay deep, and was overshadowed by the craggy parts of the rock, and led to the wall with many windings and turnings: but the moon immediately, and as it were by miracle, dispersing the clouds, gave him light in the most difficult part of the way, till he got to the wall, and then the clouds reunited, hid the face of the moon, and once more involved every thing in obscurity.

The three hundred soldiers *Aratus* had left without the gates near *Juno's* temple, entering the town, found it full of tumult and confusion, and every where illuminated; and not being able to find the way *Aratus* had taken, nor discover any footsteps of him, they screened themselves under the shady side of a rocky precipice, where they waited in the utmost distress and perplexity. By this time *Aratus* was engaged upon the ramparts of the citadel, from whence a noise descended like that of combatants; but as it was echoed and repeated from the adjacent mountains, it was not known from whence it first proceeded. Whilst the three hundred soldiers were in doubt which way to turn themselves, *Archelaus* captain of the King's guard taking a good number of soldiers with him made up towards the citadel, with great shouts, and trumpets sounding, to attack *Aratus*, and marched by those three hundred men without perceiving them. He had no sooner passed them but they rose, as from an ambuscade, fell upon him, and killing the first they encountered, so terrified the rest, together with *Archelaus* himself, that they put them to flight, and pursued them till they were quite broken and dispersed.

As soon as this action was over *Erginus* arrived, being sent from the party under *Aratus*, to acquaint them that they were engaged with the enemy, who defended

themselves with much resolution, and that *Aratus* stood in great need of their speedy assistance. They immediately desired him to lead them on, and as they marched up they signified their approach by loud shouts, on purpose to encourage their friends. The moon, which happened then to be at full, shining on their armour, made them appear to the enemy at that distance more in number than they really were; and as the silence of the night rendered the echoes more strong and sensible their shouts seemed to proceed from a much more considerable party. At last when they were all joined they charged so violently that they drove off the enemy, and by break of day were masters of the citadel and garrison; so that the first rays of the rising sun seemed to illustrate the glory of their exploit. By this time the rest of the army came up to *Aratus* from *Sicyon*, the *Corinthians* joyfully receiving them at their gates, and helping them to secure the rest of the King's forces.

As soon as *Aratus* had made his victory secure, he came down from the citadel to the theatre, where a vast multitude was assembled out of curiosity to see him and hear what he would say to the *Corinthians*. After he had drawn up his *Achaëans* on each side of the avenues to the theatre, he came armed as he was from behind the scenes; but his countenance was extremely altered through excessive toil, and long watching, so that the joy and alacrity with which his success had inspired him, were clouded and depressed by bodily weakness and fatigue. The people, as soon as they beheld him, broke out into loud applauses and congratulations; and he taking his spear in his right hand, leaned against it with his knee and body a little bent, and stood a good while in that posture, silently receiving the shouts and acclamations of those who applauded his valour and extolled his fortune. When these first transports of the people were over, and the theatre grew calm, collecting the little strength he had left, he began an oration in the name of the *Achaëans*, suitable to the late action, persuading the *Corinthians* to associate themselves

in the league; and at the same time he delivered up to them the keys of the city, which had never been in their possession since the time of *Philip*. As for the officers of *Antigonus*, he dismissed *Archelaus*, whom he had taken prisoner; *Theophrastus* refusing to quit the city was put to death; and *Persæus*, when he saw the citadel was lost, escaped to *Cenchree*. It is reported that not long after when he was engaged in some philosophical conversation, one of the company said, *That in his opinion none but a wise man was fit to be a General*; indeed, replied he, *of all Zeno's maxims, this formerly pleased me the most; but now I am quite of another opinion, having been convinced by that youth of Sicyon*. This is related of *Persæus* by many authors.

Aratus immediately made himself master of the temple of *Juno*, and the haven of *Lechæum*, where he seized upon five and twenty of the King's ships, together with five hundred horses, and four hundred Syrian slaves, which he sold. The *Acheans* also put a garrison of four hundred soldiers, and beside them fifty dogs with as many keepers into *Acrocorinthus*.

The *Romans*, in admiration of *Philopæmen*, called him *the last of the Grecians*, as if no great man had ever since his time been bred amongst them; but I may well say that this was the last of the *Grecian* exploits, being comparable to the best of them, both for the boldness and the success of it, as the consequences proved; for the *Megarians* revolting from *Antigonus* took part with *Aratus*, and the *Træzenians* and *Epidaurians* entered into the *Achean* league. His first inroad was into *Attica*; after which passing over into *Salamin* he plundered the island, turning the *Achean* force every way, as now let loose from confinement. Those prisoners that were freemen he sent home to *Athens* without ransom; which was the first foundation of their revolt from *Antigonus*. He drew *Ptolemy* likewise into the *Achean* league, by resigning to him the management of the war, and getting him to be declared General both by sea and land. And so great was his reputation and credit among the *Acheans*, that though he

could not by law be chosen their General every year, yet every other year he was chosen; and by his counsels and actions he was in effect always their commander. For they perceived that neither riches nor fame, nor the friendship of Kings, nor the private interest of his own country, nor any thing else, was so dear to him as the encrease of the *Achaean* power and greatness. For he thought that cities which separately were weak and inconsiderable might be preserved and supported by each other, when linked together by one common interest. And as the members of the body live and are nourished by their mutual communication and connexion, and when once separated decay and putrify; in the same manner are cities ruined by being disjoined from one another; but they mutually afford safety and strength when they are united together and become parts of one great body, by which they enjoy the benefit of that wisdom that directs and governs the whole.

Aratus therefore observing that all the most considerable neighbouring cities were free, and lived under their own laws, except *Argos*, and being uneasy to see her continue in bondage, resolved to destroy the tyrant *Aristomachus* who held her in servitude, being ambitious to pay the debt which he owed that city for his education, by restoring her to liberty, and at the same time to associate so powerful a member to the league of the *Achaens*. Nor were there men wanting who had the courage to undertake such an enterprize, and *Aeschylus* and *Charimenes* the soothsayer were at the head of them; but they had no swords, for the tyrant had prohibited the keeping of them under a severe penalty. To supply this defect *Aratus* caused several daggers to be prepared at *Corinth*, and hiding them in the pack-saddles of some horses that were carrying a parcel

(9) This *Aristomachus*, who was successor, the second succeeded killed by his servants, is not to be confounded with him, who was flung into the sea at *Cenchrae*. The first had *Aristippus* for his

Aristippus, and surpassed all other tyrants in cruelty.

(1) According to *Polybius* this was not undertaken by *Aratus* when

parcel of ordinary wares to *Argos*, he got them by that stratagem conveyed to them. But *Charimenes* admitting another person as a partner in the design, without the consent of *Æschylus* and his associates, they were so incensed at it that they excluded him, and resolved to execute the design by themselves. As soon as *Charimenes* perceived their intention, he in a rage went and discovered the whole plot just as the conspirators were upon the point of executing it. When they found themselves detected most of them made their escape to *Corinth*.

Not long after *Aristomachus* was slain by his servants (9), and *Aristippus* a worse tyrant than he seized the government; upon which *Aratus* muttering all the *Achæans* that were of age, hastened to the relief of the city (1), supposing that he should find the *Argives* very ready to join with him. But the people being by custom reconciled to slavery, and none appearing to receive him, he retreated, having only given occasion to accuse the *Achæans* of committing acts of hostility in the midst of peace; upon which account they were sued in the court of the *Mantineans*, and *Aratus* not making his appearance, *Aristippus* cast them, and they were fined thirty *Minae*. And now both hating and fearing *Aratus*, he formed a design to kill him, and was supported in it by King *Antigonus*; so that *Aratus* was perpetually followed and watched by those who waited for an opportunity to murder him. But the surest guard of a ruler is the good-will of his subjects; for where the nobility and common people are not afraid of, but for their Governor, he sees with many eyes, and hears with many ears whatever passes; wherefore I cannot but digress here a little from the course of my narrative, to describe that manner of life which *Aristippus* was obliged to lead in order to keep possession of despotick power and regal state

when *Aristippus* succeeded *Aristomachus*, but during the tyranny of the second *Aristomachus*; unless it be allowed that *Aratus* made the same attempt upon *Argos* at two different times, and with the same success. See *Polyb.* lib. ii.

state which are so generally envied, admired, and extolled, as the height of human happiness. This tyrant, who had *Antigonus* for his friend and ally, who maintained so many troops for the security of his person, and who had taken care not to leave one of his enemies alive in the city, would not suffer his guards to do duty in the palace, but in several stations without, and round about it. As soon as supper was over he constantly sent away all his domesticks, fastened the doors himself, and then mounted with his concubine into a little chamber above through a trap door, on which he placed his bed, and slept (as a man in his condition may be supposed to sleep) always in fear, terror, and anxiety. The woman's mother every night removed the ladder by which he climbed into his bedchamber, and locked it up in another room. In the morning she brought it again, and called up this wonderful, this happy tyrant, who came crawling out like a serpent from his hole. Whereas *Aratus*, who, not by the force of arms but by his virtue, and the authority of the law, obtained a firm and perpetual command, who appeared in the view of the whole world in a plain vest and cloak, and manifested himself on every occasion an implacable enemy to all tyrants in general, has left behind him a posterity which remains in great honour and esteem among the *Grecians* to this day. But of all those, who seized strong castles, maintained lifeguards, and fenced themselves with arms, gates, and barricadoes, how few have there been, who did not, like timorous hares, die a violent death, without either family, or honourable monument to preserve their memory?

Aratus made several attempts both open and secret to surprize *Aristippus*, and recover *Argos* out of his hands, but always miscarried. One night particularly he proceeded so far as to plant his ladders, and mount the wall with a small number of his followers, exposing himself to the utmost danger. At first he slew all the guards who opposed him there; but as soon as day appeared the tyrant attacked him on every side, whilst the *Argives*, as if it had not been for their liberties that *Aratus* was fighting,

fighting, and they were only presiding at the *Nemean* games, sat totally silent and inactive like equitable and impartial spectators. However *Aratus* defended himself with great resolution; and though he was wounded in the thigh with a lance, he kept his ground all that day, and could he have maintained it the following night he had carried his point; for the tyrant thought of nothing but flying, and had already sent aboard his ships most of his treasure. But no one gave *Aratus* intelligence of it; besides, he wanted water, and was disabled by his wound from exerting himself any further. This constrained him to withdraw, and despairing to succeed by way of surprize, he had recourse to open force, and led his army into the territories of *Argos*, which he plundered and laid waste.

This brought on a general engagement betwixt him and the tyrant near the river *Chares*, where he was accused of withdrawing himself too soon from the battle, and thereby abandoning the victory. For whereas one part of his army had apparently the advantage, and pursued the enemy to a great distance, he on his part retreated in great disorder into his camp, not so much because he was overpowered by the enemy, as through fear and diffidence. When the others were returned from the pursuit they were extremely vexed to find that though they had routed the enemy, and killed a great many more of them than they had lost themselves, yet they who were vanquished had been allowed to erect the trophy. *Aratus* being ashamed of his misconduct resolved to fight a second time for the trophy. Wherefore having allowed his men one day to refresh themselves, early the next morning he drew them up in order of battle. But perceiving that the enemy were reinforced with fresh troops, and came on with more resolution than before, he durst not hazard a battle, but desiring a truce to bury his dead, retreated. However this error was obliterated by his courteous behaviour, as well as by his skilful management in the administration, for he soon after brought the inhabitants of *Cleone* into the *Achaean* alliance, and caused the *Nemean* games to

to be celebrated in that city, to which they anciently and of right belonged. These games were also celebrated by the *Argives* at the same time, which gave the first occasion to the violation of the privilege of safe conduct always granted to those who appeared as combatants on that occasion; for the *Achæans* sold as enemies as many of them as they could meet with returning through their country from the games at *Argos*. So vehement and implacable was the hatred that *Aratus* bore to tyrants.

Not long after *Aratus* having notice that *Aristippus* had a design upon *Cleonæ*, but was afraid of him, because he then resided in *Corinth*, assembled his army by publick proclamation; and commanding them to take along with them provision for several days he marched to *Cenchrææ*, hoping by this stratagem to entice *Aristippus* to fall upon *Cleonæ*, when he supposed him at a distance. And so it happened; for *Aristippus* immediately marched his army against it from *Argos*. But *Aratus* returning that very night from *Cenchrææ* to *Corinth* in the dusk of the evening, and stationing guards in all the passages, led on the *Achæans*, who followed him in so good order and with so much speed and alacrity, that they were undiscovered by *Aristippus*, not only whilst upon their march, but even after they had entered *Cleonæ* in the night, and were drawn up in order of battle. As soon as it was morning the gates being opened and the trumpets sounding, he fell upon the enemy with great fury, and routing them continued the pursuit, especially that way where he imagined that *Aristippus* endeavoured to make his escape, for there were a great many different roads. The pursuit lasted as far as *Mycenæ*, where the tyrant was slain by a certain *Cretan*, called *Tragiscus*, as *Dinias* reports; and of the common soldiers there fell above fifteen hundred. Yet though *Aratus* had obtained so great a victory without the loss of a man, he could not make himself master of *Argos*, nor restore it to its liberty; because *Agias* and the younger *Aristomachus* got into the town with the King's forces, and seized upon the government. But
by

by this exploit he silenced the reproaches, the scoffs and jests of those who flattered the tyrants, and in raillery would say, that the *Achaean* General was usually troubled with a looseness when he was to fight a battle, that at the sound of a trumpet his eyes grew dim and his head giddy, and that when he had drawn up his army, and given the word, he used to ask his lieutenants and officers, what further need there could be of his presence since the dye was cast, and then went aloof, to expect the event. And so much did these reports prevail, that when the philosophers disputed in their schools whether to have one's heart bear, and to change colour upon any danger, be an argument of cowardice, or only of weakness and coldness of constitution, *Aratus* was always quoted as a valiant General, but subject to be so affected in time of battle.

Having thus destroyed *Aristippus*, he next formed a design against *Lyfiades* the *Megalopolitan*, who tyrannized over his country. This man was naturally of a generous temper, and not insensible of true honour. He was induced to usurp the government, not by the ordinary motives of other tyrants, licentiousness and avarice, but being young, and stimulated with the desire of glory, suffered his generous mind to be unwarily prepossessed by the vain and false applauses given to tyranny as a very desirable and glorious thing. But he had no sooner seized on the government, than he grew weary of the weight of it; and at once emulating the happiness, and fearing the policy of *Aratus*, he took a noble resolution first to free himself from hatred and fear, from soldiers and guards, and then to be a public benefactor to his country. Sending therefore immediately for *Aratus*, he resigned the government, and incorporated his city into the *Achaean* community. The *Achaean*s applauding this action chose him General; upon which, desiring to outstrip *Aratus* in glory, amongst many other improper things he declared war against the *Lacedaemonians*; and the opposition which *Aratus* made to this was thought to proceed from envy. *Lyfiades* was a second time chosen General, though *Aratus* appeared

peared against him, and laboured to have that charge conferred upon another; for *Aratus* himself had that command every other year, as has been said before. *Lyfiades* succeeded so well in his pretensions that he was thrice chosen General, governing alternately, as *Aratus* did. But at last declaring himself his professed enemy, and accusing him frequently to the *Achaans*, he was rejected; for it appeared plainly that with counterfeit merit he contended against true and sincere virtue. *Æsop* tells us, that the cuckoo one day asking the little birds, Why they flew away from her, was answered, Because they feared she would some time or other prove a hawk; and thus it fell out with *Lyfiades*. His former tyranny made the world still entertain a strong suspicion of him that his change was not sincere.

Aratus acquired new glory in the war against the *Ætolians*; for as the *Achaans* were very desirous to give them battle on the confines of *Megara*, in which they were seconded by *Agis* King of *Lacedæmon*, who had been called in to their assistance, *Aratus* very warmly opposed it, and endured with great patience the imputation of cowardice, and all the scoffs and reproaches that were thrown upon him, chusing rather to expose himself to present disgrace, than to sacrifice the publick interest. He therefore retired before the enemy, and suffered them to pass over mount *Gerania*, and enter *Elepionnesus*, without making any opposition. But as soon as he understood they had seized on the city of *Pellene* in their march, he was then quite another man; for without loss of time, or waiting for the rest of his troops, he took such as he had with him, and marched instantly against the enemy, who were weakened by their victory, which had made them insolent and disorderly. For they were no sooner got within the walls of *Pellene*, but the soldiers dispersed themselves into the several houses, where they were quarrelling for the plunder, whilst the commanders seized on the wives and daughters of the *Pellenians*, every man putting his helmet upon the head of his prize, to denote to whom she belonged, and prevent her falling into the hands of another.

They

They were in this posture when news was brought that *Aratus* was at hand and ready to fall upon them. This threw them into a terrible consternation, as might reasonably be expected when they were in such extreme disorder; and before the hindmost could hear of the danger, they who were nearest to the gates, and in the suburbs, skirmishing with the *Achæans* were soon routed, and by their flight, struck terror into those who were rallying and marching to their assistance. In this tumult and confusion one of the captives, who was the daughter of *Epigethes* one of the most considerable of the citizens, and was remarkable for her beauty and majestick stature, was sitting in the temple of *Diana*, where the officer, whose prize she was, had secured her, having put his helmet adorned with three plumes of feathers upon her head. She, alarmed at the great noise she heard, arose in order to fly; but when she was got to the gate of the temple, and from the top of the steps looked down upon the combatants with the helmet still upon her head, she seemed to the citizens to be something more than human; and the enemy believing her to be some Deity, were seized with such fear and astonishment, that they had no power to defend themselves.

The *Pellenians* tell us that the statue of *Diana* stands usually untouched, and that when the priestess removes it, and it is born in procession, every one turns his eyes away from it, without daring to look towards it; for not only is the sight of it terrible and dangerous to mankind, but where ever it passes the trees become barren, and the fruit is blasted. This image therefore, they say, the priestess produced at that time, and holding it directly before the faces of the *Ætolians*, deprived them of their reason and judgment. But *Aratus* mentions no such thing in his commentaries. He only says, that having routed the *Ætolians*, and entering the city with them as they fled, he drove them out by main force, and killed seven hundred of them. This was celebrated as one of the greatest exploits that ever was performed; and *Timantbes* the painter has given a very strong and lively representation of it.

In

In the mean time many princes and states confederating against the *Achæans*, *Aratus* thought it best to conclude a peace with the *Ætolians*. On this occasion he made use of the assistance of *Pantaleon*, one of the most powerful men among them; by his means he not only made a peace, but concluded an offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations. Being very desirous to set free the *Athenians* also, he was censured and accused by the *Achæans*, for having, notwithstanding the truce agreed upon between them and the *Macedonians*, attempted to take the haven of *Piræus*. But he denies this fact in his commentaries, and lays the blame on *Erginus*, by whose assistance he took the citadel of *Corinth*, alledging that he of himself without any directions from him, endeavoured to scale the *Piræus*, and that as his ladders happened to break, and he was hotly pursued, he called out several times upon *Aratus* as if he had been present, by which means he deceived the enemy, and escaped. But methinks this excuse is very weak; for it is not likely that *Erginus*, a private man, and a *Syrian*, should conceive in his mind so great an attempt, unless he had been prompted to it by *Aratus*, had been furnished by him with forces, and been instructed what was the proper time for executing it. This further appears from the conduct of *Aratus* himself, who did not twice or thrice, but very often discover a design to be master of the *Piræus*; in which he persisted with the obstinacy of a passionate lover, and was so far from being discouraged by his disappointments, that as he only narrowly missed of success, he was still more eagerly bent to proceed. One time in particular making his escape through *Thriasium*, he dislocated his leg, and was forced to undergo several incisions in order to his cure, so that for a long time he was carried in a litter to the wars.

As soon as *Antigonus* was dead, and *Demetrius* succeeded him in the kingdom, *Aratus* was more determined than ever to set *Athens* at liberty, and showed a thorough contempt for the *Macedonians*. Wherefore being overthrown in a battle near *Phylacia*, by *Bytbis*, *Demetrius's* General,

General, and there being a very strong report, that he was either taken or slain, *Diogenes*, the Governor of the *Piræus*, sent letters to *Corinth*, commanding the *Achæans* to depart that city, since *Aratus* was dead. When these letters came to *Corinth*, *Aratus* happened to be there in person, so that *Diogenes*'s messengers after having been sufficiently ridiculed, were forced to return back. King *Demetrius* also sent a ship from *Macedonia*, wherein *Aratus* was to be brought to him in chains. But the *Athenians* exceeding all bounds in flattering the *Macedonians*, crowned themselves with garlands upon the first news of his death; wherefore invading their territories in a rage, he penetrated as far as the academy; but then suffering himself to be pacified, he committed no further act of hostility. This convinced the *Athenians* of his virtue; so that when afterwards upon the death of *Demetrius* they attempted to recover their liberty, they called him to their assistance. Although at that time another person was General of the *Achæans*, and *Aratus* himself was confined to his bed by a distemper which had hung long upon him, yet rather than not assist the city in that exigence he was carried thither in a litter. As soon as he was arrived he prevailed with *Diogenes* the Governor to deliver up the haven of *Piræus*, the fortress of *Munychia*, *Salamin*, and *Sunium* to the *Athenians*, in consideration of a hundred and fifty talents, of which *Aratus* himself furnished twenty. Upon this the *Æginetæ* and the *Hermionians* joined themselves to the *Achæans*, and the greatest part of *Arcadia* became tributary to them; so that the *Macedonians* ceasing to molest them, by reason of their wars with other neighbouring nations, and the *Ætolians* being their allies, the *Achæan* power increased very considerably.

Aratus, desiring to effect the design he had long meditated, and not enduring that tyranny should still maintain itself in a city so near as *Argos*, sent to *Aristomachus* to persuade him to restore liberty to that city, and to associate it to the *Achæans*, and following *Lyfiades*'s example, rather chuse to be the General of a great nation, with esteem and honour, than the tyrant of one city, with con-

tinual hatred and danger. *Aristomachus* consented, and desired *Aratus* to send him fifty talents, with which he might pay off the soldiers. In the mean time whilst the money was providing, *Lyfiades* being then General, and extremely ambitious that this advantage might seem to be procured for the *Achæans* by him, accused *Aratus* to *Aristomachus*, as one who bore an irreconcilable hatred to tyrants, and advised him to commit the affair to his management. Thus *Aristomachus* was brought in the league by *Lyfiades*. But here the *Achæan* council gave a manifest proof of the great credit *Aratus* had with them, and the good-will they bore him. For when he spoke against *Aristomachus*'s being admitted into the association, they rejected him with great anger; but as soon as he had changed his opinion, and began to appear in behalf of *Aristomachus*, they cheerfully and readily decreed that the *Argives* and *Phliasians* should be incorporated into their community; and the next year they chose *Aristomachus* General.

Aristomachus finding himself highly honoured and esteemed by the *Achæans*, was very desirous to invade *Laconia*, and for that purpose sent for *Aratus* from *Athens*. *Aratus* wrote to him to dissuade him from that expedition, being very unwilling that the *Achæans* should be engaged against *Cleomenes*, a man of such a daring spirit, upon whom the greatest dangers had no other effect than to augment his power and reputation. But *Aristomachus* resolving to go on, *Aratus* obeyed his summons, and repaired to the army. *Cleomenes* offered them battle near *Pallantium*; but *Aratus* prevailing upon *Aristomachus* not to engage, *Lyfiades* brought an accusation against him before the *Achæans*, and the year following contended with him for the command; but *Aratus* had the majority of votes, and was for the twelfth time declared General.

This year he was defeated by *Cleomenes* near mount *Lyceum* and put to flight; and as he lost his way in the night it was said that he was slain. This was the second time the report of his death was spread, and believed by the *Grecians*. But he having escaped this danger and rallied

lied his forces, was not content to march off in safety, but making use of the present conjuncture, when no one expected any such thing, fell suddenly upon the *Mantineans*, who were allies of *Cleomenes*; and when he had taken the city he put a garrison into it, and declared all those strangers free of the city, who had settled in it. Thus he procured greater advantages to the *Achæans* when vanquished than they could have hoped for if they had been conquerors.

The *Lacedæmonians* a second time invading the territories of the *Megalopolitans*, *Aratus* marched to their assistance, but refused coming to an engagement with *Cleomenes*, though he did all he could to provoke him to it, nor would he be prevailed upon by the *Megalopolitans*, who most earnestly pressed him to fight. For besides that he was not naturally well qualified to conduct a pitched battle, he was then much inferior in number of men, and was to deal with a daring man in the prime of life, himself being now in the decline of his ambition as well as courage. He considered also that he ought to maintain that glory he was now in possession of, by caution, which the other aspired to by activity and resolution.

However the light-armed infantry having made a sally, pushed the *Lacedæmonians* as far as their camp, and even entered with them and began to plunder their tents; yet *Aratus* could not be provoked even by that advantage, but posting himself in a hollow hindered his troops from advancing. *Lyfiades* was enraged at this conduct, and upbraiding *Aratus* with cowardice, entreated the horse to second those who were pursuing the enemy, and not to let the victory slip out of their hands, nor to forsake him, who was going to venture his life in the service of his country. When he had drawn together a good body of chosen troops, he charged the enemy's right wing with so much vigour that he soon broke them and put them to flight. But pursuing them with an inconsiderate heat, and too impatient a desire of glory, he entangled himself in a winding intricate way which was planted thick with trees, and was full of broad ditches, where *Cleomenes* turning upon him, and

attacking him, he fell in the most glorious of all actions, valiantly defending the entrance into his country. The rest of the cavalry betaking themselves to flight, fell back upon the main body, where they broke the ranks, communicated their fears in every quarter, and made the whole army share with them in their defeat.

This misfortune and disgrace was chiefly charged upon *Aratus*, who was suspected of having betrayed *Lyfiades*. The *Achaëans*, who retired in great indignation, constrained him to follow them as far as *Ægium*, where a council being called, it was decreed that he should no longer be furnished with money, nor have any more foreign soldiers hired for him, but that, if he would make war, he should do it at his own expence. He resented this affront so highly, that he was upon the point of delivering up the seal, and laying down the office of General; but upon further consideration, he thought it best to bear it with patience; and soon after leading the *Achaëans* to *Orchomenus* he fought *Megistonus* the father-in-law of *Cleomenes*, overthrew him, killed three hundred of his men, and took him prisoner.

As he used to be chosen General every other year, when his turn came he was called to take upon him that charge; but he refused it, and *Timoxenus* was chosen in his stead. His resentment for his late disgrace, which was alledged as the reason for this refusal, was not the real cause, but the bad situation of the *Achaëan* affairs. For *Cleomenes* did not now invade them in a feeble cautious manner as formerly, and like one curbed by the magistrates; but having killed the *Ephori*, equally divided the lands, made many strangers free of the city, and thus rendered himself absolute in his government, he fell with great impetuosity upon the *Achaëans*, and peremptorily demanded to be declared General of the league. Wherefore *Aratus* was much blamed, that in

(1) For it would have been more honourable and glorious for the *Achaëans* to have had the King of *Sparta* General of the league, than with their dissensions to un-

civilize *Peloponnesus*, by crowding it with so many garrisons of *Macedonians*, *Gauls*, *Illyrians*, &c.

(2) This is the same fable with that

so terrible a storm, when the whole community was in danger of sinking, he who was pilot should quit the helm, when he ought rather to have seized on it by force if it had been in the hands of another, and have provided for the common safety. Or if he thought that the affairs of the *Achæans* were in a desperate condition, and that it was out of his power to retrieve them, he ought to have yielded to *Cleomenes*, rather than reduce *Peloponnesus* again to a state of barbarism by filling it with *Macedonian* troops, and placing a garrison of *Illyrians* and *Gauls* (1) in the citadel of *Corinth*; nor should he have joined with those, whom he had so often overcome by military stratagems and superior policy, nor under the specious name of confederates have admitted those into his towns and fortresses, whom he constantly inveighed against with such bitterness in his commentaries.

It may be said that *Cleomenes* was arbitrary and tyrannical; but supposing this to be true, yet he was descended from the *Heracidae*, and *Sparta* was his country, the meanest citizen of which deserved to have been preferred to the Generalship of the league, before the first of the *Macedonians*, by those who were in any degree concerned for the honour and dignity of *Greece*. Besides, *Cleomenes* laid claim to that command for no other end but that he might have it in his power to be serviceable to the *Achæans*, in return for their conferring that honour upon him. Whereas when *Antigonus* was declared commander in chief by sea and land, he would not accept of that charge till the citadel of *Corinth* was delivered into his hands, as the hire of the service he was to perform; imitating herein *Æsop's* huntsman, who would not mount the horse till he had first bridled him (2). For *Antigonus* refused to ride the *Achæans*, though they offered their backs to him, and courted him to it by their decrees and embassies, till he had bridled them by the

that told by *Horace*, Ep. x. lib. 1.

Cervus equum, pugna melior,
communibus verbis

Pellebat——

This fable is in *Æsop's* collection; but it is said that before him the poet *Stesichorus* applied it to the *Himerians*, who were going to raise a guard for *Phalaris*.

the garrison he placed in the citadel, and the hostages he exacted from them. It is true *Aratus* endeavours to justify himself by alledging the necessity he was under. But we are assured by *Polybius* that long before this, being jealous of the enterprizing genius of *Cleomenes*, he had entered into a secret treaty with *Antigonus*, and prevailed upon the *Megalopolitans* to demand in the council of the *Achæans* that he might be called in to their assistance. For the *Megalopolitans* were the most exposed of any to the incursions and depredations of *Cleomenes*. *Phylarchus* writes the same thing: but we are not to give much credit to that historian, where he is not supported by the testimony of *Polybius*; for whenever he mentions *Cleomenes*, his zeal throws him into a fit of enthusiasm, and as if he was rather pleading in a court of justice, than writing a history, his whole business is to accuse the one, and justify the other.

The *Achæans* therefore lost the city of *Mantineæ*, which *Cleomenes* took from them a second time; and being beaten in a great battle near *Hecatombeum*, so general was the consternation, that they immediately sent to *Cleomenes* to desire him to come to *Argos*, and take the government upon him. But *Aratus*, as soon as he understood that he was coming, and was got as far as *Lerna* with his army, fearing the consequence sent ambassadors to him, to entreat him to come accompanied with three hundred only, as to friends and confederates, and if he mistrusted them, to offer him hostages. *Cleomenes* thinking himself mocked and insulted by this message, returned back immediately, and sent a letter to the council of the *Achæans* full of complaints and invectives against *Aratus*. *Aratus* wrote one likewise in the same stile against *Cleomenes*; and such was their bitterness and rancour on this occasion, that the reputation even of their wives and families was brought into the quarrel.

Upon this *Cleomenes* sent a herald to declare war against the *Achæans*, and in the mean time very narrowly missed of taking *Sicyon* by treachery. Retiring from thence he assaulted *Pellene*, and having driven out the *Achæan* General, he made himself master of it; and no

long

long after he likewise took *Pbeneus* and *Penteleum*; upon which the *Argives* voluntarily joined with him, and the *Pblisians* received a garrison; and in short none of the cities remained firm in the *Achæan* interest, but an universal confusion surrounded *Aratus*, who beheld all *Peloponnesus* shaken, and all the cities revolting through the practices of those who were desirous of a change. For no place was quiet or satisfied with the present condition; so that amongst the *Sicyonians* and *Corinthians* themselves, many were discovered to have carried on a private correspondence with *Cleomenes*, having long been disaffected to the publick welfare, out of a desire to get in power themselves.

Aratus receiving a commission to try and condemn them without appeal, passed sentence of death upon as many as were found guilty at *Sicyon*. But as he was proceeding with the same rigour at *Corinth* also, he irritated the people, who were already out of humour, and were grown weary of the *Achæan* government. Wherefore running tumultuously to the temple of *Apollo*, they sent for *Aratus*, resolving to take or kill him before they broke out into open rebellion. He came accordingly, leading his horse in his hand, as if he suspected nothing. As soon as he appeared at the gate of the temple several stood up and accused him with great warmth and bitterness; but he with a steady countenance and mild address, desired them to sit down, and not behave in that irregular and tumultuous manner. At the same time he caused all those to enter into the temple who were standing at the gate, whilst he drew back by little and little, as if he wanted somebody to hold his horse. Clearing himself thus insensibly from the croud, and speaking without any emotion or concern to as many of the *Corinthians* as he met, and pressing them to go to the temple, as soon as he saw himself near the citadel, before any one could have the least suspicion of his design, he leaped upon his horse, and having enjoined *Cleopater*, who commanded in the garrison, to be careful of his charge, he rode away to *Sicyon*, followed by no more than thirty of his soldiers, the rest leaving him, and shifting for themselves.

As soon as it was known that he was fled, the *Corinthians* sent out a party after him to apprehend him; but failing of their design, they immediately sent for *Cleomenes*, and delivered up the city to him. He did not think the possession of the city an equivalent for the loss of *Aratus*, whom they had suffered to slip out of their hands. However as soon as the inhabitants of the territory near the sea called *Aëte* had joined him, and surrendered their towns to him, he made a wall of circumvallation round the citadel of *Corinth*.

In the mean time, as soon as *Aratus* was arrived at *Sicyon*, some of the *Achæans* came in to him, and in a general assembly once more declared him commander in chief with absolute power, and appointed a guard of his own citizens to attend him. After having governed the *Achæans* for thirty-three years together, during which time he was the first man in *Greece* both in power and reputation, he now found himself abandoned, indigent, persecuted, and exposed to the fury of that tempest by which his country was shipwrecked. For the *Ætolians* refused to assist him in his distress, when he sent to them for aid; and the *Athenians*, who were well affected to him, were prevented from lending him any succour, by the authority of *Euclides* and *Micion*. He had a house and some money at *Corinth*, which *Cleomenes* did not meddle with, nor would he suffer any one else to touch them; but sending for his friends and domesticks, he commanded them to take care of his concerns, letting them know that they were to give an account of them to *Aratus*. He also privately sent *Tripylus* to him, and afterwards *Megistonus* his father-in-law, to offer him, beside several other things, a yearly pension of twelve talents, which was twice as much as *Ptolemy* allowed him, for he gave him but six; and all that he demanded in return was only to be declared General of the *Achæans*, and together with them to have the custody of the citadel of

(3) It is in the Greek μετὰ τῶν Δημουργῶν, παρὰ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν οἱ Δημουργῶν, for that was the name ἄρχοντες τὰ δημοσία πράττοντες, ὥστε Ἀθήνησιν οἱ Δήμαρχοι λέγονται. Hefych.

of *Corinth*: to which *Aratus* returned for answer that he did not now govern the affairs of the *Achæans*, but was rather governed by them. *Cleomenes* taking this answer for an evasion and affront, immediately invaded the territories of *Sicyon*, which he plundered and ravaged, and kept the city blocked up for three months together; all which time *Aratus* was debating with himself whether he should bribe *Antigonus* to come to his assistance with the surrender of the citadel, for no aid was to be expected from him without it.

In the mean time the *Achæans* held a council at *Ægium*, to which they called *Aratus*. But it was very hazardous for him to go thither while *Cleomenes* was encamped before the city; besides, the citizens endeavoured to stop him by their entreaties, protesting that they would not suffer him to expose himself to such apparent danger, the enemy being so near; the women also and children hung about him, weeping and embracing him as their common father and defender. But he having comforted and encouraged them, got on horseback, and being accompanied with ten of his friends, and his son, then a youth, rode to the sea-side, and finding some vessels there lying at anchor, embarked and sailed to *Ægium* to assist at the council, in which it was decreed that *Antigonus* should be called in to their aid, and should have the citadel of *Corinth* delivered to him; and *Aratus* sent his son to him with the other hostages. The *Corinthians* being extremely offended at this proceeding, seized on his treasure, and gave his house to *Cleomenes*.

Antigonus being now near at hand with his army, which consisted of twenty thousand foot, and one thousand four hundred horse, *Aratus* with the other magistrates (3) went unsuspected by the enemy to meet him by sea, as far as *Pegæ*, though he had no great confidence either in *Antigonus* or the *Macedonians*; for he was very

Hesych. *Demiourgoi* among the Dorians are those magistrates who are entrusted with the administration of their affairs, and are the same with those the Athenians call *Demarchoi*.

very sensible that he had built his greatness upon their loss, and that the first pretension he had to the management of affairs was founded upon the enmity between him and *Antigonus* the elder. But perceiving the present necessity of affairs, which those who seem to command are constrained to obey, he resolved to put all to the venture. As soon as *Antigonus* was told that *Aratus* was coming up to him, he saluted the rest of the company in the ordinary forms, but him he received at the very first with peculiar marks of respect, and finding him upon trial to be a good and prudent man, he admitted him to his most intimate friendship. For *Aratus* was not only qualified for the management of great affairs, but agreeable also in private conversation; and therefore, though *Antigonus* was young, yet as soon as he observed the temper of the man to be proper for a Prince's friendship, he made more use of him than of any other, not only of the *Achaens*, but even of the *Macedonians* who were about him; and thus that event came to pass which the Gods had foreshown. For it is reported, that as *Aratus* was not long before offering sacrifice, there were found in the liver of the victim two gall-bladders enclosed in the same caul; whereupon the soothsayer assured him that two persons, who at present seemed to be irreconcilable, would soon be united in the strictest ties of friendship. *Aratus* at first despised this prediction, placing no confidence in the prognostications drawn from victims, and chusing rather to make use of his reason. But some time after, when the war proceeded successfully, *Antigonus* made an entertainment at *Corinth*, to which a great number of guests were invited, and *Aratus* was placed next above him. Whilst they were at table *Antigonus* called for a cloak to fling over him, and asked *Aratus* if he did not find it very cold, and he replying that the cold was extremely severe, *Antigonus*

(4) *Phylarchus* the historian highly exaggerates the death of this tyrant, as if they had made him suffer the most cruel torments; but this is very fully refuted by

Polybius, lib. 11.

(5) *Plutarch* seems here to give into the prejudices of *Phylarchus*, who was a zealous defender of *Aristomachus*. He ought rather to have

gonus pressed him to come still nearer, and the servants threw the cloak over the shoulders of both of them. Then *Aratus* remembering the sacrifice fell a laughing, and told the King of the prodigy, and the interpretation that was put upon it. But this did not happen till after the time of which we are now speaking.

As soon as they had both sworn fidelity to each other at *Pegæ*, they marched against the enemy. There happened many actions under the walls of *Corinth*, where *Cleomenes* had strongly fortified himself; and the *Corinthians* defended themselves with great courage and resolution. In the mean time *Aristotle* the *Argive*, one of *Aratus's* friends, sent privately to him, to let him know, that he would induce the city of *Argos* to revolt, if he would come thither in person with some soldiers. *Aratus* acquainted *Antigonus* with this, and taking fifteen hundred men with him, sailed immediately from the *Isthmus* to *Epidaurus*. But the *Argives* without waiting for his arrival, rose on a sudden, and falling upon *Cleomenes's* soldiers, drove them into the citadel. *Cleomenes* having notice of this, and fearing lest if the enemy should possess themselves of *Argos*, they might cut off his retreat homewards, quitted the citadel of *Corinth* that very night, and marched to the assistance of his friends in *Argos*. He got thither before *Aratus*, and gained some advantage over the enemy; but *Aratus* appearing not long after, and the King approaching with his forces, he retreated to *Mantineæ*.

Immediately upon this all the cities in *Peloponnesus* declared for the *Achæans*; *Antigonus* seized on the citadel of *Corinth*; and *Aratus* being chosen General by the *Argives* persuaded them to present *Antigonus* with the estates of the late tyrants, and all the traitors. After they had put *Aristomachus* to the torture at *Cenchrea* (4) they threw him into the sea; upon which (5) *Aratus* was highly
blamed

have followed *Polybius*, who in his second book makes it appear that this *Aristomachus* did not only deserve a much severer punishment than that of being cast into

the sea; but that if he had suffered even more than what is complained of by *Phylarchus*, all would not have been sufficient to expiate the evil he was author of in the
compass

blamed for suffering a person to die unjustly, who was not a bad man, who had had many transactions with him, and who at his persuasion had abdicated the tyranny, and prevailed upon his city to unite itself to the *Achaean* community. He was charged likewise with several other things; as that it was at his instigation that the *Achaean*s delivered up the city of *Corinth* to *Antigonus* with as little concern as if it had been an inconsiderable village; that after *Antigonus* had sacked *Orchomenus* they suffered him to put into it a garrison of *Macedonians*; that they made a decree that no letters nor embassy should be sent to any other King, without the consent of *Antigonus*; that they were forced to maintain the *Macedonian* garrison; that they made sacrifices, feasts, and games in honour of *Antigonus*, his citizens setting the first example, and receiving *Antigonus* into the city at the instigation of *Aratus*, who entertained him in his own house. All these miscarriages they charged him with, not considering, that having once put the reins into *Antigonus*'s hands, he was now hurried along by the impetuosity of the regal power, that he was master of nothing but his tongue, and that it was dangerous to use even that with freedom. For it was very plain, that *Aratus* was much displeased at several

compass of one day, when *Aratus* having got secretly into *Argos* at the head of some few of his *Achaean*s, exposed his person to imminent danger, and fought bravely for the liberty of *Argos*, yet was forced to retire because not one of the citizens appeared to assist him, so great and general was their dread of the tyrant. *Aristomachus* laying hold on this opportunity to satiate his cruelty, pretended that several of the *Argives* were in confederacy with the *Achaean*s, and caused eighty of the most considerable men in the city to be murdered, after he had first tortured them in the presence

of their nearest relations. It is true he afterwards abdicated the tyranny at the persuasion of *Aratus*, upon which the *Achaean*s forgave him all his past crimes, gave him a share in the administration, and even made him General of their forces. But the moment he saw a glimpse of more favourable expectations from *Cleomenes*, he forgot this humanity of the *Achaean*s, separated himself and his country from the league in the time of their greatest distress, and declared for their enemies; so that when once they had taken him they might justly have carried him up and down throughout

ral of *Antigonus's* actions, especially at that relating to the statues. For *Antigonus* restored all those of the tyrants in *Argos*, which had been displaced by *Aratus*, and on the contrary removed all the statues of those who had at any time surprized the citadel of *Corinth*, that of *Aratus* only excepted; nor could all *Aratus's* remonstrances and entreaties divert him from that resolution. Besides, the usage of the *Mantineans* by the *Achæans* seems not agreeable to the *Grecian* moderation and humanity; for having taken their city by the help of *Antigonus*, they put to death the principal men amongst them: and for the rest, some of them they sold, others they sent bound in fetters into *Macedonia*, and made slaves of their wives and children. A third part of the money thus raised was divided amongst themselves, and the other two thirds were distributed among the *Macedonians*. But in this they only followed the common dictates of revenge; for however shocking it may seem for men to massacre in their rage those of the same nation and kindred, yet in some urgent circumstances (as *Simonides* says) the horror of it disappears, and it becomes pleasant by the ease it gives to minds inflamed and exasperated by resentment (6). But as to what was afterwards done to that city, *Aratus* can never plead that it

Peloponnesus, and having in that manner exposed him to the whole world, have condemned him to an open publick punishment. And yet this wretch suffered no other punishment than to be drowned in the sea for something he had done at *Cenchreæ*. This is *Aratus's* apology, and deserved to have been taken notice of by *Plutarch*.

(6) For the *Mantineans* had before that sent to the *Achæans*, and demanded a garrison to protect them from the *Lacedemonians*. Upon this the *Achæans*, sent them three hundred of their own citizens, and two hundred foreign

soldiers. Some time after, the *Mantineans* in a most detestable perfidious manner murdered that very garrison, which they had so earnestly begged of the *Achæans*. And yet when the *Achæans* had retaken their city, they only suffered in the plunder of their goods, and the sale of some of the inhabitants. What *Plutarch* says concerning the death of the chief men amongst them is a falsity vented by *Phylarchus*, who was resolved to blacken *Aratus* and the *Achæans* at the expence of truth. But allowing all he says to be true, *Polybius* makes it appear that there was nothing severe,

it was either honourable or necessary; for when the *Argives* had the city freely bestowed on them by *Antigonus*, and resolved to people it, he being then chosen the director of that affair, and being General at that time, decreed, that it should no more be called *Mantineia*, but *Antigonea*, which name it still bears. Thus it seems that by his means *the beautiful Mantinea*, as *Homer* calls it, became extinct, and that another city was erected in its place, bearing the name of him who had destroyed and expelled her inhabitants.

Some time after this, *Cleomenes* being overthrown in a great battle near *Sellasia*, forsook the city of *Sparta* and fled into *Ægypt*; and *Antigonus* having shown all manner of civility and kindness to *Aratus* retired into *Macedonia*; and falling sick there he declared *Philip*, who was yet very young, his successor; and sending him into *Peloponnesus*, he ordered him above all things to be guided by the advice of *Aratus*, and by his mediation to treat with the cities, and make himself known to the *Achaëans*. *Aratus* received him with the greatest honour, and managed him with so much judgement that he sent him back into *Macedonia* full of sentiments of affection and respect to him, and in the most favourable dispositions for the interest of *Greece*.

After

vere, or even cruel, which the *Mantineans* had not deserved at the hands of *Aratus* and the *Achaëans*, and if they did not push their revenge to the utmost extremity it was owing to their moderation and humanity.

(7) *Polybius* in his fourth book tells us that after *Cleomenes* had been driven out of his kingdom, the *Peloponnesians*, who were tired with the late wars, and imagined the present tranquillity was to continue for ever, entirely neglected the use of arms, and all military occupations.

(8) The *Ætolians* had of a long time been enemies to peace, because in times of peace they were

forced to maintain themselves, whereas they had been used to live by rapine. *Antigonus* kept them in awe whilst he lived, but after his death they despised the minority of *Philip*, and sought a pretence to quarrel with the *Peloponnesians*. *Polyb.* lib. iv.

(9) *Polybius* informs us that there were four charges brought against *Aratus*. The first was his taking upon him the command before his time, and running headlong into an enterprize the event of which he could not from his past experience expect to be successful. The second was his disbanding the *Achaëans* at an unseasonable time, when he saw the *Ætolians* in

After the death of *Antigonus* (7) the *Ætolians* began to despise the indolence and inactivity of the *Achaëans*; for being accustomed to be defended by foreigners, and to shelter themselves under the *Macedonian* arms, they led an idle life, and quite neglected all discipline. (8) This encouraged the *Ætolians* to aim at the domination of *Peloponnesus*. They entered into it in an hostile manner, and in their march plundered the territories of *Patra* and *Dyme*, after which they invaded *Messene*, and ravaged all the country. *Aratus* being incensed at this, and perceiving that *Timoxenus* who was General for the year acted dilatorily, and spun out the time because his authority was near expiring, as he was to command for the ensuing year, anticipated his authority by five days, on purpose to march to the succour of the *Messenians*. Having therefore mustered the *Achaëans*, whose bodies were unexercised, and whose minds were relaxed and indisposed for war, he was defeated near *Caphya*; and being accused of having acted on that occasion with more heat than prudence (9), he ran into the other extreme, became timorous and inactive, seemed to abandon all hopes of success, and overlooked the advantages given him (1) by the *Ætolians*, who rioted in *Peloponnesus*, with

in the heart of *Peloponnesus*. The third was his engaging with too few troops, though he had it in his power to draw off without any hazard into the neighbouring towns, where he might have raised more forces and then have given the enemy battle if he found it expedient. The last, and indeed the heaviest, was, that after he had resolved upon fighting he acted with great rashness and imprudence. For he sent his cavalry and light armed men to attack the enemy's rear after their front had gained the hill. Whereas he ought to have encountered the front at first whilst they were in the plain, where he would have had the advantage of them, and might

have had reason to expect his heavy-armed soldiers would have done him great service.

In answer to these accusations, *Aratus* proved that the misfortune ought not to be imputed to any ill conduct in him; adding, that if he had not acted in every circumstance as became an experienced General he asked pardon, and begged them to weigh his actions not rigorously but with indulgence. This rendered the whole assembly favourable to him, and turned their resentment against his accusers; so that they adhered to his counsel in all their future undertakings.

(1) *Polybius* observes that ever after this he appeared more like a statesman

with all manner of insolence and licentiousness. Wherefore requesting once more the assistance of the *Macedonians*, they engaged *Philip* in the affairs of *Greece*, hoping that by reason of his confidence in *Aratus*, and the friendship he had for him, they should find him very tractable, and be able to manage him as they pleased.

But the King then first began to listen to *Apelles*, *Megalæus*, and some other courtiers, who endeavoured to ruin the credit *Aratus* had with him, and prevailed upon him to favour the contrary faction, and procure *Eperatus* to be chosen General by the *Achaans*. But this *Eperatus* falling into the lowest degree of contempt, and *Aratus* taking no farther care of affairs, every thing was ill managed; upon which *Philip* finding his mistake, renewed his friendship with *Aratus*, and resigned himself wholly to his conduct; and as in the present situation of affairs he seemed likely to advance in power and reputation, he depended upon him for the augmentation of both. *Aratus* hereby gave a proof to the world that he was as capable of guiding a kingdom, as a republick; for the actions of the King seemed to re-

ceive

statesman than a General; and that the memory of his late loss made him entirely abstain from action; that he let the *Ætolians* live at discretion, and suffered them to retire unmolested, though they made their retreat through narrow passes, where the very sound of a trumpet was almost sufficient to have defeated them.

(2) The *Lacedæmonians* being desirous to alter their form of government and reduce it to a democracy, murdered *Adimas* one of their *Ephori*, and some others who were in the King's interest. The *Ephori* sent their ambassadors to *Philip*, who was just come out of *Macedon*, to justify the action. These ambassadors met the King near Mount *Parthenium*. *Philip* ordered them to return to *Lacedæmon*, and commanded the *Ephori*

to send to him at *Tegæa* some persons qualified to confer with him on the present posture of affairs. The *Ephori* sent to him ten of the principal men in *Sparta*, who were introduced into the council, where when they had accused *Adimas* as the author of all the disorders that had happened, and made great protestations of their fidelity to *Philip*, they were ordered to retire. The council were divided in their opinion. Some of them, convinced of the disaffection of the *Lacedæmonians*, and knowing that *Adimas* was slain only because he was in *Philip's* interest, and that they were inclined to enter into alliance with the *Ætolians*, advised the King to make an example of them, and treat them in the same manner as *Alexander* had formerly treated

ceive a tincture from *Aratus's* temper and character; (2) and the moderation showed by this young Prince to the *Lacedæmonians*, who had incurred his displeasure, his courteous behaviour to the *Cretans*, by which in a few days he gained the whole island, and his glorious and successful expedition against the *Ætolians*, procured great reputation to him for following good advice, and to *Aratus* for giving it. This increased the envy and jealousy of the courtiers; who finding they could not prevail against him by their secret practices, began openly to abuse and affront him in their debauches, with the greatest impudence and scurrility; and once they threw stones at him as he was retiring after supper to his tent. At this *Philip* being extremely offended, immediately fined them twenty talents; and finding afterwards that they still continued to perplex and disorder his affairs, he put them to death. But being elated with the prosperous course of his affairs, many vicious inclinations sprung up and gained strength in him continually; and now breaking through all restraint, and throwing off the disguise which con-

trary

treated the *Thebans*. Others of the council, among whom were the most ancient, thought that the punishment was greater than the crime deserved, and that it would be sufficient if the King chastised the authors of the sedition, by depriving them of their offices, and putting in their place some of his own friends. When it came to the King's turn to give his opinion, he said, that he was not personally concerned in the offences committed by the allies against one another; and therefore it was fit for him only to speak or write to them, and exhort them to return to their duty, and let them know he had an eye upon their behaviour; that if any thing was done in prejudice of the alliance in general, that being a common concern, the alliance in general

were to resent and punish it; that as the *Lacedæmonians* had done nothing openly in breach of that alliance, but had promised to submit to any terms that should be thought just and equitable, there was no reason why he should come to any violent resolutions against them; that on the contrary it would look strange that when his father, after he had conquered them as enemies, dealt very graciously with them, he who was their ally should for so slight a cause treat them with severity. This answer is attributed by *Polybius* to *Aratus*; because it is not probable that a young Prince, no more than seventeen years of age, should be able to speak of himself with so much prudence and moderation.

trary to nature he had hitherto worn, he gradually discovered his innate wickedness, and appeared in his true character. In the first place he injured *Aratus* the younger, by debauching his wife, with whom he maintained a commerce for a long time undiscovered, being lodged in the same house with them, upon the invitation of *Aratus*. After this he grew more untractable and severe towards the several cities and communities; and it was easily seen that he intended no longer to be directed by *Aratus*, to whom he showed great coolness and indifference. The beginning of this alienation was owing to a misunderstanding in *Messene*, the inhabitants of which city quarrelling among themselves, *Aratus* marched to put a stop to the sedition; but *Philip* arriving there a day before him, instead of appeasing the inhabitants endeavoured to irritate them still more against one another. On the one hand he asked the magistrates if they were not enabled by law to keep the people in obedience; and on the other he asked the ringleaders of the sedition if they wanted hands to help themselves against their oppressors. Thus both parties being animated by him, the magistrates attempted to seize the heads of the faction, and they stirring up the people against the magistrates, slew them and many others with them, so that there were near two hundred killed in that sedition.

While *Philip* after having committed this inhuman action was continuing to exasperate the *Messenians* still more against each other, *Aratus* arrived. From the very first he plainly showed that he resented this proceeding of *Philip*, and suffered his son, without silencing him, to reproach him with great acrimony, and in very injurious language. This young man, it seems, was in love with *Philip*; but upon this occasion he told him among other things, *That he no longer appeared beautiful to him after the commission of such an action, but on the contrary the ugliest of all men.* To this *Philip* gave him no answer, though he evidently was much provoked, and muttered often to himself whilst the other was speaking. However, he pretended to bear it with great calmness, and

and affecting to appear humane and polite he gave his hand to the elder *Aratus*, and leading him out of the theatre, carried him with him to *Ithome*, to sacrifice there to *Jupiter*, and take a view of the place; for that post is as strong as the citadel of *Corinth*, and with a good garrison can command and annoy the neighbouring country, and is almost impregnable. *Philip* therefore went up into this castle, and offered sacrifice; and when the priest presented him with the entrails of the ox he took them in both his hands, and showed them to *Demetrius* of *Pharia*, and *Aratus*, asking first one, and then the other *what they judged by the tokens in the sacrifice it was best for him to do with the fort, whether to keep it for himself, or restore it to the Messenians.* *Demetrius* smiling, answered him, *If you have in you the soul of a priest you will restore it, but if of a Prince you will hold the ox by both the horns.* By which he meant that *Peloponnesus* would be wholly at his mercy, if he added *Ithome* to the *Acrocorinthus*. *Aratus* stood silent a good while; but *Philip* entreating him to declare his opinion, he spoke thus: *There are many and great hills in Crete, many rocks in Bœotia and Phocis, and many impregnable places both near the sea, and in the mid-land in Acarnania, none of which have you taken by main force, but they all pay you a voluntary obedience. It is for thieves to shelter themselves on rocks and precipices; but the strongest fort a King can have is justice, honour, and humanity. These qualities have opened to you the Cretan sea, these have made you master of Peloponnesus, and by the help of these, young as you are, you are become General of the one, and Sovereign of the other.* While he was speaking *Philip* returned the entrails to the priest, and taking *Aratus* by the hand, *Come on then,* said he, *let us go as we came;* as if he thought himself overpowered by him, and forced by his arguments to abandon the town.

From this time *Aratus* began to withdraw from court, and retired by degrees from *Philip's* company; for when he was preparing to march into *Epirus*, and desired *Aratus* to accompany him thither, he excused himself and stayed at home, apprehending that he

should get nothing but discredit by *Philip's* actions. But afterwards when he had shamefully lost his fleet in his war against the *Romans*, and miscarried in all his designs, he returned into *Peloponnesus*, where he endeavoured first to win the *Messenians* by his artifices, but his intentions being discovered, he had recourse to open hostilities, and plundered and ravaged their country; then *Aratus* became quite averse to him, and utterly renounced his friendship. By this time too he knew of the dishonour done to his son's bed, which, though it grieved him exceedingly, he concealed from his son, because he could only let him know he had been abused, but could not help him to the means of revenge; for strange and unaccountable was the change made in *Philip*, who of a mild King, and a temperate youth, became a lascivious man and a cruel tyrant. But this was not so much a real change in his nature as a discovery of his vicious inclinations, which fear had obliged him to keep concealed at first, and to which at last he gave full scope when he thought himself in a condition to indulge them securely. For that his former regard for *Aratus* had a great mixture of fear and awe, appears evidently from what he did to him at last. For being desirous to put him to death, (not thinking himself free, much less a King or Tyrant, whilst he was alive) and not daring to attempt it by open force, he commanded *Taurion*, an officer in his army, and one of his familiar friends, to destroy him secretly during his absence, and if possible to do it by poison. *Taurion* therefore contracted a friendship with *Aratus*, and gave him a dose not of a quick and violent poison, but of such an one as causes gentle heats and a slight cough, and so by degrees wastes and destroys the body. *Aratus* perceived what was done to him, but knowing that it was to no purpose to complain, he bore it patiently and in silence, as if it had been some common and usual distemper. Only once whilst a friend of his was with him in his chamber, he happening to spit some blood, and his friend observing and wondering at it, he said,
These,

These, O Cephalon, are the rewards which the friendship of a King bestows.

Thus he died in *Ægium* in his seventeenth Generalship. The *Achæans* were very desirous that he should be buried there, with a funeral and monument suitable to the glory of his actions; but the *Sicyonians* thinking it would be a dishonour to them if he were interred any where but in their city, prevailed with the *Achæans* to grant them the disposal of the body. But there being an ancient law forbidding any person to be buried within the walls of their city, which law had been constantly observed with a superstitious punctuality, they sent to *Delphi* to consult the priestesses of *Apollo*, who returned them this oracle:

*Thou, Sicyon, ask'st if 'tis allow'd to raise
A monument to great Aratus' praise,
To grace with solemn obsequies his urn,
For sacred freedom giv'n the due return;
These honours who ungratefully denies
Abhor'd be he in earth and seas and skies.*

When this oracle was known, the whole body of the *Achæans* rejoiced much at it, but especially the *Sicyonians*, who changing their mourning into publick joy, immediately removed the body from *Ægium*, and in a solemn procession brought it into the city, with songs and dances, crowned with garlands, and dressed in white garments. As soon as they were arrived they made choice of the most conspicuous place, interred him there, considering him as the founder and preserver of their city. The place is to this day called *Aratium*; and there they yearly offer two sacrifices to him, the one on the day he delivered the city from tyranny, being the fifth day of the month *Dasius*, which the *Athenians* call *Anthesterion* [February]; and this sacrifice they call *Soteria*; the other is offered on his birth-day. The first of these used to be performed by the priest of *Jupiter Soter*, the second by the priest of *Aratus*, wearing a linen girdle, the colour of which is not a pure white but white mingled with purple. The

hymns were sung to the harp by the singers belonging to the theatre ; the procession was led up by the master of the *Gymnasium*, with the boys and young men ; these were followed by the senate wearing garlands, and as many citizens as pleased to attend. Some traces of these ceremonies remain to this day ; but the greatest part of them have through time, and other intervening accidents, been disused.

Such, as history tells us, was the life and character of the elder *Aratus*. And as to the younger, *Philip*, who by nature was detestably wicked, and extravagantly insolent and cruel, gave him poisons, which, though they did not kill him directly, deprived him of his reason, and excited in him such monstrous and unnatural desires, and prompted him to such extravagant and abominable actions, as were not only in the highest degree shameful, but absolutely destructive ; so that though he was young, and in the flower of his age, his death could not be looked upon as a misfortune, but rather as a deliverance from his misery. But *Philip* paid dearly, all the rest of his life, for these violations of friendship and hospitality ; for being overcome by the *Romans* he submitted to their mercy. By them he was deprived of most of his dominions, and obliged to surrender all his ships but five, to pay a fine of a thousand talents, and to give up his son for an hostage. Out of pure compassion they left to him *Macedonia* and its dependences ; where continually putting to death the noblest of his subjects, and the nearest relations he had, he filled the whole kingdom with horror and detestation of him. The only comfort left him among so many disasters was a son, remarkable for his virtue ; but him he put to death from envy of the great honours he received from the *Romans*, and left his kingdom to his other son *Perseus*, who, as some say, was not legitimate, but born of a mistress called *Gnathanium*. This was he whom *Paulus Æmilius* led in triumph, and in whom ended the royal race of *Antigonius*. But the posterity of *Aratus* continues still in our days at *Sicyon* and *Pellene*.



G A L B A. (1)

I*phicrates*, General of the *Athenians*, supposed that a foldier of fortune ought to be covetous and sensual, that he may engage in bold adventures, in order to obtain the means of gratifying his appetites ; but it is the most common opinion, that the body of an army, as well as the natural body (though ever so strong) should make no efforts apart, but move only by the direction of the head. Wherefore they tell us, that *Paulus Æmilius*, when he took upon him the command of the army in *Macedonia*, finding the soldiers talkative, and impertinently busy, as though they were all commanders, gave orders that they should have only

(1) Some conjecture that this and the following life were not written by *Plutarch*.

only ready hands, and keen swords, and leave the rest to his care and conduct. But *Plato* observing that nothing succeeded well even under the best General, unless the army was also sober and tractable, thought that to know how to obey as well as how to command required a generous nature and philosophical education; these being necessary to temper the violence and impetuosity of the mind with obsequiousness and humanity. And indeed among many other instances, the misfortunes that happened to the *Romans* after the death of *Nero*, are plain proofs, that nothing is more dangerous than a military power unskillfully managed, and not kept under proper controul by their leaders. Therefore *Demades*, after the death of *Alexander*, seeing the many extravagant and disorderly motions of the *Macedonian* army, compared it to the *Cyclops Polyphemus*, after his eye was out. (2) But the *Roman* empire fell into all the mad convulsive motions of the *Titans*, such as they are represented to us by the poets, being broken in pieces by rebellion, and turning her arms into her own bowels, not so much by the ambition of the emperors, as the covetousness and extravagancy of the soldiers, which made them thrust out one after another for their own advantage.

Dionysius the tyrant of *Sicily*, speaking of *Alexander Pheræus*, who was murdered after he had reigned in *Thessaly* for the space of ten months only, called him in derision of his sudden change, the tyrant of a tragedy. But the palace of the *Cæsars* in *Rome* had no less than four emperors in a shorter space, one making his *Exit* and another entering, as if they had indeed been actors on a theatre. It is true that the *Romans*, amidst all their sufferings, had at least this consolation, that they wanted no other vengeance upon the authors of their miseries than what they executed upon one another, and that he fell the first, as he well deserved, who first seduced

(2) This is a lively image, and exact to the purpose. *Tacitus* in the first book of his history gives us an admirable description of

the state of the *Roman* empire at that time, and of the extravagant commotions with which it was agitated.

(3) We

seduced the foldiers, encouraged them by his promises to hope for great advantages from a change, and disgraced an action so glorious in itself, as was the revolt against *Nero*, and debased it into treason by rendering it mercenary. For *Nymphidius Sabinus*, who, as we have observed before (3), was joined in commission with *Tigellinus*, as captain of the prætorian cohorts, observing the affairs of *Nero* to be in a desperate condition, and that *Nero* himself was upon the point of flying into *Ægypt*, persuaded the army to declare *Galba* Emperor, as if *Nero* had already abdicated, and promised every soldier of the prætorian cohorts seven thousand five hundred drachmas, and to every soldier of the armies that lay quartered up and down in the provinces twelve hundred and fifty; which amounted to a sum so immense, that it would have been impossible to have raised it, without oppressing the people infinitely more than even *Nero* had done. This presently destroyed *Nero*, and soon after *Galba* too. They murdered the first, in expectation of the promised sum; and not long after the other, because he did not make good what had been promised to them. Thus whilst they were in search after a man who would give them as much as they had been made to expect, they consumed and destroyed themselves by their rebellions and treasons without obtaining what they hoped for. But to relate in order every particular incident is the business of a person who is writing a complete history; it is however incumbent upon me to lay before the reader some of the most remarkable circumstances that occur in the lives of the *Cæsars*.

It is confessed by all that *Sulpitius Galba* was the richest private man that ever rose to the imperial dignity. And though he was of very noble extraction, being descended from the family of the *Servii*, yet he valued himself much more upon his relation to *Quintus Catulus*

(3) We find no mention of it the life of *Nero*, which was written by *Plutarch*, and is now lost. Without doubt it was in

(4) These

Catulus Capitolinus, who was the first man in his time for virtue and reputation, though he voluntarily resigned to others the first rank in power and authority.

Galba was somewhat related to *Livia* the wife of *Augustus*, by whose interest he was preferred from the office he held in the palace to the dignity of Consul. It is said of him that he honourably discharged his command in *Germany*, and being made Proconsul of *Libya*, he distinguished himself even among those who had gained the greatest reputation in that province. But his narrow parsimonious way of living, and his aversion to all superfluity and excess, was censured as avarice when he became Emperor, and the pride he took in his temperance and œconomy was then esteemed unseasonable. He was entrusted by *Nero* with the government of *Spain*, before that Prince had learned to stand in fear of those citizens who had the greatest power and authority. And as *Galba* appeared naturally to be of a mild temper, it was expected from his age that he would distinguish himself no less by his judgment and prudence.

The Emperor's officers (4), a most pernicious set of men, oppressed the provinces with the utmost cruelty. It was not in *Galba's* power to relieve them; but he gave them manifest tokens of his tender concern for their sufferings, which was some sort of consolation to them, even when they were condemned, and sold for slaves. At that time there were some satirical songs made against *Nero*, which were dispersed about and sung every where; but *Galba* took no care to suppress them, or prosecute the authors and promoters of them, which those officers did with great severity. This made him still more beloved by the natives, with some of whom he had contracted a friendship and familiarity during the time of his government among them, which held for eight years, till *Junius Vindex*, who commanded in *Gaul*, revolted against *Nero*. We are told that before the design openly appeared, *Vindex* communicated it to *Galba*, who neither countenanced nor discovered it,

as

(4) These were called *Procuratores Principis*, officers sent by the empe-

as several of the governors in the other provinces did, who immediately sent to *Nero* the letters they had received from *Vindex*, and thus to the utmost of their power ruined the whole undertaking; and as they themselves were afterwards accomplices in it, they were forced to confess that they had betrayed themselves as well as *Vindex*. But when *Vindex* had openly declared war against *Nero* he wrote once more to *Galba*, and exhorted him *to take the government upon him, and place himself at the head of the Gauls, who wanted a leader, and were already a body of a hundred thousand armed men, and were able to raise a greater force upon occasion.* *Galba* called a council of his friends, to advise with them upon this proposal. Some of them were of opinion that he ought to wait, and see how *Rome* stood inclined towards a change. But *Titus Vinus*, Captain of one of the prætorian cohorts, stood up, and said, *What room is there here for deliberation? To question whether we shall remain faithful to Nero, is to rebel against him. Since he therefore is now to be considered as an enemy, you must either embrace the proposition of Vindex, or else accuse him immediately, and march to suppress him, because he had rather have Galba for Emperor of the Romans, than Nero for their tyrant.* Upon this *Galba* by an edict appointed a certain day for enfranchising all those who requested it. The rumour of this publication soon brought together a great croud of men strongly inclined to revolt; and he could scarce mount the tribunal before he was with an universal acclamation saluted Emperor. He refused to take the title upon him at first; but after he had bitterly inveighed against *Nero*, and particularly lamented the loss of the most considerable of those who had been destroyed by him, he declared *that he devoted himself to the service of his country, not as Cæsar, or Emperor, but only as Lieutenant to the senate and people.*

That *Vindex* acted wisely in inviting *Galba* to the empire, the behaviour of *Nero* himself was an evidence; for though he seemed to despise him, and to be in no degree

emperors into the several provinces to collect the tribute.

(5) He

degree apprehensive of the *Gauls*, yet when he heard of *Galba's* motions, of which he happened to receive intelligence just as he had bathed, and was sat down to supper, he in great fury overturned the table. But as soon as the senate had declared *Galba* an enemy to the state, he grew witty upon the subject, and with an air of confidence said to his friends, *This is what I wanted. I have been long at a loss for a pretence to raise money, and now I have it. I shall have no sooner conquered the Gauls, but all their wealth will be mine; in the mean time I will take possession of Galba's estate, since he is a declared enemy, and dispose of it as I think fit.* Accordingly he commanded it to be sold. When *Galba* was informed of this he likewise exposed to sale *Nero's* estate in *Spain*, and found a greater number of buyers.

The number of those who revolted from *Nero* continually increased, and all declared for *Galba*, except *Clodius Macer*, who commanded in *Africa*, and *Virginus Rufus* General of the army in *Germany*, who acted separately, and with different views. *Clodius*, who was conscious of many enormities, and knew himself guilty of rapine and murder, to which his unbounded avarice and cruelty had prompted him, knew not what measures to take; wherefore in that uncertainty he neither would accept, nor reject the imperial title: and *Virginus*, who had under his command some of the best legions in the empire, and had been often pressed by them to take upon him the title of Emperor, declared, that he would not only refuse it himself, but suffer no one else to assume it, who was not elected to it by the senate.

These things at first exceedingly perplexed *Galba*; but after the two armies of *Virginus* and *Vindex* had forced their chiefs, like two charioteers who have no longer the reins at their command, to come to a battle, and

(5) He was of a prætorian family, and passed through all the offices without blemish. Upon the expiration of his prætorship he was made Tribune of a legion,

and served honourably. He was afterwards made Governor of *Gallia Narbonensis*, in which province he behaved with great justice and integrity. But at last becoming

and *Vindex* after the loss of twenty thousand *Gauls*, who were killed upon the spot, had laid violent hands on himself, it was reported that the victorious army importuned *Virginius* to accept of the empire, threatening in case of a refusal to return to *Nero*. *Galba*, being terribly alarmed at this report, wrote to him, exhorting him to join with him for the preservation of the empire, and the liberty of the *Romans*. At the same time he retired with his friends to a city in *Spain* called *Colonia*, where he resided for some time, rather repenting of what he had already done, and desiring a life of ease and privacy, to which he had been accustomed, than considering what was fit to be done for the future. It was now the summer season, when one day one of his freedmen, named *Icelus*, arrived in seven days from *Rome* at *Colonia*; and learning at his arrival where *Galba* was reposing himself, he went up to the room, opened the door, and entering in spite of the attendants, who would have opposed him, he told *Galba*, *that some time before, though Nero was then living, yet as he did not appear, first the army, and after them the senate and the people, had declared him Emperor, and that soon after the news was current of the tyrant's death.* He added, *that he would not trust to common report, but went himself to be a witness of it, and when he had seen his dead body extended on the ground, he hastened away to bring him an account of it.*

Galba was extremely revived at this intelligence. At the same time his door was crowded with a number of people, who were greatly encouraged by the account he gave them, though the expedition used by the messenger seemed almost incredible. But two days after *Titus Vinius* arrived with several others from the camp, and gave him a particular account of the proceedings of the senate. For this good news, (5) *Titus* was advanced to a very honourable employment; his freedman was allowed the privilege of wearing the gold ring, was named

Ma-

becoming a favourite of *Galba*, hatred and contempt of the people. He was slain immediately after *Galba*. *Tacit. Hist. lib. 1.*

(6) *Nero*

Marcianus, instead of *Icelus*, and had more credit and authority with *Galba* than any of his freedmen.

In the mean time *Nymphidius Sabinus* usurped all the authority at *Rome*, not leisurely and by degrees, but all on a sudden, looking on *Galba* as an infirm man, who by reason of his great age (for he was seventy-three years old) was unable to support a journey to *Rome*, though he were carried in a litter. Besides, the soldiers who were there had long been well-affected to him, and now especially they were at his back, looking on him as their benefactor, by reason of the immense sums he had given them, whilst they considered *Galba* only as their debtor. In the first place, he commanded *Tigellinus*, who was joined in command with him, to lay down his office. After this he made several magnificent entertainments for those who had been Consuls, or had commanded in the army, who were all invited in the name of *Galba*. At the same time he instructed many of the soldiers to say that a petition should be sent to *Galba* to appoint *Nymphidius* perpetual and sole commander. But the respect that the senate paid him, styling him their benefactor, attending daily at his gates, and giving him the compliment of confirming their acts, raised him to a greater degree of arrogance, so that in a short time he was not only envied, but even dreaded by those who were most attached to him. Once when the Consuls had made use of the state-messengers to convey the decrees of the senate to the Emperor, and had sealed the dispatches with their own signets, upon sight of which the magistrates in the several towns through which they were to pass were obliged to furnish them with carriages at every different stage for the greater expedition, he highly resented it because his seal was not made use of, and none of his soldiers employed in the service. Nay, it is said, that he once thought of punishing the Consuls for that affront, but upon their apology and submission he was appeased. To ingratiate himself with the people he suffered them to

(6) *Nero* called him *Sabina*.

(7) This

to put to death in the cruellest manner as many of *Nero's* party as fell into their hands. Among others, they fastened *Spicilius* a gladiator under *Nero's* statues which they dragged along the streets, and crushed him to pieces in the *Forum*. They laid a celebrated informer named *Aponius* flat on the ground, and drove carts loaded with stones over him. Many others they seized, and tore in pieces, among whom were several who were innocent. Insomuch that *Mauriscus*, who was deservedly esteemed one of the best men in the city, declared in the senate, *that he was afraid they should soon have cause to wish for Nero.*

Thus *Nymphidius* advancing every day nearer to the completion of his hopes, suffered it to be reported that he was the son of *Caius Cæsar*, who succeeded *Tiberius*. For that Prince in his youth had some correspondence with the mother of *Nymphidius*, a woman beautiful enough, the daughter of *Callistus*, *Cæsar's* freedman, by a sempstress. But it is evident that *Cæsar's* commerce with his mother was later than the birth of *Nymphidius*; it is more likely that he was the son of a gladiator named *Martianus*, with whom his mother *Nymphidia* was enamoured on account of his great reputation; and the resemblance there was between him and that gladiator is a strong proof of that conjecture. However he acknowledged that he was the son of *Nymphidia*; and valuing himself as the only author of *Nero's* death, he did not think he was sufficiently rewarded by the honours and wealth he enjoyed, nor even by having *Sporus* for his bedfellow, the favourite of *Nero*, whom he took from the funeral pile whilst his master's corpse was burning, treated as his wife, and called *Poppæa* (6), but he aspired to the empire also, and at *Rome* was assisted in carrying on his design by his friends, by certain women, and by some persons of senatorial dignity whom he had privately won over to his interest. He likewise sent one of his friends named *Gellianus* into *Spain* to be a spy upon *Galba*, and send him an account of affairs there.

But

But every thing succeeded to *Galba's* wish after the death of *Nero*; only *Virginus Rufus* remaining undetermined gave him some uneasiness. He was afraid lest being at the head of so powerful an army, having acquired great honour by the defeat of *Vindex*, and having added to his command the province of *Gaul* which was so considerable a part of the *Roman* empire, and was then fluctuating, and ripe for a revolt, he might give ear to those who invited him to the empire. For no man had a greater name and reputation than *Virginus*, no man had had a greater share in those revolutions, or contributed so much to deliver the *Romans* from a cruel tyranny, and at the same time preserve them from a *Gallick* war. But he continuing firm to his first resolutions, reserved to the senate the power of electing an Emperor; and even after there was a certainty in the army of the death of *Nero*, though the soldiers crouded about him, and pressed him to assume the title, though one of the tribunes came into his tent with his sword drawn, requiring him to receive that, or the empire, he still persisted in a denial.

But as soon as *Fabius Valens*, who commanded one of the legions, had taken the oath of fidelity to *Galba*, and they had received letters from *Rome* containing an account of the resolutions of the senate, he prevailed on the army, though with great difficulty, to acknowledge *Galba* for Emperor. And *Galba* having soon after sent *Flaccus Hordeonius* to succeed him in the command, he received him and resigned the army to him. He then went to meet *Galba*, and attended on him in his journey to *Rome*, without receiving from him the least mark either of respect or resentment. *Galba* did not show him any marks of resentment, because he had a great esteem for him; nor on the contrary did he pay him any honour, because he was diverted from it by his friends, especially by *Titus Vinus*, who was jealous of him, and endeavoured to put a stop to his promotion. And

(7) This action, exceedingly insolent and shameful in itself, was still aggravated by the place where it was committed, for that

And in this he was more his friend than he intended, and contributed to that happiness, which he thought he was opposing. For by keeping him out of the way of preferment, he preserved him from all the contentions and calamities in which the other officers of the army were afterwards involved, and secured to him a quiet life, and a peaceful old age.

The ambassadors sent to *Galba* from the senate met him near *Narbo*, a city in *Gaul*, where they paid their compliments to him, and besought him to make what haste he could to show himself to the people, who impatiently longed for his presence. *Galba* received them very graciously, discoursed to them with great openness and familiarity, and invited them to an entertainment; where though *Nymphidius* had sent him a great deal of rich furniture, which belonged to *Nero*, he never used any of it, but contented himself with his own, wherein he appeared truly great, and showed that he had a mind superior to all those vanities. But *Titus Vinius* soon made him believe that this magnanimity, modesty, and simplicity, betrayed an ambition of popularity beneath his grandeur and dignity, and persuaded him to make use of *Nero's* riches, without denying himself any thing that might serve to make his entertainments appear truly royal and magnificent; so that the old man soon made it evident that he was entirely governed by *Vinius*.

Vinius was the most covetous of all men, and very much addicted to women. For when he was but young, and was making his first campaign under *Calvisius Sabinus*, he one night brought into the camp disguised in a soldier's habit his General's own wife, a very lewd woman, and lay with her in that part of the camp which the *Romans* call *Principia* (7). For this action he was imprisoned by *Caius Cæsar*, but was fortunately delivered by his death. Being one night invited to supper by the Emperor *Claudius*, he stole a silver cup; when

that part of the camp was held kept, and there likewise were the sacred. There the ensigns were altars of their Gods.

when the Emperor came to be informed of it, he sent to invite him to supper the next day, and commanded the officers who waited at the table to serve *Vinius* in nothing but earthen ware; showing by this mild and pleasant reproof that he thought the fact deserved to be laughed at, rather than punished. But the robberies he committed afterwards, when he governed *Galba* as he pleased, were the real cause of many tragical events, and afforded a pretence for more. For when *Nymphidius* was informed by *Gellianus*, upon his return out of *Spain*, whither he had sent him as a spy upon *Galba*, that *Cornelius Laco* was declared Captain of the prætorian band, and *Vinius* was chief favourite at court, and that he could find no opportunity to get near the Emperor, and discourse with him in private, being continually watched and suspected, he found himself under the greatest perplexity; and summoning all the officers of the prætorian cohorts, he told them *that Galba of himself was an honest harmless old man, but that he did not make use of his own reason, but suffered himself to be guided by Vinius and Laco, who made an ill use of the power they had over him; that they ought therefore, without giving them time gradually to establish themselves, and acquire the same power and authority which had been usurped by Tigellinus, to send ambassadors to the Emperor, in the name of the whole army, and remonstrate to him that if he only removed those two from his service, his presence would be much more acceptable to the Romans, than if he continued them near his person.* But when he saw the officers did not relish the motion, but that on the contrary they thought it strange and absurd to prescribe rules to an Emperor of his age and experience, as if he had been a boy newly advanced to power, and to tell him who of his friends were to be trusted, and who to be discarded, he changed his measures. He wrote to *Galba*, to terrify him, telling him sometimes that the city was in a very unsettled condition and that there was danger of a revolt; at others, that *Clodius Macer* detained the corn-ships in *Africa*; sometimes that the armies in *Germany* were mutinying; and at others, that the troops in *Syria*

Syria and Judæa were in the same disposition. But when he found that Galba slighted this intelligence, and gave no credit to what he had written, he resolved to be beforehand with him, and seize the imperial dignity to himself, contrary to all the remonstrances that were made him by Clodius Celsus of Antioch, a man of good understanding, and his intimate friend, who continually represented to him that there was not one family in Rome, who would ever be brought to give Nymphidius the title of Cæsar. Notwithstanding this, most people despised and derided Galba, and among the rest Mithridates of Pontus, who making himself merry with his withered face and bald head, said, At present whilst he is at some distance the Romans entertain mighty expectations of him, but the moment he arrives, and they cast their eyes upon him, they will own it a scandal and disgrace to the present age that ever he was named Cæsar.

At last it was resolved to convey Nymphidius by night into the camp, and there proclaim him Emperor. But Antonius Honoratus, the first of the tribunes, assembling in the evening the soldiers under his command, condemned himself, and condemned them, for having in so short a time changed so often, not from any dictates of reason, or a regard to what was best, but because they were agitated by some evil genius, which hurried them on from one treason to another; he told them that indeed there was some pretence for what they had done against Nero, who had provoked them to it by his cruelty and tyranny; But now, said he, *what is it prompts you to abandon and betray Galba? Can you reproach him with the murder of his wife and mother? Did he ever disgrace the imperial dignity by exposing himself as an actor on the stage? Yet notwithstanding all the provocations he had given us, we thought it not fit to abandon him till we were persuaded by Nymphidius that he had abandoned us first, and was fled into Ægypt. Must Galba then fall a victim to appease the ghost of Nero? Must we remove one of Livia's family, as we have already cut off the son of Agrippina, on purpose to make way for the son of Nymphidia? Shall we not rather punish him for his crimes, and*

O 2

thus

thus show ourselves the avengers of Nero, and the faithful soldiers of Galba?

This discourse of the Tribune brought all that heard him over to his sentiments, so that they immediately went to their companions, and exhorting them to maintain inviolable the oath they had taken to the Emperor, persuaded a great number to join with them. At the same time *Nymphidius* hearing a loud shout, and either imagining, as some conceive, that he was then called upon to be proclaimed Emperor, or else being willing to prevent an insurrection, and fix those who might still be wavering, hastened thither attended by a great number of lights, and holding a speech in his hand composed by *Cingonius Varro*, which he had got by heart in order to pronounce it to the army. But when he found the gates of the camp shut against him, and observed the walls manned with armed soldiers, he began to be afraid; however advancing nearer, he asked them, *What they were about, and by whose direction they were thus in arms?* They answered one and all, *We acknowledge no other person for Emperor but Galba.* He pretending to be of the same sentiment commended them for their fidelity, and commanded those who accompanied him to follow his example.

They who were posted at the gates admitted him and some few of his followers into the camp, where immediately a dart was thrown at him, which *Septimius*, who was marching before him, received on his shield. But when several others began to attack him with their drawn swords he betook himself to flight, and was followed into a soldier's hut, where they murdered him. His body was dragged into the middle of the camp, where they railed it round, and exposed it to publick view the next morning.

Nymphidius being in this manner removed, *Galba*, as soon as he was informed of it, commanded all his accomplices, who had not prevented him by killing themselves, to be put to death. Among those was *Cingonius Varro*, who had composed his speech for him, and *Mithridates of Pontus*. But this proceeding seemed to be

be arbitrary and illegal, and though they deserved their punishment, yet was it by no means popular, to put to death men of their rank without a trial. Every one expected another method of government, being deceived, as it is usual, by the first plausible pretences; but that which concerned them more than all the rest was the death of *Petronius Turpilianus*, a person of Consular dignity, who had been faithful to *Nero*. Indeed there was some pretence for the death of *Macro*, who was slain in *Africa* by *Trebonianus*, and for that of *Fon-teius Capito*, who fell by the hands of *Valens* in *Germany*, because they were in arms, at the head of legions, and might for that reason be dangerous. But a man in *Tur-pilianus's* circumstances, broken with age, naked and defenceless, might surely have expected to have been heard by a Prince who resolved to observe that moderation in his actions, which he had promised in his speeches. These things brought a great reproach upon *Galba*.

When he was come within five and twenty furlongs of the city he was accosted by a disorderly rabble of seamen, who beset him in his passage. These men had been enrolled in the army by *Nero*, and formed into a legion. And now they addressed themselves to *Galba*, requiring to have their establishment confirmed, stopping up the way from all others who came to wait upon the Emperor, not suffering them to approach his person, to see him or speak with him, and in a clamorous manner insisted upon having colours and legionary quarters assigned to them. *Galba* put them off to another time, which they taking for a denial grew enraged and mutinous, and some of them drew their swords, upon which *Galba* commanded the horse to attack them. They made no resistance, but were routed at the first onset, and many of them were killed in their flight. This could not but be looked upon as an ill omen for *Galba*, who thus made his entrance into the city through so much blood and slaughter. And if he was before contemned for his age and infirmities by some, he was now looked upon by all with fear and horror.

Being desirous to reform the extravagance in donations that prevailed during the reign of *Nero*, he ran into the other extreme, and fell short even of propriety and decency. When *Canus* an excellent musician had entertained him once all supper-time with his flute, and he could not but highly commend the excellence of the performance, he sent for his purse, and gave him a few pieces of gold (8), telling him that he made him that present out of his own money; and not out of that of the publick. He caused a strict enquiry to be made into all the money *Nero* had lavishly bestowed upon players and wrestlers, and resumed it, suffering them to enjoy only a tenth. But as they were a dissolute set of people, living only from day to day, most of them had spent all their money, so that he was no great gainer by that resumption; wherefore he extended his enquiry even to those who had trafficked with them, and bought or received any thing from them, and forced them to refund. And as this was an affair without bounds, and many were affected by it, it brought great disgrace upon the Emperor, and universal hatred and resentment upon *Vinius*. For it was evident that he made the Emperor sordid and avaricious to others, that he might gratify his own insatiable avarice by getting every thing into his hands, and putting it up to sale. In short, according to *Hesiod's* precept,

*From the full cask with freedom quench your thirst,
When little's left drink freely as at first,*

Vinius being sensible that the Emperor was old and feeble, determined to make the utmost advantage of his fortune, which he beheld in the same instant both rising and falling.

But the aged Emperor was very much injured by *Vinius*, who managed very unfaithfully the affairs committed to him, and either condemned or defeated *Gal-*
ba's

(8) *Suetonius* in his account of *Cano autem Choraulæ mire placenti, this piece of history says that denarios quinque donasse, prolatos Galba gave him five Denarii, manu sua peculiaribus loculis. But*
in

ba's best intentions, particularly in the punishment of those who had been employed by *Nero* in the administration. The Emperor had caused several of those miscreants to be put to death as they deserved, among whom were *Elius*, *Polycletus*, *Petinus*, and *Patrobius*. The people clapped their hands when they saw them led through the *Forum* to the place of execution, crying out that it was a most glorious and sacred procession; but then they added, that both Gods and men demanded that *Nero's* instructor and preceptor in tyranny, *Tigellinus*, should be punished. But that worthy minister had been beforehand with them; he had purchased the favour of *Vinius* by large sums of money, which yet were only pledges of more substantial acknowledgments. *Turpilianus*, who was hated only because he could neither hate nor betray so wicked a master, without having been guilty of any notorious injustice, or having shared in the crimes of *Nero*, was nevertheless put to death; whereas he, who first plunged his Prince into that guilt for which he deserved to die, and afterwards forsook and betrayed him, was suffered to live, and to afford a strong proof that every thing might be bought of *Vinius*, and that no man had reason to despair whilst he had money to give him. For there was nothing the people of *Rome* so passionately desired as to behold *Tigellinus* led to execution. It was what they daily insisted upon in the theatre and *Circus*; which at last constrained the Emperor to check them by the publication of an edict, wherein he assured them that *Tigellinus* could not live long, being much wasted with a consumption, and desired that they would not make his government appear cruel and tyrannical.

This proceeding very much displeased the people, who were only laughed at, both by *Tigellinus*, who offered a sacrifice to the Gods for his deliverance and made a magnificent entertainment, and by *Vinius*, who when he had supped with the Emperor went to revel with

in *Nero's* time there were *Denarii* of gold, each of which was worth about a pound *Sterling*.

with *Tigellinus*, carrying with him his daughter, who was then a widow. *Tigellinus* drank to her, and at the same time made her a present of two hundred and fifty thousand drachmas; and commanding the chief of his concubines to take from her own neck a necklace valued at a hundred and fifty thousand more, he ordered her to present that likewise to the widow.

From that time every thing the Emperor did, though ever so mild and moderate, was condemned and censured; thus, for instance, his lenity to the *Gauls*, who had been in the conspiracy with *Vindex*, was misrepresented; for the people supposed that they were made free of the city, and discharged of their taxes, not from the clemency of the Emperor, but because they had purchased these privileges at a high rate of *Vinius*. Hence the government became odious to the common people. But the soldiers were kept quiet a while, in expectation of the donative which had been promised them, supposing that if they did not receive the full, yet at least they should receive as much as had been given them by *Nero*; but when *Galba* was told that they began to murmur and complain, he replied in a manner worthy of an heroick Prince, *that his custom was to choose, and not buy his soldiers*. This saying made them conceive an implacable hatred against him; for they considered him as not only defrauding them himself, but as giving an ill precedent to his successor.

There was a tendency to a revolt among the prætorian bands at *Rome*, but the reverence they bore *Galba*, who was present among them, somewhat retarded their motions, and abated their vehemence; and finding no sufficient ground for rebellion, they curbed their discontents for the present. But the armies, which had served formerly under *Verginius*, and were then commanded by *Flaccus* in *Germany*, valuing themselves highly upon their late victory over *Vindex*, for which they had received no recompence, would not be restrained by their officers, nor pay any respect to the General himself, who was rendered infirm by the gout, and was at the best a person of no great experience

perience in military affairs. At one of their festivals, when it was customary for the officers of the army to wish happiness to the Emperor, the common soldiers began to clamour; but when the officers repeated their good wishes, they all replied, *If he be worthy.*

The legions under the command of *Tigellinus* were guilty of the like insolence, of which *Galba* was fully informed by his procurators; whereupon suspecting that he might be despised, not only for his old age, but also for want of issue, he determined to adopt some young man of quality, and declare him his successor.

There was at that time in *Rome* a young man called *Otho*, a person of no mean extraction; but who from his infancy had been remarkably distinguished among the *Romans* for luxury and debauchery. And as *Homer* often calls *Paris*, *fair Helen's husband*, because he had nothing in himself to recommend him, so was *Otho* talked of at *Rome* chiefly for being the husband of *Poppæa*. *Nero* fell in love with her whilst she was the wife of *Crispinus*; but having not then thrown off all the respect due to his own consort, and being under some fear of offending his mother, he concealed his passion, and engaged *Otho* privately to solicit her in his behalf. For *Otho's* debauchery had recommended him to *Nero*, who used to take great pleasure in being rallied by him upon his niggardliness and avarice.

We are told that one day when *Nero* was perfuming himself with an essence of extraordinary value, he sprinkled a little of it upon *Otho*. The next day *Otho* invited the Emperor to supper, and as soon as he entered, some gold and silver pipes prepared for that purpose, dispersed an essence of the same sort throughout the whole room, as if it had been water. Having therefore first debauched *Poppæa* in the name of *Nero*, by making her hope to have that Prince for her lover, he at last persuaded her to part with her husband, and took her home as his own wife. But he was not so happy that he enjoyed her, as he was uneasy at his sharing her with a rival. It is said *Poppæa* was so far from

from being displeased at this jealousy in *Otho*, that she refused even to admit *Nero* when *Otho* was absent; whether it was with a design to keep *Nero*'s appetite keen, which might have been blunted by too easy an access, or whether, as some say, she had no inclination for *Nero* as a husband, but chose rather to have him as a gallant, which quality was most agreeable to her wanton appetite. *Otho*'s life was in great danger upon his marrying this woman; and it was something astonishing that *Nero*, who had sacrificed his wife and sister for the sake of *Poppæa*, would yet spare *Otho*. But *Seneca* had a friendship for *Otho*, and it was he who prevailed with *Nero* to send him as Prætor into *Lusitania*, upon the borders of the ocean, where he behaved with so much prudence and moderation, that he was neither oppressive nor disagreeable to the inhabitants; for he was sensible that this command was conferred upon him only as a more honourable exile (9).

Upon *Galba*'s revolt from *Nero* he was the first of all the governors in the provinces who declared for him, and taking with him all the plate he had, whether of gold or silver, he presented it to him, in order to have it coined for his service. At the same time he made him a present of such of his servants as were best qualified to manage the table of a Prince. In every thing else he acted with great fidelity to *Galba*, and soon made it appear that no one about him had more experience, or was more fit to serve him in the administration. He accompanied him during the whole journey to *Rome*, travelling with him sometimes in the same chariot for many days together; in all which time he made his court to *Vinius*, recommending himself to him by his conversation and presents, but by nothing more than in yielding to him the first degree in his Prince's favour; by which means he himself obtained the second, with this advantage over *Vinius*, that he was neither envied nor hated by any man, but bestowed his favours freely and gratuitously, and was affable

(9) On this occasion the following distich was made;

affable and easy of access to all who had any business with him. But he showed a peculiar regard for the officers in the army, many of whom he got preferred to the highest posts, some by the Emperor himself, and the rest by the means of *Vinius*, and *Galba's* freedmen *Icelus* and *Asiaticus*; for they were the persons of the greatest credit and authority in the court. As often as he entertained *Galba* at his own house he insinuated himself into the favour of the cohort upon guard, by presenting every soldier with a piece of gold. Thus under a pretence of doing honour to his Prince by these donations, he circumvented him, and established his own interest in the prætorian bands.

Whilst *Galba* was deliberating upon the choice of a successor, *Vinius* proposed *Otho*, which he did for his own interest, because *Otho* had promised to marry his daughter whenever he should be adopted by *Galba*, and declared his successor. But *Galba* who constantly showed that he preferred the good of the publick to his own private views and inclinations, desired to adopt not the person who was most agreeable to himself, but such a one as was likely to be most serviceable to the *Romans*. Besides it is very plain that he had no thoughts of declaring *Otho* sole heir to his paternal estate, for he knew him to be dissolute and extravagant, and so deeply in debt, that he owed no less than fifty millions of drachmas. Wherefore after having given *Vinius* a favourable hearing, without returning any decisive answer, he referred the further consideration of the affair to another time. He nominated himself and *Vinius* Consuls for the year ensuing. It was generally believed, that he would appoint a successor in the beginning of the year; and the soldiers earnestly wished that *Otho* might be preferred to all others.

But whilst *Galba* was deliberating upon the choice he was to make, and put off the determination from day to day, he received intelligence that the *German* forces had mutinied. It is true that all the soldiers through-

Cur Otho mentito sit queritis exul Uxoris Mæchus cæperat esse juæ.
honore?

(1) This

throughout the Empire had an aversion to *Galba*, because they had not received the donatives that had been promised them; but the troops in *Germany* urged further in their justification, *that Verginius Rufus had been removed with disgrace; that the Gauls, who had fought against them, were the only people who were rewarded; that all those who had not declared for Vindex had been punished; and that Vindex only was the person to whom Galba seemed to profess any obligation, continuing to honour his memory with funeral oblations, and other publick solemnities, as if he owed the empire to Vindex alone.*

Whilst these discourses were held with impunity throughout the camp, on the first day of the year, called by the *Romans* the calends of *January*, *Flaccus* summoned the army to appear according to custom, and take the anniversary oath of fidelity to the Emperor; but they, having first thrown down and broken the statues of *Galba*, instead of taking the oath to the Emperor, swore to be faithful to the senate and people, and then retired. Their officers dreading anarchy as much as rebellion, endeavoured to pacify them, and one of them delivered himself to them in the manner following: *What are we about, fellow-soldiers? we are not appointing another Emperor, though we are resolved not to retain him we have at present; as if our intention was not so much to rescue ourselves from Galba, as to decline all subjection. As for Hordeonius Flaccus, who is merely a shadow and image of Galba, let us slight him as such. But Vitellius, commander of the lower Germany, whose father was Censor, and thrice Consul, and in a manner colleague in the empire with Claudius Cæsar, is but one day's march distant. The poverty of this man, for which he is reproached by some, is however a strong proof of his integrity and magnanimity. Let us, my fellow-soldiers, declare for him, and make it appear to the whole world that we know how to chuse an Emperor better than either the Spaniards or Lusitanians.*

Whilst this motion was approved by some, and rejected by others, an ensign privately left the camp, and that very night went and carried an account of it to *Vitellius*,

vitellius, who received it while he was at table giving an entertainment to a great number of his officers. The news was soon spread through the whole army; and *Fabius Valens*, who commanded one of the legions, went the next day at the head of a considerable body of horse, and saluted *Vitellius* Emperor. He had some days before refused to accept of the empire, as a burden too weighty for him; but being now well filled with meat and wine (having begun to eat and drink at noon) he came out, and accepted of the title of *Germanicus* conferred upon him by the troops. At the same time the soldiers under *Flaccus*, notwithstanding their professions of obedience to the senate, which favoured so strongly of democracy, took the oath of allegiance to *Vitellius*, and obliged themselves faithfully to obey his orders. In this manner was *Vitellius* proclaimed Emperor in *Germany*.

When *Galba* came to be informed of this revolt he no longer delayed to name a successor; and knowing that his friends were divided upon the point, that many of them were for *Dolabella*, but more for *Otho*, neither of whom he approved, all on a sudden, without communicating his design to any, he sent for *Piso*, the son of *Crassus* and *Scribonia* who were slain by *Nero*, a youth formed by nature for every virtue, and distinguished by his temperance and severity of manners. Him *Galba* took immediately with him to the camp, named him *Cæsar*, and declared him his successor. But some remarkable prodigies accompanied him in his passage thither. And in the camp, just as he was beginning a speech to the soldiers, part of which he was to read, and the rest to repeat by heart, the frequent claps of thunder and flashes of lightning, the violent rain that fell, and the black clouds which covered both the camp and the city, were plain tokens that the heavens did not favour this adoption, and that it would prove unfortunate. The soldiers also, as appeared by their sullen looks, were angry and discontented because no donation was made to them upon the occasion. Those who were present, observed with admiration *Piso's* countenance

and voice, who seemed not at all astonished, and yet not insensible of the greatness of the favour.

On the other hand, *Otho* appeared very much mortified and enraged at his disappointment; for his failing of that honour which was first solicited for him, and which he was near obtaining seemed a proof of *Galba's* hatred and dislike to him. This made him very apprehensive of the consequence; and he went away agitated by a variety of passions, fear of *Piso*, hatred of *Galba*, and indignation against *Vinius*. But the *Chaldeans* and soothsayers about him would not permit him to despair, or quit his design; and he relied especially upon a prediction of *Ptolemy*, who had frequently told him formerly, that *Nero* should not murder him, but he himself should die first, and that *Otho* should not only survive him, but be in time advanced to the empire. Now the event having justified the first part of this prediction, he thought he ought not to distrust the rest. But none exasperated him more than those who privately condoled with him for being so ungratefully treated by *Galba*; and the adherents of *Nymphidius* and *Tigellinus*, who were now deprived of the honours they had enjoyed, and lived in disgrace, seemed most of all to resent the indignity put upon him, and urged him to revenge it. In the number of these were *Veturius*, and *Barcius*, of whom the first was *Optio*, or centurion's deputy, and the other *Tesserarius*, that is, one of those inferior officers who receive the word from the Tribune taken down in writing, and carry it to the tents of the soldiers. *Onomastus*, one of *Otho's* freedmen, joined himself to them, and all three of them corrupted as many as they could, some by bribes, and some by promises of future rewards and advantages. They found it no difficult point to gain, so ripe were they all in general for a revolt, waiting only for a fair opportunity to declare themselves. For if the army had not been very much disaffected, such a change could not

(1) This column was erected by *Augustus* at the entrance into the *Forum*, when he was *Curator Viarum*, and had marked upon it all the highways in the several parts of *Italy*, with their distances distinguished

not have been so soon produced; for there was no more than the space of four days between the adoption and assassination, *Piso* and *Galba* being both murdered the sixth day after; which was the fifteenth of *January*. That day in the morning *Galba* offered a sacrifice in the palace, at which several of his friends assisted. *Umbricius* the diviner had no sooner taken the entrails of the victim into his hands, but he declared that the tokens did not obscurely and enigmatically, but clearly and positively, denounce that treason was a foot, and the Emperor threatened with some imminent danger. Thus *Otbo* narrowly escaped being delivered up to *Galba*, as it were by the hand of the God, for he stood close behind the Emperor, diligently listening to *Umbricius's* observations. He was very much disconcerted at the discovery, and frequently changed countenance; but *Onomastus* just then came and told him that the architects were at his house, and waited for him. This was the signal for him to meet the soldiers. He retired therefore, pretending to the Emperor that he had been purchasing an old house, and was going to show the defects of it to some builders; and passing by that which was called the palace of *Tiberius*, he proceeded to the *Forum*, near the gilded column where all the several highways in *Italy* terminate (1). There the first party of the guards to whom he presented himself, received him, and proclaimed him Emperor. It is said that they were not above three and twenty in all; and though he was not so timorous and effeminate as might reasonably be expected from the delicacy of his constitution and his dissolute manner of life, but on the contrary resolute and determined in all hazardous adventures, yet he was so discouraged at the smallness of their number, that he desired to recede, and drop his pretensions. This the soldiers would not suffer, but with their drawn swords (2) surrounded the chair, and commanded the bearers to march on; at the same time he pressed them to

distinguished by miles.

(2) *Suetonius* says he hid himself in a woman's sedan. *Tunc ab-*

ditus propere muliebri Sellâ in castra contendit. He calls it a woman's sedan, because it was close.

(3) *Patro-*

to make all the haste they could, crying out every moment *I am a lost man*. This was overheard by many, who seemed rather to wonder than to be concerned when they saw how few they were who had engaged in so desperate an undertaking.

As they carried him across the *Forum*, much such another party came up, and joined him. These were followed by others, who came in, three and four at a time; and at last drawing their swords, and saluting him *Cæsar*, they conducted him to the camp. *Julius Martialis*, who happened that day to be upon guard, and was not, as it is reported, let into the secret, surprised and terrified at an event so unexpected, suffered him to enter. When he was got into the camp he met with no resistance; for they who were strangers to the design being purposely encompassed by those who were the contrivers of it, and mingled by one and two together among them, followed the rest at first out of fear, and at last out of choice and by persuasion.

This news was soon carried to *Galba* in the palace, and he received it whilst *Umbricius* was still standing by him, and holding the entrails in his hand; so that even they, who were the most incredulous in matters of this nature, and despised the art of divination, were struck with astonishment at so clear and signal a presage. Immediately upon this report the people ran in great confusion from the *Forum* to the palace, where *Vinius*, *Laco*, and some of *Galba's* freedmen stood with their swords drawn near his person, in readiness to protect him. *Piso* hastened to the lifeguard; and *Marius Celsus*, a person of great worth and bravery, was sent to secure the *Illyrian* cohort, which was stationed in the *Vipsanian* portico.

Galba was desirous to go out of the palace and show himself to the people; but this was opposed by *Vinius*; and *Celsus* and *Laco* on the other hand encouraged him to go, and bitterly inveighed against *Vinius*. In the mean time it was rumoured that *Otho* was slain in the camp; and soon after *Julius Atticus* a man of no mean rank among the guards, came running in, and proclaimed

claimed aloud that *he was the man who had killed Cæsar's enemy*, and pressing through the croud presented himself with his bloody sword to the Emperor. *Galba* looking earnestly upon him, asked him *who commanded him to do it?* He replied, *My fidelity, and the oath I have taken.* Whereupon all the people cried out *it was bravely done*, and clapped their hands in token of approbation.

Soon after this *Galba* went forth in his chair, to offer a sacrifice to *Jupiter*, and show himself to the people; but he was scarce got into the *Forum* before the wind, as it were, changed, and on a sudden it was reported that *Otho* was become master of the camp and the army. Upon this, as it always happens in a confused multitude, some were for having *Galba* return, and others insisted that he should proceed; some encouraged him to be bold, and to fear nothing, whilst others advised him to be circumspect and wary. In this contest, as in a storm, his chair was born sometimes one way, and sometimes another, always in danger of being overturned; when on a sudden there appeared first a party of horse, and then another of foot, issuing from the hall of *Paulus*, and crying out with one voice *Away with this private man.* On every side were to be seen people running, not dispersed through fear, but endeavouring to possess themselves of the porticos, and other eminent places about the *Forum*, as if some shows were to be exhibited. *Attilius Vergilio* having given the signal by throwing down the statues of *Galba*, they immediately fell to open hostilities, and a great number of darts were thrown at *Galba's* chair; but when they found that none of them had wounded him, they fell on him with their swords, whilst none appeared to defend him except one man; for among so many myriads the sun that day beheld one only whose bravery declared him a person truly worthy of the *Roman* empire. He was a centurion named *Sempronius Indistrus*, who, without having received any particular favour from *Galba*, but only from a principle of honour, and in obedience to the law, placed himself before the chair, and holding up the vine branch with which the centurions correct

VOL. VI. P the

the soldiers when they deserve to be punished, cried out, and commanded those who were attacking *Galba* to spare the Emperor; and when he found himself assaulted by them, he drew his sword, and defended himself a considerable time, till he received a wound in the ham, upon which he fell to the ground. When they had overturned *Galba's* chair near the *Curtian* lake, they fell at once upon him, and wounded him in many places as he was rolling upon the ground. At the same time he presented his throat to them, and said, *Strike, if it be for the good of the publick.* He received many wounds in his arms and legs. It is generally said that *Camurius*, a soldier in the fifteenth legion, was the person who stabbed him in the throat; but some ascribe it to *Teren-tius*, some to *Arcadius*, and others to *Fabius Fabulus*. They also say that when *Fabius* had cut off his head he was forced to wrap it up in the skirt of his garment, because it was so bald that he could take no hold of it; but his associates not suffering him to conceal so brave an action, he fixing upon the point of his spear, and swinging about in sport the head of a venerable old man, a mild Prince, a Chief-priest, and Consul, ran on like a furious *Bacchanal* brandishing his weapon stained with the blood which trickled from it.

When the head was presented to *Otho* he cried out, *This is nothing, my fellow-soldiers, unless you show me that of Piso too.* This was brought to him soon after; for that Prince having received a wound, fled, and was pursued by *Stattius Murcus*, who slew him near the temple of *Vesta*. At the same time they killed *Vinius*, who protested that he was in the conspiracy, and cried out that if they murdered him it was contrary to *Otho's* order. However they cut off his head, and *Laco's* also, and presenting them to *Otho*, required of him to be rewarded for their service. And, as *Archilochus* says,

*See on the plain sev'n slaughter'd warriors bleed,
See thousands claim the glory of the deed.*

Thus

(3) *Patrobius* had been put to no wonder that his servants death by *Galba*, p. 285. and it is should thus show their resentment. But

Thus many, who had not the least share in this murder, showed their bloody hands and swords to *Otho*, and petitioned for a reward. *Vitellius* found afterwards a hundred and twenty of these petitions; and causing a diligent search to be made after the authors, he put them all to death. *Marius Celsus* coming into the camp, was loudly accused of having encouraged the soldiers to assist *Galba*, and the multitude cried out that he should be put to death. But *Otho* being desirous to save him, and yet not daring to refuse them in plain terms, pretended it was not for his interest to kill him so soon, because he wanted first to get some information from him. He therefore commanded him to be put in irons, and committed him to the custody of some in whom he had an entire confidence.

Immediately after this the senate was convened, and as if they were not now the same men, or had other Gods to swear by, they took the same oath to *Otho*, as *Otho* himself had not long before taken to *Galba*, and had just then violated; and they conferred on him the title of *Cæsar* and *Augustus*, even whilst the headless carcasses of the slain lay yet in their Consular robes in the *Forum*. As for the heads, when they could make no other use of them, they sold that of *Vinius* to his daughter for two thousand five hundred drachmas. *Piso's* was begged by his wife *Verania*. *Galba's* was given to the servants of *Patrobis* and *Vitellius* (3), who, after they had used it with the utmost indignity, flung it into the place called *Sestertium*, where they throw the bodies of those who are slain by order of the emperors. *Galba's* corpse was conveyed away by *Priscus Helvidius*, with the permission of *Otho*, and buried in the night by his freedman *Argius*.

Such is the history of *Galba*, a man who was inferior to few of his contemporaries either in wealth or nobility, and in both together surpassed them all; who had lived under the reign of five emperors with great honour and reputation; and who overpowered *Nero* by the

But it is not so easy to account servants. There is probably a mistake in the name.

the authority of his character rather than by the force of arms. Of all those who conspired against that tyrant, some were not esteemed by any worthy to succeed him, and others did not even think themselves worthy. But *Galba* was invited, and called upon to accept of the empire, and only yielded obedience to those who proclaimed him; and as soon as he had lent his name to authorize the revolt of *Vindex*, what before was called rebellion, was considered only as a civil war when such a man as *Galba*, who was fit to govern, was at the head of it. Wherefore it could not be said of him that he seized the empire to himself, but resigned himself up to the empire, and in that view vainly hoped to govern those *Romans* who had been corrupted by the flattery and indulgence of *Tigellinus* and *Nymphidius*, as *Scipio*, *Fabircius*, and *Camillus* did the armies in their days. And though he was enfeebled by age, he nevertheless showed himself an Emperor truly worthy of ancient *Rome* in every thing relating to armies, and military operations. But by giving himself up to *Vinius*, *Laco*, and his freedmen, who made sale of every thing, as *Nero* before him had suffered himself to be governed by other insatiable wretches, he lost himself to that degree, that though many pitied his fate, no one desired to live under his government.



O T H O.

THIS new Emperor went early in the morning to the capitol, and sacrificed; and having commanded *Marius Celsus* to be brought, he saluted him, spoke to him with great kindness, and desired him, *rather to forget his fault than remember his release*; to which *Celsus* answered, neither meanly nor ungratefully, *that his very crime ought to recommend his integrity, since he was accused of having been true to Galba, from whom he had never received any personal obligations.* Upon which they were both of them admired by all who were present, and applauded by the soldiers.

In the senate *Otho* made a very mild and popular harangue. The time which still remained of his Consulship he shared with *Verginius Rufus*, and displaced none who had been nominated to that dignity by *Nero*

or *Galba*. Those who were respectable for their age and character, he promoted to the priesthood; and he restored to all those senators who had been banished by *Nero*, and recalled by *Galba*, whatever part of their estates remained unfold. So that the nobility and chief of the people, who were at first apprehensive that no human creature, but some mischievous and destructive Dæmon, had seized the empire, now entertained the most pleasing hopes of an administration that had so promising a beginning.

But nothing more gratified the people in general, or more contributed to gain their favour, than his behaviour to *Tigellinus*. Though he was already punished in secret by the apprehension of that punishment which the whole city required as a just debt, and by the incurable distempers with which he was afflicted; and though all wise men esteemed that exorbitant lust which still enslaved him, and made him, though almost at the point of death, hanker after his former abominable gratifications, to be the most dreadful of all punishments, and worse than many deaths; yet the common people could not bear to think that he should even enjoy the light of the sun, by whose means so many others had been deprived of it. He was then at his estate near *Sinuessa*, which was his place of residence; and *Osbo* ordered him to be sent for, just as he was contriving his escape by means of some vessels that lay ready on the coast. At first he endeavoured to corrupt the messenger to favour his design; but when he found that was to no purpose, he made him as considerable a present as if he had really connived at it; and only entreating him to stay till he had shaved, he took that opportunity, and cut his throat with his razor.

Cæsar having by this justly endeared himself to the people, seemed to retain no remembrance of his own private injuries. And that he might be more popular, he refused not to be called *Nero* in the theatre; and when

some

(1) The writer of whom not called *Claudius Rufus*, but *Plutarch* speaks in this place, was *Cluvius Rufus*, who was substituted

some persons exposed that Emperor's statues to publick view, he did not discourage it. (1) *Claudius Rufus* says that he dispatched letters into *Spain*, with the name of *Nero* affixed to that of *Otho*; but as soon as he perceived this gave offence to the nobility, it was omitted.

After he had settled the government in this manner, the prætorian soldiers gave him a great deal of uneasiness by endeavouring to make him suspect and discountenance the nobility; which they did either from affection to him and concern for his safety, or else using this only as a pretence that they might bring the state into confusion. Once when the Emperor himself had sent orders to *Crispinus* to march the seventeenth cohort from *Osia* where it then lay in garrison, *Crispinus* began as soon as it grew dark to pack up the arms in waggons. Upon this some of the most turbulent cried out that *Crispinus* had some bad intention, that the senate designed to change the government, and that those arms were to be employed against the Emperor, and not for him. When this report began to spread, many of the guards mutinied; some seized the waggons, and others slew *Crispinus* and two centurions that opposed them; and arming themselves and encouraging one another, they all marched to *Rome*. As soon as they heard that eighty of the senators were at supper with *Otho*, they flew to the palace, saying that now they had an opportunity to destroy all *Cæsar's* enemies at once. The city was greatly alarmed with the apprehension of being immediately sacked and ruined. All were in confusion about the palace, and the Emperor himself was in no small consternation; he was concerned for the senators (some of whom had brought their wives to supper thither) and they were afraid of him, and fixed their eyes on him in silence and anxiety. He therefore ordered some of the superior officers to speak to the soldiers and compose the tumult; and at the same time he dismissed his guests by another door. They were no sooner gone,

tuted Consul in the year of *Rome* wrote the history of his own
six hundred ninety-seven. He times.

gone, but the soldiers rushed into the room, and enquired what was become of the Emperor's enemies. Then *Otho* rising from his couch, and making use both of arguments and entreaties, and even of tears at last, with great difficulty persuaded them to desist.

The next day he went to the camp, and distributed a bounty of twelve hundred and fifty *Denarii* to each of them. Then he commended them for the regard they had to his safety, but told them, that some of them were disaffected towards him, and had not only abused his clemency, but had also misrepresented their loyal intentions and fidelity, and therefore he desired their assistance in doing justice upon these offenders. To this they all consented, and his resentment was satisfied with the execution of two only, who he knew would be unlamented by the whole army. Those who were inclined to think favourably of him, and to approve his actions, admired his behaviour; others thought that he only out of policy accommodated himself to the circumstances of the time, and endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the soldiers on account of the war that was impending. For now it was certainly known that *Vitellius* had assumed the sovereign authority; and frequent expresses brought an account of parties going over to him; it was said however that the armies in *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Mysia*, with their officers, adhered to *Otho*.

About this time letters were sent from *Mutianus* and *Vespasian*, both of them generals of formidable armies, the one in *Syria*, the other in *Judea*, to assure him of their friendship. He was so much encouraged by these letters that he advised *Vitellius* by letter, not to aim at any thing beyond his rank, and offered him a large sum of money and a city, where he might pass his life in ease and security. *Vitellius* at first answered him with a civil kind of raillery; but afterwards being both thoroughly provoked, their letters were filled with the most outrageous insult and abuse. Neither of them indeed accused the other falsely; but it was very absurd and ridiculous to upbraid each other with the follies of which they were both equally guilty. For it was hard

to determine which of them had been most profuse, debauched, and effeminate, which of them was most ignorant in military affairs, and which of them was poorest and most in debt.

As to the prodigies and apparitions that were said to happen about this time, many of the accounts were uncertain, and could not be traced to their first authors; but it was universally known that the statue of *Victory* in the capitol let the reins of her chariot fall out of her hands, as if she were grown too weak to hold them any longer; and that *Julius Cæsar's* statue, in the island of the *Tiber*, turned from West to East, though there was no earthquake nor any wind to occasion it. And the same thing is likewise reported to have happened about the time when *Vespasian* publicly assumed the government. The inundation of the *Tiber* was also esteemed by the common people a very unfavourable omen; for though it happened at the time when rivers usually overflow, the *Tiber* had never swelled so far above its banks, nor caused so much damage before; and a great part of the city being under water, and especially the corn-market, it occasioned a dearth for several days.

At this time news was brought that *Cecina* and *Valens*, two officers under *Vitellius*, had possessed themselves of the *Alps*. *Dolabella* a patrician was suspected by the guards of disaffection; and the Emperor fearing either him or some other, sent him to *Aquinum*, with assurances of his friendly intentions. He then chose some of the magistrates to go with him to the war, and amongst the rest, *Lucius*, the brother of *Vitellius*, without distinguishing him by any new marks either of his favour or displeasure. He also showed such a tender regard to the mother and wife of *Vitellius*, that he freed them from all apprehensions of any injury from him. He made *Flavius Sabinus*, *Vespasian's* brother, governor of *Rome*, either in honour to the memory of *Nero*, (for he had advanced him formerly to that command, and *Galba* had deprived

prived him of it) or else to show his affection for *Vespasian*, by his favour to his brother.

When he came to *Brixillum*, a town in *Italy* near the river *Po*, he halted himself, but ordered the army to march forward under the conduct of *Marius Celsus*, *Suetonius Paulinus*, *Gallus* and *Spurina*, all men of experience and reputation, but unable to enforce their orders by reason of the ungovernable obstinacy of the army, which was resolved to be commanded by none but the emperor himself. Nor was the enemy under better discipline, being stubborn and disobedient upon the same account, though they were more experienced and patient of labour. For *Otho's* men were totally dissolved in sloth, and unused to war, minding nothing but publick spectacles and the entertainments of the theatre, and so extremely insolent and arrogant, that they would often refuse to obey orders, not pretending that they were unable to do what was commanded, but affecting to think themselves above it; so that *Spurina* had like to have been killed for attempting to force them to their duty; for they reviled him in the most abusive manner, and accused him of a design to betray *Cæsar's* interest; nay, some of them who were drunk came by night into his tent, and telling him that they must go to the Emperor to complain of him, demanded money to defray the expence of their journey.

However the contemptuous treatment the garrison met with at *Placenta*, was very serviceable to *Spurina* in the present posture of affairs; for *Vitellius's* men marched up to the walls, and upbraided *Otho's* soldiers as they stood upon the ramparts, calling them players, dancers, idle spectators of *Pythian* and *Olympick* games; but ignorant and unpractised in the art of war; mean wretches, that triumphed in the beheading of *Galba* an unarmed old man, but were afraid to look their enemies in the face. These reproaches so inflamed them, that they fell at *Spurina's* feet, and entreated him to employ them, assuring him that they would decline no toil or danger. Whereupon, when *Vitellius's* forces made a vigorous attack upon the town, the

the besieged repulsed them with great slaughter, and by that means kept possession of one of the most flourishing cities in *Italy*.

Otho's officers were much more inoffensive, both to cities and private persons, than those of *Vitellius*; among whom was *Cecina*, a man disagreeable in his speech and address, of a gigantick stature, and very uncouth and singular in his habit, being always dressed in a coat with long sleeves and in breeches, after the manner of the *Gauls*, even whilst he conversed with the *Roman* officers. His wife too magnificently dressed, and followed by a numerous train of attendants on horseback, accompanied the army. On the other hand, *Fabius Valens*, the other General, was so covetous, that neither the spoil of his enemies, nor the contributions of his friends and allies could satisfy him. That he might have time to raise money, he marched so slowly, that he could not be present at the first engagement. It is true *Cecina* is blamed by some for engaging before *Fabius* could join him, that he might have no partner in the glory of the victory; for besides other less material objections that are made to this conduct, it is said that by his unseasonable attack he had almost ruined the affairs of his own party.

When he found himself repulsed at *Placentia*, he besieged *Cremona*, a large and rich city. In the mean time *Annius Gallus* marched to join *Spurina* at *Placentia*; but having intelligence that the siege was raised, and that *Cremona* was invested, he hastened to its relief, and encamped just by the enemy, where he was daily reinforced. *Cecina* had posted a strong party of foot in some woody places, commanding the horse to advance, and if the enemy should charge them, then to make a slow retreat, and so draw them into an ambush; but the stratagem being discovered to *Celsus* by some deserters, he advanced with his cavalry against *Cecina's* troops, and when they retreated he pursued them so cautiously, that he surrounded and dispersed those who lay in ambuscade; and if the legions which he ordered to advance from the camp had come up soon enough

to sustain the horse, *Cecina's* whole army, in all appearance, had been totally routed ; (2) but *Paulinus* moving too slowly, was accused of more caution than was necessary, or worthy of his character. So that the soldiers incensed *Otho* against him, accused him of treachery, and pretended that the victory was in their power, and that if it was not compleat, it was owing to the mismanagement of their General. Now *Otho* did not so much believe these accusations, as endeavour to appear not to disbelieve them. He therefore sent his brother *Titianus*, with *Proculus* the captain of his guards, to the army, where the latter was General in reality, and the former but in appearance. *Celsus* and *Paulinus* had the title of friends and counsellors, but not the least authority in things of any moment. At the same time there were great tumults amongst the enemy, especially where *Valens* commanded ; for his soldiers being informed of what happened at the ambuscade, were enraged because they were not permitted to be present to save the lives of so many brave men who died in that action. *Valens* upon this occasion was in great danger, for they began to assault him with stones ; but having at last with great difficulty pacified them, he quitted the camp, and joined *Cecina*.

About this time *Otho* came to the camp at *Bebricetum* a small city near *Cremona*, and called a council of war, where *Proculus* and *Titianus* declared for giving battle, both because the soldiers were flushed with their late success, and their courage would be damped if they remained inactive, and also because *Vitellius* was soon expected out of *Gaul*. But *Paulinus* was of opinion that the enemy's whole force was present, and that there was no body of reserve behind ; but that *Otho*,
if

(2) *Tacitus* tells us that *Paulinus* was naturally slow and irresolute, that he chose rather to owe his safety to his conduct, than the victory to hazard, and charges him with two material oversights on this occasion ; the first was, that instead of founding the charge, and

supporting his cavalry by falling briskly upon *Cecina*, he spent his time in filling up the trenches, and levelling the ground, that he might enlarge his battalions, thinking it too early to begin to conquer till he had provided against being conquered. This gave

if he would consult his own opportunity rather than that of the enemy, might expect a reinforcement out of *Myfia* and *Pannonia*, not inferior to those troops that were then present. He thought it probable too, that the soldiers who had so much courage before they were joined, would be still more resolute when the forces were all come up. Besides, the deferring a battle could not be inconvenient to them, who were sufficiently provided with all necessaries: but the others being in an enemy's country, must needs be exceedingly straitened in a little time. *Marius Celsus* was of *Paulinus's* opinion. *Annius Gallus* being absent, and under the surgeon's hands on account of a fall from his horse, was consulted by letter, he advised *Otho* to stay for those legions that were marching from *Myfia*; but after all, the opinion of those who declared for a battle, prevailed.

There are several reasons given for this determination, but the most apparent is this; that the Emperor's guards not relishing the strict military discipline which they had never been accustomed to before, and longing for the diversions and luxury of *Rome*, would not be restrained, but were eager for a battle, imagining that upon the first onset they should carry all before them. It seems too that *Otho* himself could not bear the pain of uncertainty, having been bred up effeminately, and not used to the thoughts of danger; and therefore being so uneasy at the apprehension of it, he as it were, shut his eyes, and, like one going to leap from a precipice, committed himself to fortune.

This is the account given by *Secundus* the orator, *Otho's* secretary. But others say it was proposed that the armies on both sides should meet, and if they could

gave the enemy time to retire into some vineyards, from whence they renewed the charge, and killed the foremost of the prætorian bands, among whom was king *Epiphanes*, who received a mortal wound as he was fight-

ing with great courage and bravery. The second was, his not making a right use of the disorder the enemy were in, and causing a retreat to be sounded very unseasonably.

unanimous, should proceed to choose the best of those who had already been proclaimed Emperors, but if not, that they should convene the senate, and invest them solely with the power of election. And as neither of those who had assumed the title of Emperor, was highly esteemed, it is probable that the best and wisest among the soldiers might reflect, that it would be a shameful and unreasonable thing for the *Romans* to bring upon each other all that misery and distress which they had formerly suffered for the sake of *Sylla* and *Marius*, and afterwards of *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, merely to indulge *Vitellius* in his gluttony and drunkenness, or *Otho* in his luxury and lewdness. It is thought that *Celsus*, upon such reflections, protracted the time in order to an accommodation; and that *Otho* pushed on things to an extremity to prevent it. (3) He indeed returned to *Brixillum*, but very indiscreetly, both because his soldiers would fight with less resolution when not animated by his presence, and because he weakened the army, by detaching some of his best troops for his horse and foot guards.

About this time there happened a skirmish on the *Po*. As *Cecina* was laying a bridge over it, the Emperor's forces fell upon him, in order to hinder him from proceeding in the work. But finding their efforts ineffectual, they threw torches covered with pitch and sulphur, into some boats, which, by the help of the wind and the current were carried into the midst of the enemy. First there arose a smoke, and then a violent flame broke out; upon which *Cecina's* men leaped into the river, overset their boats, and thus were quite exposed to their enemies, who laughed to see their confusion and distress. In the mean time the *Germans* charged *Otho's* gladiators upon a small island in the river, routed them, and killed a great number of them. Whereupon the Emperor's forces at *Bebriacum* being greatly enraged, and eager to attack the enemy,
marched

(3) When a battle was resolved upon, it was debated in council if the Emperor should be present in the action, or retire. *Paulinus* and *Marius Celsus* durst not oppose his departure for fear it should

marched out under *Proculus*, to a place fifty furlongs off, where they encamped; but the place was so injudiciously and absurdly chosen, that the soldiers suffered extremely for want of water, though it was in the spring time, and the country was full of running streams. The next day there was a design of marching against the enemy, who were about a hundred furlongs distant; but this was opposed by *Paulinus*, who thought it more advisable to keep their post, than after they had been fatigued with their march immediately to engage those who had leisure to draw up in order, whilst they themselves were encumbered with their train and baggage.

While the generals were arguing upon this subject, a *Numidian* courier came from *Otho*, with orders immediately to give battle; upon which they marched without delay. As soon as *Cecina* had notice of this, he was terrified, and quitting his post on the river, and leaving his bridge unfinished, hastened to the camp. In the mean time *Valens* ordered his men to their arms, and gave the signal to engage, posting his best cavalry in the front till they were all drawn up. At first *Otho's* foremost troops were of opinion, upon a groundless rumour, that the officers on the other side would come over to them; and accordingly upon their first approach, they saluted them by the familiar title of fellow-soldiers; but the others returned the salutation with angry and disdainful words, which not only disheartened them, but also gave occasion to the rest to suspect their fidelity. This caused a confusion at the very first onset; immediately all order was at an end; and the encumbrance of the baggage, as well as the nature of the ground, very much contributed towards it. The ditches and inequalities were so many, that they were forced to break their ranks, and fight in small parties. There were but two legions, one of *Vitellius's*, called *The Ravenous*, and another of *Otho's* called *The Assistant*, which having gained an open plain, continued to

should be thought they had a *illum*, which was the cause of mind to expose his person. his ruin, as *Plutarch* observes. Whereupon he retired to *Brix-*

to fight a regular battle. The latter consisted of brave and robust men, but they had never been in an engagement before; the soldiers of the former, had great experience, but they were old and past their vigour. *Otho's* legion charged briskly, broke the first rank, with great slaughter, and took the eagle; and the other, full of rage and shame, returned the charge, slew *Orphidius*, the commander of the legion, and took several standards. *Varus Alphenus*, with his *Batavi*, who are the natives of an island formed by the *Rhine*, and are esteemed the best of the *German* horse, fell upon the gladiators, who had a great reputation for their valour and manner of fighting hand to hand. Some of the latter stood their ground, but the greatest part of them fled towards the river, and falling in with the cohorts, were all cut to pieces. But none of them behaved so ill as the prætorian bands; who, without ever facing the enemy, ran away, broke through those of their own army that yet stood their ground, and put them into disorder. Notwithstanding this, many of *Otho's* men bore down all before them, and forced their way to the camp through the very midst of their conquerors.

But neither *Proculus* nor *Paulinus* durst take the same way, being afraid of the soldiers, who already charged the miscarriage upon their commanders. *Annius Gallius* received into the city all the scattered parties, and encouraged them with an assurance that the defeat was not total, but that on the contrary, the victory, was in some measure, on their side. *Marius Celsus* assembling the principal officers, told them, *That regard should be had to the publick safety; that if Otho was a good man, he would not after such an expence of Roman blood, attempt any thing further, since Cato and Scipio (though the liberty of Rome was at stake) were accused of being too prodigal of so many brave mens lives as were lost in Africa, instead of submitting to Cæsar after the battle of Pharsalia. For though, said he, all persons are equally subject to the caprice of fortune; yet all good men have one advantage which she cannot deprive them of, the power of acting reasonably under misfortunes.* The officers being persuaded by this discourse,

discourse, sounded the private soldiers, and found them desirous of peace; therefore *Titianus* urged that commissioners should be named in order to a treaty; and accordingly it was agreed that *Celsus* and *Gallus* should go and confer with *Valens* and *Cecina*. As they were upon the road, they met some centurions, who told them the army of the enemy was marching for *Bebriacum*, and that they themselves were deputed by their generals to carry proposals for an accommodation. *Celsus* commended them, and prevailed upon them to return with him to *Cecina*. Upon his approach he was in some danger from the horse that had suffered at the ambuscade, and who were now advancing before the rest of the army: for as soon as they saw him they shouted, and were coming down upon him; but the centurions interposed, and the other officers commanded them to desist. In the mean time *Cecina* came up and soon quelled the tumult; and after a compliment to *Celsus*, he went with him to *Bebriacum*.

Titianus now repented of having sent this deputation, and therefore posted the most resolute of his men upon the walls, and ordered the rest to stand by them. But when *Cecina* rode up, and offered his hand, there was no further opposition made; his men were saluted from the wall, the gates were opened, both parties united, and instead of acts of hostility, there was nothing but mutual congratulations; and every one took the oaths, and submitted to *Vitellius*.

This is the account which most of those that were present at the battle give of it; yet they own that the great confusion of the engagement hindered them from knowing distinctly every particular.

As I was going long after over the field of battle, *Mestrius Florus*, a person of Consular dignity, showed me an old man who in his youth had, with many others of the same age with himself, been forced against his inclination to bear arms under *Otho*. He likewise told me, that as he went that way after the battle, he observed a vast heap of bodies piled up, but could not guess at the meaning of it himself, nor hear any other

give a tolerable account of it. Indeed in civil wars it necessarily happens that great numbers are killed, because no prisoners are taken; for such captives are of no advantage to the conquerors. But why the carcases should be heaped up together is not easy to determine.

At first *Otho* (as it frequently happens) met with uncertain accounts of the issue of the battle. But when some of the wounded soldiers, who returned from the field, informed him rightly of it, it is not to be wondered at that his friends should take pains to support him under his concern; but the fidelity of some of the soldiers exceeds all belief; they would neither go over to the conqueror to make terms for themselves, nor quit the conquered in his extremity of ill fortune; but on the contrary, crowded his gates, and gave him the title of Emperor. They kissed his hand, fell at his feet, and with tears entreated him not to forsake them, nor give them up to the enemy, but to accept of their duty and fidelity which should continue to their last breath. In these supplications they all joined. But a certain obscure private soldier drawing his sword, addressed himself thus to *Otho*: *By this, Cæsar, judge of our fidelity; for there is not a man amongst us but would strike thus to serve thee*; and then stabbed himself. Notwithstanding this, *Otho* stood unmoved, and with a serene and steady countenance spoke thus:

This day, my fellow-soldiers, which gives me such proofs of your affection, is preferable even to that on which you saluted me Emperor. But deny me not the still greater satisfaction of laying down my life for the preservation of so many brave men. If I am worthy of the Roman empire, it becomes me to die for my country. I know that the enemy has neither gained an entire nor a decisive victory; I have advice that the Mysian army is not far off, and is now approaching the Adriatick sea; that the Asian, Syrian, and Ægyptian forces, and the legions in Judæa declare for us; the senate is also in our power, as well as the wives and children of our enemies. But it is not with Hannibal, with Pyrrhus, with the Cimbri that we fight for the defence of Italy; but

Romans

(4) Tacitus and Suetonius call him Cocceianus.

Romans are fighting against Romans, and the victors and the vanquished both distress their country, and the success of the conqueror tends to her ruin. Believe me therefore, I think it not so glorious to reign, as to die for my country; nor can I see how Rome can gain so much by my victory, as by my death, since it is that must seal our peace, and secure Italy from such another unhappy day.

As soon as he had said this and absolutely refused to listen to any persuasions or entreaties, he took leave of his friends and the senators that were present, wrote to those who were absent, and sent letters likewise to the several cities, ordering them to give an honourable reception to his friends, and to provide for the security of their journey. Then he sent for young Cocceius (4), his brother's son, and bid him *not to fear Vitellius, whose family he had hitherto treated with the same tenderness as his own.* He also told him, *that his adoption had been deferred out of regard to his safety; since Cæsar could have been glad his nephew had shared with him in his good fortune if he were conqueror, but not in his ruin if he were vanquished.* And last of all, my son, said he, *I charge thee, neither entirely to forget, nor too strongly to remember that Cæsar was your uncle.* Soon after he heard a tumult amongst the soldiers at the door, who were threatening to kill the senators for abandoning the Emperor; upon which, out of regard to their safety, he appeared again, but not with a gentle and suppliant aspect as before, but with an angry and menacing countenance, which so terrified the soldiers that they immediately retired.

In the evening being thirsty he drank a little water. He had two daggers; and when he had sufficiently examined their points, he laid one of them down and put the other under his arm. Then he called his servants, and as a proof of his affection distributed some money amongst them, but not inconsiderately, nor like one too lavish of what was not his own; for to some he gave more, to others less, judiciously distinguishing every one's particular merit. When this was done he dismissed them, and passed the rest of the night in so

profound a sleep, that the officers of his bed-chamber heard him snore. In the morning he called for his freedman whom he had appointed to take care of the senators, and bid him go and enquire about them; being informed they were all gone and were provided with every thing they wanted, *Go then, said he, and show yourself to the soldiers, lest they should cut you to pieces for being accessory to my death.* As soon as he was gone, *Otho* holding the dagger in both his hands with the point upwards, fell upon it, and with one groan expired.

Those who waited without heard him groan, and burst into a loud lamentation, which soon spread through the camp and the city. The soldiers ran with the most passionate outcries to the door of the palace, upbraiding themselves for having been so negligent in guarding that life which was laid down to preserve theirs. None of them would quit the body to secure themselves against the approaching enemy; but having raised a funeral pile, and magnificently adorned the body, they bore it thither, every one ambitiously striving to assist in carrying the bier. Some of them kneeled and kissed his wound, others grasped his hand, and the rest prostrated themselves, and worshipped him at a distance. Several, after the pile was lighted, sacrificed their lives, though neither (as it is believed) in return of personal obligations from him, nor from an apprehension of ill usage from *Vitellius*; for certainly no tyrant ever had so passionate and extravagant a desire to command others, as these men had to obey *Otho*. Nor did their love cease upon his death, but still continued, and at last produced in them an implacable hatred against *Vitellius*, as will be shown in its proper place.

After they had buried his ashes, they built him a tomb, which was not to be envied either for the stateliness of its structure, or the pomp of its inscription. I myself have seen it at *Brixillum*; it seemed very plain, and the epitaph was only this:

To the memory of Marcus Otho.

He died in his thirty-seventh year, after a short reign of about three months; his death being as much applauded as his life was censured; for though he lived as profligately as *Nero*, he died much more nobly. The soldiers were very angry with *Pollio*, one of the chief commanders of the guards, for advising them to swear allegiance immediately to *Vitellius*. When they understood that some of the senators were upon the spot, they took no notice of the rest, but offered the government to *Verginius Rufus*; and going in one body to his house in arms, they intreated and urged him to accept of the empire, or at least to be their mediator. But he that refused to command them when conquerors, thought it ridiculous to pretend to it now they were defeated; and he was afraid to go and treat with the *Germans*, who thought themselves in many respects injured by him. He therefore slipped away through a private door. As soon as the soldiers were informed of this, they took the oath to *Vitellius*, and having obtained their pardon, served under *Cecina*.

To the memory of Martin Luther

He died in his thirty seventh year, after a short
reign of about three months; his death being as much
regretted as his life was celebrated: for the whole
of his reign he was afflicted with a violent
illness, which he bore with a most heroic
constancy, and a most admirable patience, to
the last. When the soldiers were very
near him, he said to them, I am now
about to leave this world, and I leave it
to you, my dear children, as I have
done before. He then took the oath of
the empire, or at least so he was
thought to do, and then he died.
He was buried in the church of St. Mary
in the city of Worms, and his body was
laid in a tomb, which was made of
stone, and was very large and
beautiful. He was buried with
great pomp and ceremony, and
his funeral was one of the
greatest that was ever seen in
Germany. He was buried in the
city of Worms, and his body was
laid in a tomb, which was made
of stone, and was very large and
beautiful. He was buried with
great pomp and ceremony, and
his funeral was one of the
greatest that was ever seen in
Germany.



GENERAL INDEX.

The numerical Letters denote the Volume, the Figures the Page, and N, Note.

A

A BANTES, a warlike people, the first who used to shave the forehead of their heads, I. 6.

Abantidas, the son of *Pasfas*, kills *Clinias*, and seizes the government of *Sicyon*, VI. 146. Killed by *Dinias* and *Aristotle* the logician, 147.

Abæcritus General of the *Bæotians* slain in battle, VI. 159.

Abrotanon, a *Thracian* woman, the mother of *Themistocles*, 281.

Abulites, the father of *Oxyartes*, sent to prison by *Alexander*, IV. 314.

Abillius, said by some to be the son of *Romulus* and *Herfilia*, I. 68.

Academicks, what they chiefly esteemed, VI. 48.

Academus discovered to *Castor* and *Pollux* that *Helen* was kept privately at *Appidnæ*, I. 43.

Academy, spared for the sake of *Academus*, I. 43, 44.

Academy, from whom so called, I. 44. adorned by *Cimon*, III. 292.

The opinions of the old and new academy, 363, 364.

Middle academy, VI. 57.

New academy, V. 412. Academy equally favoured by the Greeks and Romans, VI. 3.

Acarnanians, defeated by *Agefilaus*, IV. 90.

Acarnanian year, I. 184.

Acastus the son of *Pelias* died of the lousy disease, III. 265.

Acamantis, the name of one of the tribes at *Athens*, II. 5.

Acanthii, a people so called, III. 178. Their treasury at *Delpbi*, *ibid*.

Acca Larentia, the nurse of *Romulus* and *Remus*, and wife of *Raustulus*, I. 54. Sacrifices offered to her by the priests of *Mars*, *ibid*. A festival in honour of her called *Larentia*, *ib*.

Achæans, their power and courage heightened by *Philopæmen*, III. 11. Erect a statue of brass to *Philopæmen* at *Delpbi*, 13, 14. Break their league with *Philip*, and join with the Romans, 32. Demand succours from *Sparta* against the *Ætoliæns*, V. 136. Make *Aratus* their General, their prudence, and the effects of it, VI. 153. To what credit they were raised by *Aratus*, 174, 178. Their inhumanity to the *Mantineans*, 189.

Achaicus, a name given to *Lucius Mummius*, III. 105.

Achillas, one of the officers of *Ptolemy King of Egypt*, IV. 234. Undertakes to receive and murder *Pompey*, *ibid*. Put to death by *Cæsar*, 216. His plot against *Cæsar*, 379. General of the forces of *Egypt*, *ibid*.

Achilles,

I N D E X.

- Achilles*, divine honours paid to him in *Epirus*, III. 57. Slain in the gates of *Troy* by *Paris*, 271. On what account he was blamed, IV. 148, 149. His monument anointed by *Alexander*, 242.
- Achilles*, the name of him who conveyed *Pyrrhus* over the river when an infant, III. 58.
- Acbradina*, a part of *Syracuse*, taken by *Timoleon*, II. 215.
- Acilius*, an officer in *Cæsar's* army, his valour, III. 343. A friend to *Brutus*, *Andromache's* speech in *Homer* applied by him to *Porcia*, VI. 77.
- Acrocorinthus*, described, VI. 160. Taken by *Antigonus*, 161. Taken by *Aratus*, 166.
- Aconite* given to *Orodes* by his son *Phraates*, with a design to poison him, cures his dropsy, III. 462.
- Acorn-eaters*, who so called, II. 145.
- Acroamatics*, a part of learning not to be communicated to the vulgar, IV. 232.
- Acron*, King of the *Ceninenses*, marches against *Romulus* with a powerful army, I. 70. Defeated and killed by *Romulus*, 70.
- Acrotatus* son of *Areus* King of *Sparta*, III. 93. His character, *ibid.* His gallant behaviour in defence of *Sparta*, 95.
- Aege*, the sea-coast of *Achæa* so called, VI. 184.
- Aëtaon*, two of that name, one torn in pieces by his dogs, the other by his lovers, IV. 4.
- Action*, the use of it in orations, V. 382, 386, 413. Indecency in action introduced at *Athens* by *Gleôn*, III. 383. Vehement action first used by *C. Gracchus* at *Rome*, V. 185.
- Altium*, battle of, V. 348.
- Amphis*, what he said to *Alexander*, and *Alexander's* answer, IV. 301, 302.
- Ada* Queen of *Caria*, and sister of *Mausolus*, established in the government by *Alexander*, IV. 253. *ibid.* N.
- Adæus* Secretary to *Agæfilans*, IV. 79.
- Adallus*, King of *Thrace*, was in *Antony's* army, V. 345.
- Adimantius* an *Athenian* commander, II. 138.
- Admetus* beloved by *Apollo*, I. 158.
- Admetus* King of the *Molossians*, an enemy to *Themistocles*, and why, I. 310. He entertained *Themistocles* when he fled from *Athens*, *ibid.* & seq.
- Adonis's* feast, the ceremonies thereof, II. 112. His feast celebrated at *Athens*, as they were embarking on an expedition, accounted ominous, III. 392.
- Adranum*, inhabitants of, join with *Timoleon*, II. 208.
- Adranus*, a God highly honoured in *Sicily*, II. 207.
- Adrastus*, assisted by *Theseus* in recovering the bodies of those that were slain at the siege of *Thebes*, I. 39.
- Adria*, a *Tuscan* colony, whence the *Adriatick* sea took its name, I. 338.
- Adrianus* sent by *Lucullus*, to conduct a convoy, III. 326. He defeats *Menemachus*, and *Myrs* who were sent by *Mithridates* to intercept it, *ibid.*
- Adultery*, not known in *Sparta*, I. 125, 126. *Solan's* law about adultery, 230.
- Æacides* King of the *Molossians*, the son of *Arybas* and *Troia*, III. 57. Deposed in an insurrection of his subjects, *ibid.*
- Æacus*, the son-in-law of *Sciron*, I. 11. *Alexander* descended from him by the mother's side, IV. 225.
- *Ediles*,

I N D E X.

- Ædiles*, two orders of *Ædiles*, III. 109.
- Ægeus* the father of *Theseus*, the Oracle he received, I. 4. Hides a sword and shoes under a stone, 5. Discovers his son, 13. His death and the manner of it, 26.
- Ægias* a banker at *Sicyon*, the service he did to *Aratus*, VI. 161.
- Ægina*, the eyefore of the *Piræus*, II. 13. V. 375.
- Æginetes*, *Themistocles* proposed to make war against them, I. 385. Signalized themselves above all others in the battle of *Salamin*, I. 303.
- Ægle*, *Theseus* left *Ariadne* for love of her, I. 24. The daughter of *Panopeus*, *Theseus* married her, 39.
- Egypt*, its soil, III. 383. Subdued by *Alexander*, IV. 258.
- Egyptians* say *Lycurgus* learned from them the manner of separating soldiers from mechanicks, I. 107. Laugh at *Agésilæus*, IV. 107. Their opinion of the Deity's conversing with a woman, I. 158.
- Egyptian* year, I. 84.
- Egyptian* wheels, the mystical meaning of them, I. 177, 178.
- Egyptian* soothsayer, what he told *Antony*, V. 317.
- Ælia*, one of the wives of *Sylla*, III. 225.
- Æmilian* family, their poverty, content, and mutual affection, II. 245.
- Æmilian* family, from whence they sprung, I. 166.
- Æmilia* the daughter-in-law of *Sylla* married to *Pompey*, IV. 122. Dies in childbed, 123.
- Æolus* the father of *Arne*, xiv.
- Ænobarbus*. See *Domitius*.
- Æqui* invade the *Roman* territories, I. 357. Defeated and their city taken by *Camillus*, 360.
- Ætæopus*, *Pyrrhus*'s great concern for his death, III. 65.
- Ætæopus*, King of *Macedon*, diverted himself in making lamps and tables, V. 250.
- Æschines*, loses his cause against *Demosthenes*, and retires to *Rhodes*, V. 399.
- Æschines* of *Samptra* accused of a conspiracy, and makes his escape, II. 403.
- Æschylus* brother to *Timophanes*'s wife, with *Timoleon*, &c. endeavours to dissuade *Timophanes* from tyranny, II. 199. Kills *Timophanes*, *ibid.*
- Æschylus* the tragedian died of discontent, and for what, III. 285.
- Æsculapius*, said to have been entertained by *Sophocles*, I. 159.
- Æsop*, his advice to *Solon*, I. 239. A good saying of his, III. 459.
- Æsop*'s huntsman, a fable, VI. 181.
- Æsop* the tragedian, V. 414.
- Æthra* the daughter of *Pitttheus*, and mother of *Theseus*, I. 5. Carried prisoner to *Lacedæmon*, 45. A groundless story of her, *ibid.* Deserted by her son, 100.
- Ætolians*, in *Flaminius*'s army, III. 34. Ascribe to themselves the victory over the *Macedonians*, 36. Great masters in the art of calumny and sedition, 38.
- Afranius Lucius*, commands the left wing of *Pompey*'s army against *Sertorius*, IV. 24. *Pompey* leaves *Armenia* in his custody when he went in chace of *Mithridates*, 156. Defeats *Ptolemaeus* King of *Parthia*, 159. Defeats the *Arabians* near mount *Amanus*, 163. His insulting speech to *Pompey*, 197, 198. He and *Varro* defeated in *Spain* by *Cæsar*, 366. Defeated by *Cæsar*, 384.
- Agamemnon* why pleased with the jars of *Ulysses* and *Achilles*, IV. 69. Sa-

I N D E X.

- Sacrificed his own daughter, 70. The terms on which he exempted a rich coward from serving in the wars, 74.
- Agariste* the wife of *Xanthippus*, and niece of *Clisthenes*, II. 5, 6. Her dream, 6. The mother of *Pericles*, *ibid.*
- Agatharchus* a painter valued himself upon the quickness of his work, and the reply of *Zeuxis* thereupon, II. 20. Kept prisoner by *Alcibiades* till he had painted his house, 109.
- Agathaclea*, the mistress of *Ptolemy Philopater*, V. 175.
- Agathocles* the *Syracusan*, marries his daughter *Lanassa* to *Pyrrhus*, III. 66.
- Agathocles* the son of *Lysimachus* marries one of *Ptolemy's* daughters, V. 162. Pursues *Demetrius*, 279.
- Agessas* of *Acharnes* accused of a conspiracy, II. 403. Escapes, *ibid.*
- Agessilaus*, the brother of *Agis*, his birth, IV. 64. His education, 65. Beloved by *Lysander*, *ib.* His character, *ibid.* One of his legs shorter than the other, *ibid.* He would not permit his statue or picture to be drawn, *ibid.* His person and carriage, *ibid.* Some would have set him aside on account of his lameness, III. 204. IV. 67. The Oracle alledged for that purpose, *ibid.* Is declared King, III. 204. IV. 68. Gives half *Agis's* estate to the relations on the mother's side, *ibid.* By complying with the people he was able to do what he pleased, *ibid.* His great respect to the *Ephori* and senators, *ibid.* He easily forgave his enemies, and would not punish his friends when they did ill, 69. Fined by the *ephoroi*, *ibid.* Demand-
- ed by the *Greeks* in *Asia* for General against the King of *Persia*, 70. Requires thirty *Spartans* for captains and counsellors, *ibid.* His dream at *Aulis*, *ibid.* In what he was more prudent than *Agamemnon*, *ibid.* Looks upon an act committed by the *Boeotians* as an ill omen, IV. 71. Slights and affronts *Lysander*, 72. Sends him on an embassy into the *Hellepont*, *ibid.* Blamed for his behaviour to *Lysander*, 73. Discovers by *Lysander's* papers that he had a design to alter the government, III. 215. IV. 86. Revenges the perjury of *Tisaphernes*, 73. Exempts the rich from following him, on what conditions, 74. In which he followed the example of *Agamemnon*, *ibid.* Strips the prisoners he had taken in war, and sells them naked, *ibid.* His sayings thereupon to his soldiers, *ibid.* Deceives *Tisaphernes*, *ibid.* Defeats him in the plains of *Sardis*, 75. His answer to the propositions of *Tisibraustus*, *ib.* The *Spartans* appoint him Admiral as well as General, 76. He chose to derive his grandeur from his virtue rather than his authority, *ibid.* Commits a great oversight, *ibid.* His league with *Cotys* King of *Paphlagonia*, *ibid.* His love for *Megabates* the son of *Spithridates*, *ibid.* Refuses the kiss of *Megabates*, and what he said on that occasion, 77. His conference with *Pharnabazus*, *ibid.* The present he received from *Pharnabazus's* son, and what he returned, 79. The services he did him, *ibid.* Was inclined to justice, but would always favour his friends. His letter to *Lareius* in favour of *Nicias*, *ibid.* What

I N D E X.

what he said when forced to decamp and leave a sick friend, 80. In his journies he commonly lodged in the temples, *ibid.* And fared as hard as the common foldiers, *ibid.* The submission of the great men of *Persia* to him, *ibid.* Intended to attack the King of *Persia* in his dominions, *ibid.* Recalled home by the *Ephori*, *ibid.* His obedience to that order much added to his glory, 81. A saying of his, *ibid.* His passage through the territories of the barbarians, 82. His answer to an impertinent demand of the *Trallians*, *ibid.* Whom he overthrows, *ibid.* His bold reply to the King of *Macedon*'s answer, *ibid.* His ambassadors retained prisoners at *Larissa*, *ib.* A fine saying of his on that occasion, 82. His obedience to the orders of the *Ephori*, 83. His behaviour upon the news that *Pisander* was defeated and slain, *ibid.* A fault committed by him through the heat of courage, 84. An instance of his great firmness and resolution, *ib.* His respect to the Gods, *ibid.* His trophy for the victory, and offering at *Delphi*, 85. A firm adherer to the customs of his country, *ibid.* His wife and his children, *ibid.* His extraordinary methods to gain over his enemies, 87. How he managed *Agepolis* his colleague in the kingdom, *ibid.* Procures his half brother *Telusias* to be declared Admiral, *ibid.* Besieges *Corinth*, 88. Allows the *Corinthians* that were with him to celebrate the *Athenian* games, *ib.* Had no relish for common amusements, *ibid.* His contemptuous behaviour to a forward tragedian, and reprimand to an

arrogant physician, *ibid.* Ravages the *Corinthian* territories, 89. His reason why he would not hinder his enemies from sowing their corn, 90. His policy in obliging the *Greeks* to agree to the peace with the King of *Persia*, *ib.* Justifies *Phæbidas* in an unjust action, *ibid.* Persuades the *Lacedæmonians* to take the fault of *Phæbidas* on themselves, 91. Declares war against the *Thebans*, which was committed to the care of *Cleombrotus*, *ibid.* His love for his children, 94. What he did to divert them, and a saying of his to a friend on that occasion, IV. 94. Accused of perverting justice, *ibid.* Notwithstanding his age obliged to march against the *Thebans*, *ibid.* Reproached by *Antalcidas* for teaching the *Thebans* to fight, I. 122. II. 304. IV. 94. Incurs the hatred of all the allies, 95. Taken ill at *Megara*, and eased by being let blood, *ibid.* His debate with *Epaminondas*, 96. Makes peace with the rest of *Greece*, and declares war against the *Thebans*, *ibid.* The great esteem the *Spartans* had for him notwithstanding their defeat at *Leuctra*, 97. His wise expedient to preserve the laws and citizens of *Sparta*, 98. Forced to bear the taunts of the *Thebans*, 100. Contents himself with guarding the city, *ibid.* Admires the gallantry of *Epaminondas*, 101. In what manner he broke a dangerous conspiracy, *ibid.* and punished the accomplices in another, 102. The preservation of *Sparta* owing to his prudent conduct, 103. Marches to succour the *Mantineans*, and returns in great haste to *Sparta*, 104. Blamed for continuing

I N D E X.

- continuing the war to recover *Messenia*, 106. Contemned for entering into the service of *Tachos* the *Egyptian*, *ibid.* Accounted nothing ignoble but an inactive life, 107. Embarks for *Egypt*, *ibid.* How looked upon by the *Egyptians*, and his behaviour among them, *ibid.* His answer to *Chabrias*, 108. Quits the party of *Tachos*, and enters into the service of *Nectanabis* his nephew, 109. What he said to *Nectanabis*, *ibid.* Suspected by him, 110. His wife advice to *Nectanabis*, *ibid.* Regains his confidence, *ibid.* His stratagems, 111. Returns to *Sparta*, *ibid.* Driven by a storm to the haven of *Menelaus* in *Africa*, where he died, *ibid.* His age and how long he reigned, *ibid.* How embalmed and brought to *Lacedæmon*, *ibid.* The crown remained in his family to *Agis* the third, in the fifth generation, 112. His advantages above *Pompey*, 218, &c.
- Agefilaus* the uncle of *Agis* by the mother's side, V. 130. He was father of *Hippomedon*, *ib.* Made one of the *Ephori*, 135. His craftiness, *ibid.* By his avarice occasions a mutiny in *Sparta*, 138. His insolence, *ibid.* He fled, *ibid.* Being wounded saves himself by pretending to be dead, 151.
- Agefiopolis* King of *Sparta*, his character, IV. 87. His death, 92.
- Agefiſtrata*, the mother of *Agis*, V. 142. Murdered by *Amphares*, 143.
- Agias* with the younger *Aristomachus* ſeizes the government of *Argos*, VI. 172.
- Agiatis*, the widow of *Agis* married to *Cleomenes*, V. 144. Her death, 164.
- Agis*, the ſon of *Archidamus*, King of *Sparta*, ſined, and for what, I. 119, 120. His ſine answer to an *Athenian*, 132. Another ſaying of his, 133, 134. Money firſt found a way into *Sparta* in his reign, 147. His hatred to *Alcibiades*, and for what, II. 120, 121.
- Agis* the ſon of *Eudamidas*, his family and genealogy, V. 127. His character, 128. The great wealth of his mother and grandmother, *ibid.* His deſire to reſtore the ancient laws of *Sparta*, 129. The three perſons that aſſiſted him in his deſign, 130. By what means he got his mother and grandmother to join in the undertaking, 131. Cauſes *Lyſander* to be choſen *Ephori*, *ibid.* The decree propoſed, *ib.* Offers to divide his patrimony, 133. His diſpute with *Leonidas*, *ibid.* Protects *Leonidas*, whom *Agefilaus* the *Ephorus* would have had killed, 136. Deceived by the craft of *Agefilaus*, *ibid.* Sent with forces to ſuccour the *Achaæans* againſt the *Ætolians*, *ibid.* By his moderation gains the love of the people, 137. Returns with honour to *Sparta*, but finds the people mutinying through the ill government of *Agefilaus*, 138. Flies to the temple of *Minerva* for protection, *ibid.* Seized and put into priſon by the treachery of ſome pretended friends, 141. His answers when examined by the *Ephori*, *ibid.* Condemned, *ibid.* What he ſaid to one that bewailed him, 142. Executed, *ibid.* He was the firſt King put to death at *Sparta* by order of the *Ephori*, 143. The advantages of *Agis* and *Cleomenes* above the *Græchi*, 227, &c.

I N D E X.

- Agnon*, what he did in the accusation of *Pericles*, II. 43.
- Agnon*, for what *Alexander* was angry with him, IV. 252.
- Agnon*, the *Teian* wore silver nails in his shoes, IV. 278.
- Agnonides*, *Phocion* intercedes for him with *Antipater*, V. 31. Accuses *Phocion* and others of treason, 35. The pleasant proposition he made to King *Arideus*, 36. Reads the decree against *Phocion*, 37. Is put to death by the *Athenians*, 39.
- Agnothemis*, the person who pretended he heard King *Antigenus* say *Alexander* was poisoned, IV. 323.
- Agnus*, the name of one of the wards at *Athens*, I. 14.
- Agrammes*, a King in *India*, the son of a barber, IV. 307. N.
- Agrarian* law, V. 71. When altered, 129. The ill consequence of that alteration, *ibid*.
- Agraulos*, a consecrated grove, the oath taken there by the *Athenians*, and the occasion of it, II. 107.
- Agriculture*, an act of religion, I. 181. Produces the love of peace, 187. Is favourable to oligarchy, 306.
- Agrigentum* repeopled, II. 233.
- Agrigentines* assisted *Dion*, VI. 26.
- Agrippa* a friend of *Augustus*, V. 319. Commands the left squadron for *Augustus* against *Antony*, 348. Writes to *Augustus* to return to *Rome*, 358. He marries *Julia* the daughter of *Augustus*, 369. Appointed by *Augustus* to accuse *Cassius* for the murder of *Julius Cæsar*, VI. 81.
- Agrippina*, one of the daughters of *Antony* by *Octavia*, married to *Enobarbus*, by whom she had *Lucius Domitius*, and afterwards married to *Claudius Cæsar*, V. 369.
- Aius Loquutus*'s temple erected by *Camillus*, I. 355.
- Aiantus*, one of the tribes at *Athens*, III. 412.
- Ajax*, the father of *Euryaces*, II. 91.
- Ajax*'s temple, V. 404.
- Aidoneus*, i. e. *Pluto* King of the *Molossians*, I. 42. Releases *Theseus* at the desire of *Hercules*, 46.
- Aigiores*, shepherds and graziers at *Athens*, so called, I. 231.
- Airy of an eagle containing seven young ones, III. 147.
- Alæ*, some exiled fishermen of that town presented *Sylla* with fish, and what happened on that occasion, III. 251, 252.
- Alalcomenius*, the name of one of the months amongst the *Bæotians*, II. 416.
- Albanians*, a people inhabiting about mount *Caucasus*, IV. 156. Defeated by *Pompey*, who made a peace with their King, IV. 157. They revolted, *ibid*. Again defeated by *Pompey*, 158.
- Alban* lake, a remarkable story about it, I. 325, & seq.
- Albinus*, a Roman commander, reflected on by *Marius*, III. 114. Was lieutenant to *Sylla*, and killed by the soldiers, 224.
- Alcæus*, his epigram on *Philip*, III. 36.
- Alcæus* the *Sardian* poisoned by *Mithridates*, for having got the better of him in a horse-race, IV. 161.
- Alcander*, what he did to *Lycurgus*, I. 118. How punished for it, *ibid*.
- Alcetas* the son of *Tharrytes*, was father of *Neoptolemus* and *Arybas*, III. 57.
- Alcetas* refuses to obey the orders of *Perdiccas*, IV. 40. Disputes the command with *Eumenes*, 44.
- Alcibiades*, a statue erected to him by the *Romans* as the most valiant of the *Grecians*, I. 166.
- Persuades

I N D E X.

- Persuades *Pericles* again to accept of the chief command, II. 49.
- Alcibiades*, the nobleness of his family, his genealogy, *Pericles* and *Ariphron* were his guardians, and the friendship of *Socrates* very much contributed to his fame, II. 91. His nurse, 92. His schoolmaster, *ibid.* His beauty lasted with him all his life, *ibid.* His lisping gave a grace to his pronunciation, *ibid.* His natural inclinations, his ambition, and several sayings of his in his youth, *ibid.* & *seq.* He refuses to learn to play on the flute, and for what reason, 93. When a boy flies to the house of *Democrates*, 94. Carested and flattered by people of the greatest quality, *ibid.* but prefers the friendship of *Socrates*, 95. The affront he offered to *Anytus* the son of *Anthemion*, 95. The service he did to a stranger, 96. the effect of *Socrates's* discourses on him, *ib.* His luxury and impertinence, 97. His flatterers chiefly took advantage of his vanity and ambition, *ibid.* But he was set right again by *Socrates*, *ibid.* What he did to a schoolmaster who had none of *Homer's* works, and his answer to another who had corrected *Homer*, *ibid.* His answer to *Pericles*, who was considering how to give up his accounts to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* While very young goes in the expedition against *Potidæ*, is wounded, preserved by *Socrates*, and crowned for his valour, 98. Afterwards preserved *Socrates* at the battle of *Delium*, *ibid.* Gives *Hipponicus* the father of *Callias* a box on the ear, *ibid.* Who upon his submission pardons him, and gives him his daughter *Hipparete* in marriage, *ibid.* His behaviour towards her, 99. His answer to some of his acquaintance, who reproved him for cutting off the tail of a fine dog, *ibid.* His first appearance in the publick assembly, *ibid.* His quail, 100. His many advantages to recommend him to publick affairs, *ibid.* Kept more horses and chariots for the publick games than ever any one besides did, 101. And at once carried off three prizes, *ibid.* The honours that were done him by several cities, *ibid.* & *seq.* The trick he put upon his friend *Diomedes*, 102. United his interest with *Phæax* and *Nicias*, and gets *Hyperbolus* banished by the ostracism, *ibid.* & 103. Begins to be jealous of the reputation of *Nicias*, 103. Accuses *Nicias* of favouring the *Lacedæmonians*, II. 104. 105. His artful practices on the *Lacedæmonian* ambassadors, 105, & *seq.* He gets their offers rejected, and breaks with the *Lacedæmonians*, 106. His advice to the people of *Argos*, 107. and his view therein, *ibid.* His advice to the *Patrans*, *ibid.* His wisdom, eloquence, luxury, insolence and effeminacy, *ibid.* & *seq.* He keeps *Agatharchus* prisoner till he had painted his house, and strikes *Taureas* for contending with him in exhibiting shows, 109. Takes a captive *Melian* woman, and has a son by her, *ibid.* The chief cause of the slaughter of the inhabitants of *Melos*, *ibid.* Persuades the people to attack *Sicily*, 110. Made General in the expedition against *Sicily*, jointly with *Nicias*, 111. Accused of defacing several statues, and ridiculing the

I N D E X.

the sacred mysteries, 113. Notwithstanding which he is commanded to proceed in the expedition, 114. Lands at *Rhegium*, *ibid.* His advice opposed by *Nicias*, but approved of by *Lamachus*, *ibid.* Sails with them to *Sicily*, and takes *Catana*, *ib.* Recalled to *Athens* to answer the accusations, 116. Escapes, and what he said on the occasion, 117. The form of the accusation, *ibid.* & *seq.* He flies to *Sparta*. His reception and behaviour there, 118, 119. His intrigue with *Timæa*, the wife of *Agis*, 120. He makes all *Ionia* revolt, *ibid.* The envy of several of the *Spartans* against him, 121. He retires to *Tisaphernes*, the King of *Persia*'s lieutenant, *ibid.* The agreeableness of his conversation, *ib.* He quits the interest of the *Spartans*, being in fear of *Agis* their King, *ibid.* Persuades the nobility of *Athens* to take the government out of the hands of the common people, 122. Informs the *Athenians* of the treasons of *Phrynicus*, 123. Recalled and declared General by the *Athenians* that were at *Samos*, 124. He opposes the rash fury of the people, and thereby saves *Athens*, *ibid.* Another great service that he did, 125. Accused by the *Lacedæmonians*, *ibid.* Recalled by the people, *ib.* Seized by *Tisaphernes* and sent prisoner to *Sardis*, but escaping from his keepers flies to *Clazomene*, and accuses *Tisaphernes* of being privy to it, 126. His exploits, success, and services, 127, & *seq.* By his precipitancy he exposes himself to great danger, but by a stratagem he saves himself, 129, 130. He obliges the *Selybrians* to receive

an *Athenian* garrison, 180. He besieges and takes *Byzantium*, *ibid.* & *seq.* Returns to *Athens*, 132. Received with a general joy, *ibid.* & 133. Who crown him with crowns of gold, and declare him General both by land and sea, *ibid.* He defers going on board till the celebration of the grand mysteries, 134. The danger that attended the procession, and his conduct in that affair, *ibid.* & *seq.* Pressed by the common people to take the sovereignty upon him, 135. but the chief of the *Athenians* being alarmed at it, hasten him on board the fleet, 136. He sets sail with a hundred ships, and gains a battle in the island of *Andros*, but did not take the city, *ibid.* Ruined by his own glory, *ibid.* Accused to the *Athenians* by *Thrasybulus*, 137. Of what, *ibid.* Forsakes the army, *ibid.* The prudent advice he gave the *Athenian* commanders, II. 138. The event proved the goodness of his judgment, 139. He retires into *Bithynia*, and is robbed of a great part of his wealth by some *Thracians*, *ibid.* The thirty tyrants jealous of his designs and actions, 140. The assassins not daring to encounter him set fire to the house where he was, 141. His courage and the manner of his death, *ibid.* Buried by his mistress, *ibid.* A different account of the cause of his murder, 142. Equal to *Coriolanus* in military conduct, 189. The advantage of *Alcibiades* above *Coriolanus*, 191. His politicks full of stratagem and deceit, 190. The great change he made in the *Athenian* affairs, 189, 190.

Alcibiades's name given to a garden

I N D E X

- garden by *Tisaphernes*, II. 121.
- Alcibiades's* temper compared to the soil of *Egypt*, III. 383. He endeavoured to break the league between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, 385, 386. His deceitful treatment of the *Lacedæmonian* ambassadors, 386. He with *Nicias* and *Lamachus* appointed Generals in the *Sicilian* expedition, 390. Recalled, 393. His familiarity with *Timæa*, the wife of *Agis*, IV. 66.
- Alcidamus*, *Demosthenes* learnt his art, V. 380.
- Alcimenès*, a *Grecian*, a friend of *Dion*, VI. 22.
- Alcimus*, the *Epirot*, a gallant Captain in *Demetrius's* army, V. 251. Slain in battle, 252.
- Alcman* the poet, I. 145. Died of the lousy disease, III. 266.
- Alcmaeon*, General of the *Athenians* against the *Cirrhaeans*, I. 213.
- Alcmena*, her body vanished as they were carrying it to the grave, I. 92. Married to *Rhadamanthus* after the death of *Amphitryon*, III. 212.
- Alcyoneus* carries *Pyrrhus's* head to his father *Antigonus*, III. 103. Reproved for it by his father, *ibid.* His civil behaviour to *Helenus* the son of *Pyrrhus*, *ib.* for which he is commended by *Antigonus*, *ibid.* & seq.
- Alea*, the sepulchre of *Rhadamanthus* is so called, III. 212.
- Alexander*, a *Thracian* commander, II. 260.
- Alexander* the son of *Perseus*, II. 281.
- Alexander*, King of *Macedon*, the son of *Amyntas* the second, and brother to *Ptolemy*, II. 317. N. Kills his brother *Ptolemy*, 318.
- Alexander*, King of *Macedon*, his discourse with *Aristides* about *Mardonius*, II. 405. & seq. N.
- Alexander*, the tyrant of *Phœreæ* overcome by *Pelopidas*, II. 316. Takes *Pelopidas* and *Ismenias* prisoners, 319. His lust, 320. His cruelty, *ibid.* & seq. Defeated by the *Thebans*, 328. Murdered by the contrivance of his wife *Thebe*, *ibid.* & seq. The first tyrant that was ever killed by his wife's contrivance, 329.
- Alexander* the son of *Cassander*, III. 62. Expelled by his brother *Antipater*, *ibid.* Calls *Pyrrhus* and *Demetrius* to his assistance, *ibid.* The history of his death, V. 268.
- Alexander* the son of *Pyrrhus* by *Lanassa*, III. 66.
- Alexander Mindus*, III. 124.
- Alexander*, a philosopher, entertained by *Crassus*, III. 421. His great patience, and disinterestedness, *ibid.*
- Alexander* the son of *Poliperchon* arrives at *Athens* with a powerful army. His design upon that city, V. 34.
- Alexander the Great*, the means he made use of to convict *Eumenes* of a falsehood, IV. 37. Why *Greece* ought to grieve on account of his exploits, 81. A saying of his concerning the battle fought betwixt *Agis* and *Antipater*, *ibid.* His descent, 225. The day of his birth, and some circumstances that attended it, 227. Would suffer none but *Lyfippus* to carve statues of him, *ibid.* His temperance, 228. and ambition, *ib.* His answer to one who asked him to run a race in the *Olympick* games, *ibid.* His behaviour whilst a child to the *Persian* ambassadors, 229. His preceptors, 229, 230. He trains the horse *Bucephalus*, 230, 231. His letter to *Aristotle*, 232. A great

I N D E X

great admirer of *Homer*, *ibid.*
 His love for *Aristotle* abated in
 time, 232. his present to *Xeno-*
crates, 234. Left regent of the
 kingdom when he was but six-
 teen years old, *ibid.* His quarrel
 with *Attalus*, 235. And with
 his father *Philip*, *ibid.* Upon
 which he and his mother
 retire from court, *ibid.* He
 sends *Thessalus* the player in-
 to *Caria*; on what errand, 236.
 He and his mother are suspected
 to have a hand in the murder of
Philip, *ibid.* He succeeds to the
 crown when he was but twenty
 years of age, 237. He owes his
 safety to his resolution and mag-
 nanimity, *ibid.* His behaviour
 to the *Thebans*, 238. Receives
 the *Athenians* into favour, 239.
 repents of his severity towards
 the *Thebans*, *ibid.* Declared Ge-
 neral against the *Persians*, 240.
 His visit to *Diogenes*, *ibid.*
 His behaviour at *Delphi*, *ibid.*
 a prodigy that happened just
 before he began his expedi-
 tion, 241. The number of his
 troops, and fund for their main-
 tenance, *ibid.* His generosity to
 his friends, who accompanied
 him in the expedition, *ibid.* He
 envies *Achilles* for two reasons,
 242. His contempt of super-
 stition, *ibid.* He passes the *Gra-*
nicus, *ibid.* His behaviour in the
 action, *ibid.* refuses Quarter to
 the mercenary *Græcians*, 244.
 He causes statues in brass of
 thirty four of his officers who
 fell in the engagement to be
 erected by *Lyfippus*, *ibid.* He
 forces *Halicarnossus* and *Miletus*,
 245. A groundless miracle in-
 vented for him by the historians,
ibid. Honours paid by him to a
 statue of *Theodectes*, 246. Being
 unable to untie the *Gordian* knot
 he cuts it asunder, 247. He sub-
 VOL. VI.

R

dues *Paphlagonia* and *Capadocia*,
 after having conquered the *Pis-*
idians and *Phrygians*, *ibid.* His
 sickness in *Cilicia*, and confi-
 dence in his physician, 248. His
 victory owing chiefly to his ex-
 cellent conduct, 250. A saying
 of his upon viewing the tent of
Darius, with the equipage be-
 longing to it, 251. His generous
 behaviour to the mother, wife
 and daughters of *Darius*, *ibid.*
 His character of the *Persian*
 beauties, 252. His abhorrence
 of the love of boys, *ibid.* His
 letter to *Parmenio*, 253. Two
 things which made him sensible
 that he was mortal, *ibid.* Restores
 Queen *Ada* to her dominions,
ibid. His answer to her when
 she offer'd him such Cooks, &c.
 as were excellent in their kind,
ibid. He used to sit long at
 meals, rather for the sake of
 conversation than drinking, *ibid.*
 His way of living, 254. The
 magnificence of his table, 255.
 He lays siege to *Tyre*, which held
 out seven months, *ibid.* His
 dream, *ibid.* Another of his
 dreams, and the Explication of
 it by the soothsayers, *ibid.* His
 excursion into *Arabia* during
 the siege, and the danger to
 which he exposed himself for
 the sake of his preceptor *Lyfi-*
machus, *ibid.* His expedient
 to verify the prediction of *Arif-*
tauder, 257. He besieges *Gaza*,
ibid. The accident that befel him
 there, *ibid.* His extravagant pre-
 sent of frankincense and myrrh
 to his præceptor *Leonidas*, and
 the reason given for it, 258. to
 what use he applied a curious
 casket found among the trea-
 sures of *Darius*, *ibid.* His visi-
 on, *ibid.* His visit to the temple
 of *Jupiter Ammon*, and the dan-
 gers he met with in that voyage
 259.

I N D E X.

259. His conversation with the High-Priest of *Ammon*, 260. And with *Psammon* the *Egyptian* Philosopher, 261. His answer to *Anaxarchus* the sophist, *ibid.* The sports and games he exhibited upon his return out of *Egypt* into *Phœnicia*, 262. His sentiments of *Theſſalus*, and *Athenodorus* the comedians, *ibid.* He communicates to his friends a letter he had received from *Darius*, 263. His answer to *Parmenio* upon that subject, *ibid.* and to *Darius*, *ibid.* His grief for the death of *Statira*, and expence in her funeral, 264. The mock engagement betwixt two servants that followed his camp, &c. 265. He sacrifices to *Fear*, 266. His answer to those who advised him to attack *Darius* by night, *ibid.* And to *Parmenio* upon his wondering he could sleep so sound just before so important an engagement, 268. An account of his armour, 269. His speech to the army, and the prayer he made before the battle, *ibid.* He gains the battle and is proclaimed King of *Asia*, 271. His behaviour thereupon, *ibid.* takes *Susa*, where he finds immense riches, 273. The guide that conducted him into *Persia*, 274. The cruel orders he issued out upon his entrance into that kingdom, *ibid.* His speech to a statue of *Xerxes* as it lay on the ground, *ibid.* His fatal extravagance in a riotous entertainment, 265. He sets fire to the palace at *Persepolis*, 266. His answer to *Aristo* the *Pæonian*, *ibid.* And generosity to a common soldier, *ibid.* In what manner he recommended secrecy to his favourite *Hephaestion*, 277. His munificence to a son of *Mazeus*, to *Parmenio*, and *Antipater*, 278.

His tenderness for his mother, whom however he would not suffer to intermeddle in the government, *ibid.* His reproof to his favourites, *ibid.* *Spartan* Ambassador, stood by when he encounter'd a lion, and what he said to him upon it, 279. The murmurs of his courtiers, who were become rich and luxurious, *ibid.* A fine saying of him upon that occasion, *ibid.* Great instances of his affection to his friends, *ibid.* & seq. His regard for sanctuaries, 280. Become inexorable to those who spoke ill of him, 281. His behaviour upon the death of *Darius*, and the punishment he inflicted on *Bessus*, 282, 283. his concern for the loss of *Bucphalus*, who had been seized by the barbarians, and the means he made use of to recover him, 283. He puts on the barbarick habit; his design in so doing, *ibid.* The Queen of the *Amazons* comes to visit him, 285. His speech to the army before he marched into *Hyrcania*, *ibid.* He blends together the manners of the barbarians and *Macedonians*, 286. His policy, *ibid.* He puts *Philotas* to death, and sends orders into *Media* to kill *Parmenio*, 289. He kills *Clitus*, which action *Plutarch* endeavours to palliate, 290. Being intent on his *Indian* expedition, he burns the baggage, 299. His severity, *ibid.* A prodigy that happened, *ibid.* Its explanation, *ibid.* another prodigy that much pleased him, *ibid.* Its explanation, 300. He forces *Sisymbrius* to quit the rock he defended, 301. What he said to a young man whose name was *Alexander*, *ibid.* What he said to *Acuphis*, and *Acuphis's* reply, 301. 302. His conversation with
Taxile

I N D E X.

Taxiles and the presents they made each other, 302. His breach of faith, IV. 303. He causes several *Indian* philosophers to be hanged, *ibid.* His own account of his war with *Porus*, *ibid.* &c. what he underwent to merit the praise of the *Athenians*, 304. His generous treatment of *Porus* after he had defeated and taken him, 305. The honours paid by him to the memory of his horse *Bucephalus* and his dog *Peritas*, *ibid.* &c. His soldiers refuse to pass the *Ganges*, 306. Grieved and enraged at their refusal, *ibid.* Is prevailed with to return, 307. His ridiculous vanity, whereby he endeavoured to impose on posterity, *ibid.* His desire to see the ocean, *ibid.* His behaviour at the siege of the city of the *Mallians*, 308. The Questions he put to ten *Indian* philosophers, and the answers they made him 309, 310. He dismisses them with presents, desires some of the most noted *Indian* philosophers to come to him, *ibid.* Spends seven months in his voyage down the river, *ibid.* His ambitious prayer to the Gods, 312. He returns through the country of the *Orites*, and is reduced to extreme straits for want of provision, whereby a great part of his army perished, *ibid.* He arrives in *Gedrofia*, *ibid.* Where he is plentifully supplied, *ibid.* He marched through *Carmania*, *ibid.* Where he and his friends feasted seven days together, *ibid.* Their scandalous debauch, 313. His design to sail out of the *Euphrates*, and by *Hercules's* pillars into the *Mediterranean*, 314. Kills *Oxyartes* the son of *Abulites* with his own hand,

ibid. And commits *Abulites*, to prison, *ibid.* &c. A custom when the Kings visited *Persia*, of giving every woman a piece of gold, 315. He puts *Polymachus* to death for rising *Cyrus's* sepulcher, *ibid.* He proposes a prize for him who could drink most, and how many died of that debauch, 316. He married *Statira* the daughter of *Darius*, *ibid.* His splendid entertainment, and the presents he made to the guests, *ibid.* He pays the debts of the whole army, *ibid.* His troops jealous of the young *Persians*, whom he had caused to be instructed in the use of arms, 317. He chuses his life-guard out of the *Persians*, *ibid.* The *Macedonians* repenting, he is reconciled to them, *ibid.* &c. He diverts himself with publick entertainments, 318. His great grief for the death of *Hephestion*, and his behaviour thereupon, *ibid.* Advised not to go to *Babylon*, 319. Slights the advice, *ibid.* The ill presages that happened, *ibid.* He causes a man who was found sitting on his throne to be put to death, 320. His diffidence and suspicion, *ibid.* His behaviour to *Cassander*, and what he said to him, *ibid.* His superstition, *ibid.* After a splendid entertainment he goes to a debauch with *Medius*, which threw him into a fever, *ibid.* In the rage of which he takes a draught of wine which threw him into a phrenzy, 322. His own journals of his sickness, *ibid.* No suspicions of his being poisoned till six years after his death, 323.

Alexander, a soldier in *Alexander the Great's* Army, IV. 301.

I N D E X

- Alexander*, an enfranchised slave of *Strabo*, V. 276.
- Alexander*, the son of *Demetrius* by *Queen Deidamia*, V. 286.
- Alexander*, and *Cleopatra*, Twins of *Cleopatra's* by *Anthony*, sur-named the sun and the moon V. 320.
- Alexander* of *Antioch*, a friend of *Antony's*, V. 331.
- Alexander* of *Syria*, *Antony* took him with him when he fled after *Cleopatra*, V. 350.
- Alexander* of *Corinth*, the husband of *Nicæa*, VI. 160.
- Alexandria* founded by *Alexander*, IV. 258. Prodigy that happened when the circumference of it was marked out, *ibid.* Its figure, 259. The library there burnt, 380.
- Alexandrides* of *Delpbi*, an historian, iii. 198.
- Alexas* of *Laodicea*, justly punished for his infidelity, V. 356, 357.
- Alexia*, a town besieged by *Cæsar*, IV. 356.
- Alexicrates*, the chief cup-bearer to *Pyrrhus*, III. 61.
- Alexippus* a Physician, to whom *Alexander* wrote a letter of thanks on *Peucestas's* recovery, I. 280.
- Allia*, famous for the defeat of the *Romans* by the *Gauls*, I. 341. The day of that defeat reckoned amongst the unfortunate, 343.
- Alopece*, a place so called from the many foxes that kennel in it, III. 214.
- Alycus* the son of *Sciron*, slain by *Theseus* in the cause of *Helen*, I. 44.
- Altar, ballots taken from the altar, I. 303. II. 43.
- Allies ordered to depart out of *Rome*, V. 218.
- Amazons*, their history, I. 34, 35. their wars, 36, &c. Their sepulchres at *Megara* and *Scotussa*, 38. They assist the *Albanians* against *Pompey*, IV. 158. The place where they inhabited, *ibid.* Their *Queen's* visit to *Alexander* suspected to be a fiction, IV. 285.
- Ambassadors sent by the *Romans* to the *Gauls* who besieged *Clusum*, I. 338. Violate the law of nations, 339. Condemned by the *Feciales*, 340. The injustice of the people on that occasion, *ibid.*
- Ambiorix* King of the *Gauls*, beats *Cotta* and *Titurius*, IV. 354. put to flight by *Cæsar*, *ibid.*
- Ambition censured, II. 467. III. 69, 70. 220. 453. IV. 73. 182, 203, 204. V. 125. Unseasonable in old age. III. 49. 144. 225.
- Ambuscade at *Sparta*, what, I. 144.
- Ambrones*, march with the *Teutones* against *Marius*, III. 122. The regularity of their march, IV. 73. Defeated by *Marius*, 127, 128.
- Ameinias* the *Phocæan*, one of *Antigonus's* officers, comes to the relief of *Sparta* against *Pyrrhus*, III. 97.
- Amenias*, the *Decelian*, and *Soficles* the *Pedian*, their exploits in a naval engagement against the *Persians*, I. 300.
- Ameisris*, daughter of *Artaxerxes*, married to her father, VI. 136.
- Amintius*, a friend of *Cæsar*, IV. 381, 382.
- Amisus*, an ancient colony of the *Athenians*, III. 330. Besieged by *Lucullus*, 329. Defended bravely by *Callimachus*, *ibid.* At length taken, *ibid.*
- Ammon*, the son of *Pasiphaë*, V. 132, his oracle consulted by *Lysander*, III. 201. By *Cimon*, 300. By the *Athenians*, 391. By *Alexander*, IV. 259, 260, 318.

I N D E X

- Ammonius* the philosopher, *Plutarch's* master, xv. His pleasant manner of teaching his scholars xviii. Supposed to be the only master *Plutarch* had, xxxi.
- Amneus* the Senator, his saying to a debauched person, V. 59.
- Amabeus* a famous musician, VI. 160.
- Anompharetus*, a Spartan officer, II. 408. His resolute answer to *Pausanias*, *ibid.*
- Amphares*, his abominable ingratitude, treachery, and cruelty, VI. 140, &c. hated by the people for the murder of *Agis*, VI. 143.
- Amphiaras*, verses made in praise of him applied to *Aristides*, II. 387. His Oracle, 411.
- Amphicrates*, an Athenian Orator at the court of *Tigranes*, his pride, death and sepulchre, III. 335.
- Amphictyons*, undertake the war against the *Cirrhæans* by the persuasion of *Solon*, I. 212. The remonstrance made to them by *Themistocles*, 306. Their decree against the inhabitants of the Isle of *Scyros*, III. 284.
- Amulet, or charm to cure diseases II. 50, 51.
- Anulius* deprives his brother *Nunitor* of the Kingdom, I. 53. causes *Romulus* and *Remus* to be exposed, *ibid.* By whom he is taken and killed, 59.
- Amclas*, the nurse of *Alcibiades*, I. 127. II. 92.
- Amyntas*, his advice to *Darius*, IV. 249.
- Amyntas* King of *Lyconia* sends forces to assist *Antony*, V. 345. Goes over to *Augustus*, 346, 347.
- Amyntas* sent by *Philip* to *Thebes*, VI. 392.
- Anacharsis* the Scythian, his conversation and friendship contracted with *Solon*, I. 207.
- Anacres*, Kings, why so called, I. 45.
- Analius Lucius* a Senator, struck by *Craffus* for contradicting him, III. 464.
- Anarchy, the greatest of evils that can attend a state, IV. 183. V. 85.
- Anaxagoras* of *Clazamene*, the philosopher, said to have had *Themistocles* for one of his auditors, I. 282. The chief instructor of *Pericles*, II. 8. Why called *Intelligence*, *ibid.* First of the philosophers who denied the world to be the effect of chance, *ibid.* Resolves to starve himself, and what he said to *Pericles*, who came to see him, 26. His prediction, and error with respect to stars, III. 190. His explication of the lunar eclipses, 407. Thrown into prison at *Athens*, and for what, *ibid.* *Pericles* forced to use all his interest to get him released, *ibid.*
- Anaxarchus* of *Abdera*, esteemed by *Alexander*, IV. 234. His rallery on *Alexander* when it thundered, 261. His pernicious principles and arguments, 294, 295.
- Anaxenor*, a harper, VI. 307.
- Anaxilaus* governor of *Byzantium*, treats secretly with *Alcibiades*, II. 130. Accused for it at *Lacedæmon*, his defence and acquittal, 131, 132.
- Anaximenes*, an orator, V. 404.
- Anaxo*, ravished by *Theseus*, I. 39.
- Ancharia*, the mother of *Othavia*, V. 315.
- Ancharius*, murdered by *Marius's* guards, III. 156.
- Ancus Marcius*, the son of *Marcius* and *Pompilia*, I. 189.
- Ancylia*, Roman targets, their form, and why so named, I. 175.

I N D E X.

- Andocides* the orator imprisoned by the *Athenians*, II. 115, 116. The advice given him by *Timæus*, which saves him, 116.
- Andria*, a publick repast amongst the *Cretans*, I. 119.
- Androcleon*, *Hippias* and *Meander*, their faithful service to *Pyrrhus* when an Infant, III. 57.
- Androcles* the orator, his accusation of *Alcibiades* for defacing the images, II. 113.
- Androclides* opposes the *Spartan* interest in *Thebes*, III. 293. escapes and is sentenced to perpetual banishment, *ibid.* Murdered at *Athens* by the means of *Leontidas*, 294.
- Androclides* accused of having been corrupted by the King of *Persia*, III. 209.
- Androclides* and *Angelus*, two faithful servants by whom *Pyrrhus* was preserved when an infant, III. 57.
- Androcottus* King of *India*, presents five hundred elephants at once to *Seleucus*, IV. 306. Sees *Alexander* in *India*, 307.
- Androcrates* a Hero, *Aristides* ordered by *Apollo* to sacrifice to him, II. 400.
- Androcydes*, a painter at *Thebes*, II. 315.
- Androgeus*, murdered treacherously on the confines of *Attica*, and the great calamities the *Athenians* suffered thereby, I. 15. Games instituted to him by *Minos*, 16.
- Andromache*, picture of her parting with *Hector*, VI. 77.
- Andromachus*, governor of *Tauromenium* in *Sicily*, father of *Timæus* the historian, II. 205. his justice, *ibid.* His spirited answer to the *Carthaginian* ambassadors, 206.
- Andromachus*, his treachery and stratagems to betray *Crassus*, III. 455.
- Andron* of *Halicarnassus* his account of the *Isthmian Games*, I. 34.
- Andronicus* the *Rhodian* made indexes or tables to the writings of *Aristotle* and *Theophrastus*, III. 251.
- Andros*, the answer of these islanders to *Themistocles*, I. 307. A colony of five hundred men sent thither by *Pericles*, II. 18.
- Angelus*, see *Androclides*.
- Anicius Luctus* seizes *Gentius* King of *Illyria* in the midst of his dominions, II. 254.
- Animals how they ought to be used, II. 432. The most fearful are the hardest to be tamed, VI. 139.
- Animals, some see clearly by night, and are blind in the day time the cause of it, VI. 154.
- Anitis*, a name given to *Diana*, VI. 140.
- Anniversary in honour of those slain at the battle of *Platæa*, II. 413, 414.
- Annius* by the command of *Marius* murders *Marcus Antonius* the orator, III. 158.
- Annius Caius* sent by *Sylla* against *Sertorius*, IV. 10, 11.
- Annius Gallus*, one of *Otho's* generals, VI. 234. Marches to the relief of *Cremona*, 235. His advice to *Otho*, 237.
- Annius Titus*, a subtle disputant, his question to *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 198, 199.
- Antæus*, the wrestler slain by *Hercules*, I. 12. Where said to be buried, V. 13. The length of his body, *ibid.*
- Antagoras* of *Cbios* his behaviour to *Pausanias*, II. 418.
- Antalcidas*, his saying to *Agefilaus* II. 122. 304. IV. 94. Greatly honoured by the *Persians*, 322. Sent by the *Lacedæmonians* to *Tiribazus*, to treat of a peace with him, IV. 90.
- The

I N D E X.

The *Asiatick Greeks* basely betrayed by that peace, *ibid.* The answer he made to a boasting *Athenian*, 101. Sends away his children to *Cythera* lest they should be taken by the enemy, *ibid.* In the Interest of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 134. The son of *Leon*, *ibid.* His character, *ibid.* Starves himself to death, 135.

Antemnates, defeated by *Romulus*, I. 73.

Antemocritus the *Athenian* herald, sent to *Lacædemon* and the *Megarians*, II. 41. The *Megarians* suspected to be guilty of his death, and what the *Athenians* did on that account, *ibid.* &c.

Antio, the daughter of *Amulius*, I. 53.

Antias and *Vatinias* made *Prætors* by the interest of *Pompey*, IV. 179, 180.

Antiates, their territories attacked by *Cominius*, II. 157, their wars with the *Romans*, 163, 164.

Anticato, an answer written by *Cæsar* to *Cicero's* panegyrick on *Cato*, IV. 385.

Anticrates the *Spartan* kills *Epaminondas* in battle, IV. 105, 106. Rewarded for it, 104. He and his posterity exempted from all taxes, *ibid.*

Anticyra a mistress of *Demetrius*, V. 254.

Antigenes, a chief officer of the *Argyraspides*, IV. 50. Envies *Eumenes*, *ibid.* Conspires against him, 56. Put to death by *Antigonus*, 60.

Antigenes banished from court by *Alexander*, and why, IV. 316. His character, *ibid.* Pardoned, 317.

Antigenidas, his opinion of musick, VII. 145.

Antigone, the daughter of *Berenice* by *Philip* her first husband, married to *Pyrrhus*, III. 60.

Antigone of *Pydna*, a beautiful Wo-

man, taken prisoner at *Damascus*, and given to *Philotas*, V. 288.

Antigonis, the name of a new tribe added by the *Athenians*, in honour of *Antigonus*, V. 242.

Antigonus, the most powerful of *Alexander's* successors, III. 77.

a noted saying of his before the sea-fight near *Andros*, 132.

His character of *Pyrrhus*, IV. 16. to what he compared him, 52.

refuses to obey the orders he received requiring him to establish *Eumenes* in *Cappadocia*, IV.

38. Joined in commission with *Antipater* to carry on the war against him, 44.

Gets letters dispersed in *Eumenes's* Camp, offering a reward to them who should kill *Eumenes*, and de-

feats him, 45. Surprized at his courage and constancy, *ibid.*

His saying upon *Eumenes's* refusing to seize his baggage when it was in his power, 46.

Besieges him in the citadel of *Nora*, *ib.* &c. Offers peace to *Eumenes*,

49. Reproves the *Macedonians* for admitting *Eumenes* to alter the form of the oath, 50.

Defeated by *Eumenes* at the river *Pasitigris*, 52.

The advantage he reaped from *Eumenes's* sickness, 53.

What he said on *Eumenes's* being carried in a litter, *ib.*

Retreats from *Eumenes*, *ibid.* Deceived by the stratagems of *Eumenes*, 55, 56.

His infantry defeated, but his cavalry obtained the victory, 57.

His presence of mind, *ibid.* Offers to deliver up the baggage he had taken to the *Argyraspides*

if they would surrender *Eumenes* to him, *ibid.* How he ordered *Eumenes* to be kept when he had him in his power, 59.

Eumenes executed by his direction, and his body given to his friends, 60.

Detests and punishes the

I N D E X.

- the wickedness and inhumanity of the *Argyraspides*, *ibid.* His remarkable saying to some ambassadors in his court, VII. 235. Suspects *Mitbridates* on account of a dream, 236. His generous sentiments, V. 238, 239. Marches against *Ptolemy*, 248. His rally upon his son, V. 249. Secret in his councils, 259, 260. A great alteration in him before the battle of *Ipsus*, *ibid.* Killed in the engagement, 260. His death regretted by a peasant of *Phrygia*, V. 30.
- Antigonus Gonatus* the son of *Demetrius* governs in *Macedon*, III. 91. defeated by *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.* invited to *Argos* by *Aristippus*, 97. The answer he sent to *Pyrrhus*, 99. Reproves his son *Aleones* for bringing *Pyrrhus's* head to him, 103. Buries *Pyrrhus* with due solemnity, *ibid.* His civil treatment of *Helenus* the son of *Pyrrhus*, and all his chief officers, 104. His concern at his father's captivity, V. 284. And sorrow for his death, 285. Desirous to gain *Aratus* to his interest, and render him suspected to *Ptolemy*, VI. 158. His earnest desire to make himself master of the citadel of *Corinth*, 160. His success in that enterprise, and his indecent joy thereupon, 161. His death, 176.
- Antigonus* III. declared General of the *Achæans*, insists upon having the citadel of *Corinth* delivered into his hands, VI. 181. The respect showed by him to *Aratus*, 186. The excessive honours paid him by the *Achæans*, 188. Returns into *Macedonia*, where he dies, declaring *Philip* his grandson his successor, 190.
- Antigonus* King of *Judæa*, beheaded by *Antony*, was the first King that suffered that opprobrious death, V. 320.
- Antiloebus* the poet makes a panegyrick on *Lyfander*, for which he is splendidly rewarded, III. 198.
- Antimachus* of *Colophon*, writes a poem in praise of *Lyfander*, III. 198, 199.
- Antioch* in *Mygdonia*, by the *Barbarians* called *Nisibis*, III. 351.
- Antiochus* an *Athenian* pilot, recommends himself to *Alcibiades* by catching his quail, II. 100. entrusted by *Alcibiades* with the command of the fleet, 136. defeated and killed by *Lyfander*, 137.
- Antiochus* of *Ascalon*, the doctrine of the old academy taught in his school, III. 463. Quits the doctrine of the new academy, VII. 412. *Brutus* a great admirer of him, VI. 57.
- Antiochus* the great at war with the *Romans*, II. 244. Next to *Hannibal* the most dreadful enemy of the *Romans*, 440. defeated by the *Romans*, 443. trifles away his time at *Chalcis*, III. 20. Aims at the universal monarchy, 37. Being defeated at *Thermopyle*, embarks for *Asia*, 44.
- Antiochus* the son of *Seleucus* by *Apamia*, V. 262. In love with his father's wife *Stratonice*; the history and success of that passion, V. 268. &c.
- Antiochus* King of *Commagena* besieged by *Ventidius*, the success of that siege, V. 318.
- Antiope* the *Amazon* given to *Theseus* for the reward of his valour, I. 34.
- Antiolus* the son of *Lycurgus*, I. 150.
- Antipater*, what he wrote to *Alexander* in praise of *Aristotle*, II. 192. 464. Defeated by the *Grecians* in *Thessaly*, V. 27. His insolence, and brutality, 28. Hard conditions imposed by

I N D E X.

- by him on the *Athenians*, ib.
 His wife answer to *Phocion*, 28.
 His character, 31. His testimony of *Phocion*, ib. his death, 32.
Antipater eldest son of *Cassander*, kills his mother *Thessalonita* and expels his brother *Alexander*, III. 62. His character of *Demades* the orator, V. 3.
Antipater of *Tarsus*, his great wisdom, III. 160. His philosophical lectures, to whom dedicated, V. 191.
Antipater of *Tyre*, a stoic philosopher, VI. 447.
Antiphates, a favourite of *The-mistocles*, I. 304.
Antipbilus an *Athenian* commander, V. 27.
Antipho accused by *Demosthenes*, V. 389. Condemned, ib. a saying of his, 311.
Antipho, his invective against *Alcibiades*, II. 94.
Antiphenatrimon band, a vile company that executed all *Sulpitius's* orders, III. 227.
Antisthenes, a saying of his on the *Thebans* after the battle of *Leuctra*, I. 149. What he said of *Ismenias*, II. 4.
Antistia the daughter of *Antistius* married to *Pompey*, IV. 118. Divorced, 122. 123.
Antistia the wife of *Appius Claudius*, and mother of *Claudia*, V. 186.
Antistius the prætor marries his daughter to *Pompey*, IV. 117. murdered for espousing his interest, 123.
Antistius prætor in *Spain*, IV. 330.
Antistius a sea-officer that joined *Brutus*, VI. 78.
Antonia the daughter of *Mark Antony* by *Octavia*, married to *Drusus*, VI. 369.
Antonias, the name of *Cleopatra's* Admiral ship. V. 344.
Antonius Marcus the orator discovered by the folly of his servant, III. 157. The power of his eloquence, 158. Murdered by the command of *Marius*, ibid.
Antonius Caius chose consul with *Cicero*, V. 421. Sent against *Catiline*, 426. The father of *Mark Antony's* first wife, V. 295.
Antonius the *Cretan*, the father of *Mark Antony*, his character, VI. 287.
Antonius Caius, the brother of *Marcus*, defeated by *Cicero's* son, VI. 80. surrendered to *Brutus*, ib. put to death, 82.
Antonius Marcus, presents a diadem to *Cæsar*, IV. 392. A decree of the senate against him and his family, V. 462. Being saved by *Brutus* escapes in a disguise, VI. 72. Thanks decreed him by the senate, 73. His funeral oration in praise of *Cæsar*, and the effects it had upon the people, 74. His speech to the soldiers upon the trick put upon them by *Lucillius*, 104. The honours paid by him to the dead body of *Brutus*, 107. His family, V. 287. Ground of his enmity to *Cicero*, 288. His exorbitant debt and attachment to *Clodius*, ib. Commands the horse under *Gabinus* in *Syria*, 289. Persuades the General to march to the relief of *Ptolemy* in *Ægypt*, ib. His exploits there, 290. His person and descent from *Hercules*, ib. His temper, 291. Made first tribune of the people, and *Augur*, by the interest of *Curio*. ib. His zeal for *Cæsar's* interest, ibid. commanded to leave the senate by *Lentulus*, 292. Quits *Rome* in a disguise, and repairs to *Cæsar*, ib. Compared to *Helen* by *Cicero*, ibid. The way he took to ingratiate him-

I N D E X.

himself with the army, 293. highly esteemed by *Cæsar*, 294. The dangers he encountered at sea for the sake of hastening to join *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Makes himself master of *Lissus*, *ibid.* Has the command of the left wing of *Cæsar's* army at the battle of *Pharsalia*, *ibid.* Jealous of *Dolabella*, 295. His riotous manner of living, 295, 296. buys *Pompey's* house, which was put up to auction, 296. Reforms and marries *Fulvia*, *ib.* Her power over him, and the methods used by him to divert her, 296, 297. The motives given by him to those who conspired against *Cæsar*, 297. His behaviour upon *Cæsar's* murder, 299. *Calphurnia* deposits her treasure in his hands, 300. The use he made of *Cæsar's* papers, *ib.* His behaviour to *Octavius Cæsar*, 300, 301. Meets him in the capitol, where matters are accommodated between them, 301. Is declared an enemy to his country. *ib.* Driven out of *Italy* by *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, *ibid.* His great constancy in his adversity, 302. Gains the army under *Lepidus*, and his behaviour thereupon to that General, 302, 303. Returns into *Italy* at the head of a powerful army, 303. His conference with *Lepidus* and *Augustus*, *ibid.* His barbarity with respect to *Cicero*, 304. Shares with *Augustus*, the treasure and command of the army, 305. Defeats *Cassius* in the first engagement at *Philippi*, 306. Has the honour of the second victory, *ibid.* Orders *Hortensius* to be slain upon his brother's tomb, *ibid.* passes into *Asia*, 306. His entry into *Ephesus*, where he is saluted by the

name of *Bacchus*, 307. The present he made his cook for well dressing his supper, 308. His great confidence in those he employed, *ibid.* His disposition in general, 308, 309. Orders *Cleopatra* to attend him in *Cilicia*, 309. Sups with her, and is surpris'd at the magnificence of the entertainment, 310. Suffers himself to be led by her to *Alexandria*, 311. The life he lead there, 313. &c. Receives two messengers of ill news at the same time, 314. His accomodation with *Cæsar*, and the triumvirate formed betwixt them two, and *Lepidus*, 315. Marries *Octavia*, *Cæsar's* sister, *ibid.* The meeting betwixt him, *Augustus*, and *Sextus Pompeius*, 316. Made priest to *Julius Cæsar*, *ibid.* Uneasy when with *Augustus*, and why, 317. Departs with *Octavia* into *Greece*, *ibid.* His behaviour at *Athens*, *ibid.* His treaty of accommodation with *Antiochus*, 310. Sails for *Italy*, 319. The terms of agreement betwixt him and *Cæsar*, 320. Sends for *Cleopatra* to meet him in *Syria*, *ibid.* His extravagant presents to her, *ib.* Causes *Antigonus* King of *Judea* to be beheaded, *ibid.* Other instances of his extravagance, *ibid.* Imitates the ancient Kings of *Persia*, 321. Sends *Cleopatra* into *Egypt*, and marches against the *Parthians*, *ibid.* The number of his forces, and the ill use he made of them, 322. Lays siege to *Phraata*, *ib.* The difficulties he met with in that siege, *ibid.* Imposed upon by *Phraates*, 323. unable through grief to harangue his army, 326. The difficulties he met with in his retreat, 326, 327. His concern for

I N D E X.

for the wounded soldiers, and their affection to him, 328. His prayer to the gods, 329. The extremities to which his army is reduced, 330, &c. Prevented by *Mitridates* from being a second time imposed upon by the *Parthians* 331, 332. An uproar in the army, and the cause of it, 333. He arrives at the river *Araxes*, 334. The loss he sustained in this expedition 335. *Artavasdes* King of *Armenia* charged with it, whom therefore he led in triumph at *Alexandria*, *ibid.* His impatience to see *Cleopatra*, 335, 336. Marries one of his sons by *Cleopatra* to the King of *Media's* daughter, 337, 338. The presumptuous partition he made among his children by *Cleopatra*, 338. His charge against *Cæsar*, 339. *Cæsar's* reply, *ibid.* He musters his fleet at *Ephesus*, 340. The riotous life he led with *Cleopatra* at *Samos*, *ib.* and at *Athens*, 341. He compliments *Cleopatra* in the name of the *Athenians* at the head of their deputation, *ibid.* Divorces *Octavia*, *ibid.* A great oversight in him, *ibid.* His testament deposited with the vestal virgins, 342. Some of the contents of it, *ibid.* Pretends to derive his pedigree from *Hercules*, 344. His mighty forces both by sea and land, 345. In what manner his gallies were manned, *ibid.* Challenges *Augustus* to single combat, 346. His stratagem, *ibid.* His generous carriage to *Domitius*, *ib.* In danger of being seized, 347. Sets fire to all the *Egyptian* ships but sixty, *ibid.* An old foot-officer's speech to him, 348. Abandons all, to follow *Cleopatra*, 350. Goes aboard her ship, *ibid.*

His behaviour there, *ibid.* He orders *Camidius* to march with the army into *Asia*, 351. His munificence to his friends pressing them to leave him, *ibid.* The loss he sustained in the fight at *Actium*, and the inviolable fidelity of his army, 352. He sends *Cleopatra* back to *Egypt*, and betakes himself to a desert, 353. His despair and return to *Alexandria*, *ib.* He renounceth the society of mankind, and takes upon him to imitate the life of *Timon*, 354. Quits his retreat and returns to his debauches, 355. Sends ambassadors to *Cæsar* in *Asia*, 356. His behaviour to *Thyreus*, and the letter he sent by him to *Augustus*, 357. Sends him a challenge, 328. His fleet and cavalry desert to *Cæsar*, 359. His resentment and behaviour when he was told that *Cleopatra* was dead, 360. His dying words to that Princess, 361. His age when he died, 368. His children by his three wives 369. His advantages over *Demetrius*, 370, &c. Compared to *Paris*, 372.

Antonius, the son of *Antony* * by *Fulvia*, his credit with *Augustus*, V. 369.

Antyllius, a licitor, his insolence, V. 220. Murdered by the friends of *C. Graccus*, *ibid.*

Antyllus, *Anthony's* eldest son by *Fulvia*, betrayed by his tutor, and put to death, V. 363.

Anytus, the son of *Anthemion*, how served by *Alcibiades* at an entertainment, II. 266. the first that bribed the judges at *Athens*, 345.

Aollius, or *Abillius*, the son of *Romulus* and *Herfilia*, I. 67, 68.

Apama the daughter of *Artaxerxes*, given in marriage to *Pharnabazus*, VI. 141.

Apama

I N D E X

- Apama* the daughter of *Artabazus*, and sister of *Barsine*, given by *Alexander* to *Ptolemy*, IV. 36.
- Apama*, a *Persian* lady, the wife of *Seleucus*, by whom he had *Antiochus*, V. 262.
- Apelles* drew *Alexander's* picture, IV. 228. His surprise at the beauty of *Protogenes's* painting, V. 252. Admitted into the school of painters at *Sicyon*, VI. 156.
- Apellicon* the *Tetian*, his library taken by *Sylla*, III. 251.
- Apemantus*, what he said to *Timon*, and *Timon's* answer, V. 354.
- Aphepsson* *Archon* at *Athens*, III. 285.
- Aphidnae*, the place to which *Theseus* sent *Helen* to be kept by his mother, I. 42.
- Aphidnus*, a friend of *Theseus's*, I. 42.
- Apolia*, the daughter of *Agefilaus* by *Cleora*, V. 86.
- Apollo Delphinus*, to whom *Theseus* sacrificed the bull of *Marathon*, I. 15. The laurelled *Apollo*, I. 301.
- Apollo Tegyrsus*, II. 305.
- Apollo Lycius*, the behaviour of a priestess of his at *Argos*, III. 99.
- Apollo Tburus*, his temple, III. 240.
- Apollo*, his temples plundered by the pirates, IV. 141, 142.
- Apollo*, the name of an apartment in *Lucullus's* house, III. 362.
- Apollo Pythius*, his temple at *Megara*, V. 307.
- Apollocrates*, the eldest son of *Dionysius*, VI. 36. Surrenders the castle of *Syracuse* to *Dion*, and went off to his father, 47.
- Apollodorus* Governor of *Babylon*, IV. 319.
- Apollodorus Phalcreus*, his extravagant admiration of *Socrates*, V. 84.
- Apollodorus* the *Sicilian*, the means he made use of to get *Cleopatra* introduced to *Cæsar*, V. 84.
- Apollodorus*, the *Athenian* made use of orations written for him by *Demosthenes*, V. 389.
- Apollonides* sent by *Seleucus* to *Demetrius*, V. 283.
- Apollonides* the stoic, a friend of *Cato* the younger, V. 102, 103, 105.
- Apollonius* a tyrant in *Mesopotamia*, IV. 438.
- Apollonius Molo*, *Cæsar* and *Cicero* were his auditors, IV. 328. A celebrated rhetorician, V. 413. His speech to *Cicero*, ibid.
- Apollophanes* procures a conference between *Pharnabazus* and *Agefilaus*, IV. 77, 78.
- Aponius*, a noted informer, how put to death, VI. 207.
- Apothetæ*, a place at *Sparta*, where they exposed children not fit to be reared, I. 126.
- Apparition said to be seen by *Brutus*, IV. 402. VI. 89, 90.
- apparition seen by *Dion*, VI. 51.
- apparition of *Theseus* seen at the battle of *Marathon*, I. 47.
- Apparitions seen at *Cheronea*, where a murder had been committed, III. 276. The *Epicureans* opinion of apparitions, VI. 90.
- Applause the different effects of it II. 146.
- Appius*, Competitor with *Scipio Africanus*, for the office of censor, II. 282.
- Appius*, his false account to *Pompey* of *Cæsar*, and of his interest in the army under *Cæsar's* command, IV. 187.
- Appius*, Prætor of *Sardinia*, IV. 350.
- Appius Claudius*, his remonstrance to the senate, II. 165. III. 80.
- Appius Claudius*, father of *Claudia*, whom

I N D E X

whom he betrothed to *Tiberius Graccus*, V. 186.

Appius Clausus, a *Sabin*, his great power and reputation, I. 398. retires to *Rome* with five thousand families, 398. Is made a senator, *ibid*.

Appius Clodius, sent by *Lucullus* to *Tigranes*, to require him to deliver up *Mitbridates*, III. 328, 329. His conduct in that embassy, 332, &c.

Appius Varus left governor in *Libya* by *Pompey*, V. 93.

Aqueducts at *Athens*, I. 318.

Aquilians, conspire against the common wealth in behalf of *Tarquin*, I. 250. Condemned and executed, 254.

Aquilius a tribune, V. 81.

Aquilus Marcus, why called by *Cicero* *Adraustus*, V. 439.

Aquinius, one of *Metellus's* Lieutenants, defeated by *Sertorius*, IV. 18.

Arabs decoy *Demetrius* with his army into the deserts, V. 237. Defeated by *Demetrius*, 238. Burn *Cleopatra's* Gallies, 353.

Aracus, had the title of Admiral of the *Lacedemonian* fleet, but the power was in *Lysander*, III. 185.

Aratium, the tomb of *Aratus* so called, VI. 197.

Aratus drives the tyrant *Nicoles* from *Sicylon*, III. 4. First raised the reputation of the *Achæans*, 10. Made General of the *Achæans*, V. 136. The reasons why he let the enemy pass without fighting them, 137. Attacks the *Arcadians*, 147. despises *Cleomenes* as a youth, *ibid*. Miscarries in a design to surprize *Tegea*, *ibid*. Takes *Caphue*, *ibid*. Intimidated by the bravery of *Cleomenes*, 148. Takes *Mantineæ*, *ib*. His orders not being obeyed

his army is routed, 149. Refuses to command the army one year when his country was in great danger, 157. Being jealous of the glory of *Cleomenes* he invites the *Macedonians* into *Greece*, 158. Refuses the money offered him to deliver up the citadel of *Corinth*, 161, 162. His grief for the city of *Megalopolis* being taken and destroyed by *Cleomenes*, 167. The son of *Clinias*, who was murdered by *Abantidas* when *Aratus* was but seven years old, VI. 146. Conveyed secretly to *Argos*, 147. His hatred to tyranny, *ibid*. His attempts to deliver his country from tyranny, *ibid*. &c. The difficulties that attended the enterprize, 151. His success, 152. His prudence, 153. And generous behaviour, *ibid*. His character, *ibid*. &c. Embarks for *Ægypt*, 155. His reception there, 156. The great difference between him and other commanders, 157. His remarkable moderation, *ibid*. Chosen General of the *Achæans*, 159. A second time chosen General, *ibid*. Takes the citadel of *Corinth*, 166. His oration to the people, *ibid*. Seizes on the King's ships and horses in the haven of *Lecheum*, 167. That action called the last of the *Græcian* exploits, *ibid*. The good consequences of it, *ibid*. Releases the *Athenian* prisoners without ransom, *ib*. Brings *Ptolemy* into the *Achæan* league, *ibid*. Is chosen General every other year, 168. Undertakes to deliver *Argos* from the tyranny of *Aristomachus*, *ibid*. In what manner he conveyed arms thither to his confederates, *ibid*. Marches to *Argos*, whereon

I N D E X.

whereon an accusation was preferred against the *Achæans*, 169. His posterity remained in honour in *Plutarch's* time, 170. Makes several attempts on *Argos*, *ibid.* Lays waste the country of *Argos*, 171. Accused of abandoning the victory, *ib.* He obliterates that false step, *ibid.* Causes the *Nemean* games to be celebrated in the city of *Cleone*, *ibid.* His implacable hatred to tyrants, 172. His stratagem to entice *Aristippus* to attack *Cleone*, *ib.* Defeats and pursues him, *ibid.* He thereby silences the jests that were made on him, 173. What the Philosophers in their disputes said of him, *ibid.* His designs against *Lyfades* the tyrant of *Megalopolis*, *ibid.* His prudent conduct against the *Ætolians*, 174. He attacks the enemy in *Pellene* and defeats them, 175. His commentaries, *ibid.* Makes peace with the *Ætolians*, 176. Endeavours to free the *Athenians* from the *Macedonian* yoke, *ibid.* The blame that was laid on him, and how he justified himself, *ibid.* His attempts upon *Athens*, *ibid.* Defeated by *Bythia*, *ibid.* In what manner he returned the ingratitude of the *Athenians*, 177. Carried to *Athens* in a litter, being called thither to their assistance, *ibid.* His negotiation with *Diogenes* of *Athens*, *ibid.* Persuades young *Aristomachus* to quit the tyranny, and to enter into the *Achæan* league, 178. The esteem the *Achæans* had for him, *ibid.* A twelfth time declared General of the *Achæans*, *ibid.* Defeated by *Cleomenes*, *ibid.* Makes himself master of *Mantineia*, 179. Marches to assist the *Me-*

galopolitans, but refuses to fight with *Cleomenes*, *ibid.* The troops engaging, but pursuing too far are defeated by *Cleomenes*, 179, 180. The defeat of *Lyfades* owing to *Aratus*, 180. The *Achæans* refuse to supply him with money to carry on the war, *ibid.* Inclined to lay down his command, *ibid.* Defeat *Magisthenus* and takes him prisoner, *ibid.* His reasons for refusing to accept of the Generalship, *ibid.* Blamed for it, *ibid.* His complaints against *Cleomenes*, 182. condemns to death those that held a secret correspondence with *Cleomenes*, 183. The great danger he was in at *Corinth*, and how he fled to *Sicyon*, *ibid.* Again chose General of the *Achæans*, 184. The pension paid him by *Ptolemy*, and what *Cleomenes* offered him, *ibid.* His answer to *Cleomenes*, 185. The *Corinthians* seize his treasure, and give his house to *Cleomenes*, *ibid.* The respect *Antigonus* had for him, 186. extraordinary accident that happened to him at a sacrifice, *ibid.* He had no great faith in predictions, *ibid.* He marches to the *Argives* who were inclined to revolt from *Cleomenes*, 187. Chosen General by the *Argives*, *ib.* Advises the giving to *Antigonus* the estates of the tyrants and traitors, *ibid.* Blamed for suffering *Aristomachus* to be put to death, *ibid.* Charged with several things by the people, 188. How excused by *Plutarch*, *ibid.* Blamed for changing the name of the city *Mantineia* to *Antigonea*, 190. Defeated by the *Ætolians*, 191. accused of ill conduct in that war, *ibid.* Proves himself to be an able minister, both in a kingdom

I N D E X.

kingdom and common-wealth, 192. Envied by the courtiers of *Philip*, 193. What he said to *Philip*, 195. Withdraws himself from *Philip's* court, *ibid.* Refuses to go with *Philip* into *Epirus*, *ibid.* And utterly renounces his friendship, *ibid.* poisoned by *Philip's* order; with what patience he bore his sickness, 196. What he said to one of his friends about it, 197. Dies in his seventeenth generalship, *ibid.* The oracle of *Delphi* in honour of his memory, *ibid.* His body brought in a solemn procession to *Sicyon*, and buried in the most conspicuous place in the city, *ibid.* His tomb called *Aratium*, sacrifices to his memory, whereof some foot-steps remained in *Plutarch's* time, 198. As did his descendants, *ibid.*

Aratus, the younger, his wife corrupted by *Philip*, VI. 194. What he said to *Philip*, *ibid.* Poisoned by *Philip*, and the effect the poison had on him, 198.

Arbaces, a *Mede*, who deserted *Artaxerxes* in battle, how punished, VI. 125.

Arbela, the great battle between *Alexander* and *Darius* fought there, IV. 266.

Arcadians, why called *Acorn-eaters*, II. 145. Defeated by *Archidamus* without the loss of one *Spartan*, IV. 103.

Arcadian year, I. 184.

Arcadius said to be the person that murdered *Galba*, VI. 226.

Arcefilaus joins with *Amphares* to betray *Agis*, V. 140.

Archedemus the *Artolian*, his railery on *Flaminius*, III. 54.

Archelaus, King of *Sparta*, a saying of his on *Charilaus* who was partner with him in the go-

vernment, I. 109.

Archelaus one of *Mithridates's* generals, III. 145. A pompous description of his army, 238. Defeated by *Sylla*, 243. Makes peace with *Sylla*, 247, &c. Quits *Mithridates* and declares for the *Romans*, 341.

Archelaus a merchant of *Delium* brings overtures of peace from *Archelaus* the general, to *Sylla*, III. 247.

Archelaus the poet wrote a poem in praise of *Cimon*, III. 277.

Archelaus King of *Cappadocia* in *Antony's* army, V. 345.

Archelaus, his obsequies honourably performed by *Antony*, VI. 290.

Archelaus a captain of the guards to *Antigonus*, VI. 165. Taken prisoner by *Aratus*, and dismissed, 167.

Archeptolis, one of the sons of *Themistocles*, I. 320.

Archestratus the poet said *Greece* could not bear two *Alcibiades's* II. 110. At what time he lived, 383.

Archias, one of the *Theban* polemarchs, murdered with *Leontidas*, II. 300. IV. 91.

Archias, the high priest at *Athens*, sends an express to *Archias* of *Thebes*, to discover a conspiracy, 299.

Archias an *Athenian* captain called *Phygias*, or the exile-hunter, 294.

Archibiades, a great affecter of the *Spartan* gravity, V. 12. In what manner, proved by *Phocion*, *ibid.*

Archibius, his value for and his generosity on *Neatra* count, V. 368.

Archidamia, what she said to the *Lacedæmonian* senate, III. 94.

Archi-

I N D E X.

- Archidamia* the grandmother of *Agis* murdered by order of *Amphares*, V. 142.
- Archidamidas*, a good saying of his, I. 134.
- Archidamus* King of *Sparta*, II. 13. His endeavours to compose the differences amongst the *Grecians*, 39, 40. Comes with army into the territories of the *Athenians*, 44.
- Archidamus* the son of *Zeuxidamus*, father of *Agis* and *Agefilaus*, IV. 64. Fined for marrying a little wife, 66.
- Archidamus* son of *Agefilaus* the lover of *Cleonymus*, IV. 93. Interceeds with his father for *Sphodrias*, *ibid.* Defeats the *Arcadians*, 103. His valour, 105. Slain by the *Messapians*, V. 127.
- Archidamus* the brother of *Agis* preserves himself from *Leonidas* by a timely retreat, V. 144. Recalled by *Cleomenes*, 148. Murdered on his return, *ibid.*
- Archidamus*, King of *Sparta*, defeated by *Demetrius*, V. 266.
- Archidemus* sent by the philosophers to persuade *Plato* to return to *Sicily*, VI. 18.
- Archilochus* the poet honoured by the gods after his death, I. 159. The character of his poems, V. 48.
- Archimedes* finds out the way to know what quantity of solid is mixed in any metal, II. 195. Despises the Racking *Syracusan* *Marcellus* for At the request of *Hierid.* Convinced *Hierid.* use of mathematicks, 95. The power of his engines, 350. With which he defeated *Marcellus*, 352. *Marcellus* call'd him a *Briareus*, *ibid.* He would not commit to writing an account of his machines, *ibid.* despised the application of mathematicks to mechanicks, 353. What he desired might be placed on his tomb, *ibid.* When the town was taken, he was so intent on his studies that he did not hear the noise, 357, 358. How killed, 358.
- Archippa*, wife to *Themistocles*, I. 320.
- Architects their ignorance at *Rome* in the reign of *Domitian*, I. 264.
- Architeles* an *Athenian*, commander of the sacred galley, I. 290.
- Archon*, the title of the chief magistrate of *Athen*, I. 47. 224.
- Archons*, called *Execrable*, condemned, and for what, I. 214, 215.
- Archonides* sent by the *Syracusans* to *Dion*, VI. 40.
- Archytas* the first inventor of *Mechanicks*, II. 348. Secured *Plato's* safety in *Sicily*, I. 18. sent to demand him of *Dionysius*, 19.
- Archissus* a *Spartan* commander executed for surrendering the castle at *Tebes*, II. 302.
- Acturus*, rising generally attended, VI. 25.
- Agabus*, the senate so called instituted by *Solon*, I. 224. They examined how every man got his living, and chastised the idle, 230. The power of that court, lessened, and by whom, II. 14, 15.
- Arete*, the wife of *Dion*, and daughter of *Dionysius* the elder by *Aristomache*, VI. 8. Compelled to marry *Timocrates*, 20. Put to death by *Icetis*, 54.
- Arcus* King of *Sparta*, III. 92. arrives from *Crete* to the relief of *Sparta*, when attacked by *Pyrrhus*, 97. Cuts off several of *Pyrrhus's* Soldiers in their march to

I N D E X.

- to *Argos*, 98. assists the *Argives* against *Pyrrhus*, 100.
- Arcus* the philosopher attended *Augustus* as he entered *Alexandria*, V. 363. The honour done him by that prince; *ibid*.
- Argas*, the name of a serpent, and also of a certain poet, V. 379.
- Argileonis*, the mother of *Brasidas*; a saying of hers; I. 140.
- Argives*, encouraged by *Alcibiades* to make a league with the *Athenians* against the *Lacedæmonians*; II. 104. What happened as they were celebrating the *Isthmian* games, IV. 88.
- Argius*, *Galba's* freedman; buries his master, VI. 227.
- Argo*, the name of *Jason's* ship, I. 22.
- Argos* and *Messene*, the cause of their ruin, I. 113; 114. A great sedition at *Argos*, III. 97. By whom relieved, 100.
- Argyraspidæ*, commanded by *Antigones* and *Teutamus*, IV. 50. were never defeated; 57. Their villanous resolution to deliver up *Eumenes* to *Antigonus*, *ibid*. &c. how punished for it by *Antigonus*, 60.
- Ariadne* falling in love with *Theseus* gives him the clew to the labyrinth, I. 21. Goes away with him; *ibid*. Different stories of her, 23, 24. Had two sons by *Theseus*, 24: Cast by storm on the isle of *Cyprus*; *ibid*. Her death; Interment; two statues dedicated to her by *Theseus*, sacrifices and divine honours paid her yearly by the people of *Cyprus*, the ceremonies of that sacrifice, 25. Her tomb, *ibid*. There were two *Ariadnes*; the different honours paid to the one, *ibid*. And to the other, *ibid*.
- Ariæus*, a friend of the younger *Cyrus*, VI. 121.
- Ariamenes*, *Xerxes's* brother and
- admiral, 300: Killed in the battle of *Salamis*, *ibid*.
- Ariamnes*, an *Arabian* Captain sent by the *Parthians* to mislead *Crassus*, III. 442. What he said to the soldiers of *Crassus*; 443. Escapes, *ibid*.
- Ariarathes*, King of *Cappadocia* and *Paphlagonia*, IV. 38. Taken prisoner by *Perdiccas*, 39.
- Ariarathes* one of the sons of *Mithridates*, III. 231. Poisoned by his father, IV. 161.
- Ariaspes*, one of the sons of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 143. His character, *ibid*. Poisons himself, 144.
- Aridæus*, a natural son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, IV. 235, 236. By *Philinna* an obscure common strumpet, 323. *Olympias* gave him potions in his childhood that impaired his health and understanding, 424.
- Arimanius*, a *Persian* god, I. 315. The author of evil, II. 401, 402.
- Arimnestus*, the general of the *Platæans*; his dreams, II, 411.
- Arimnestus*, a *Spartan*, slew *Marodonius* in battle, *ibid*.
- Ariminum*, taken by *Cæsar*, IV. 190; 363. V. 89.
- Ariobazanes*, re-established in his kingdom of *Cappadocia*, by *Sylla*, III. 221. Driven out of *Cappadocia* by *Mithridates*, 231. *Sylla* reconciles him with *Mithridates*, 250.
- Ariobarzanes*, re-established in his kingdom of *Cappadocia* by *Cicero*, VII. 434.
- Ariomandes*, a *Persian* commander; III. 290.
- Ariovistus*, King of the *Germani*; IV. 347. His surprise on *Cæsar's* approach, *ibid*. Defeated, 348.
- Ariphron*, and his brother *Pericles*, guardians to *Alcibiades*, II. 91.
- Aristagoras*, the schoolmaster at *Gyzicus*, his dream, III. 316.
- Aristænetus*

I N D E X.

Aristænetus general of the *Achaean*s, III. 16. 21.

Aristander of *Telmessus*, the diviner, his interpretation of *Philip*'s dream, IV. 225, 226. What he said to *Alexander* on the sweating of the statue of *Orpheus*, 241. Foretels the taking of *Tyre*, 257. Sacrifices to *Fear*, 267. What he did to encourage *Alexander*'s men, 269, 270. Forewarns *Alexander* of some ill fortune, 290. Endeavours to comfort *Alexander* after he had rashly killed *Clitus*, 293.

Aristeus the *Proconnesian*, the story that is told of him, I. 91.

Aristeus, a principal citizen of *Argos*, invites *Pyrrhus* thither, III. 97. Opens one of the city gates for *Pyrrhus* in the night, 99.

Aristeria of *Salamin*, one of *Cimon*'s mistresses, III. 279.

Aristides, the son of *Lyfimachus*, the difference between him and *Themistocles*, I. 284. His character, *ibid.* and II. 386, &c. Banished by the interest of *Themistocles*, I. 288. Recalled, 295. Goes to *Themistocles* and for what, 297. Opposes *Themistocles*'s project of breaking the bridge over the *Hellepont*, 302. Different accounts of his circumstances, II. 382. There were two *Aristides*'s, *ibid.* At what time he was archon, *ibid.* Had a particular esteem and veneration for *Lycurgus*, 385. Favoured aristocracy, *ibid.* The cause of his enmity with *Themistocles*, *ibid.* His just maxims of government, 386. His prudent method to avoid the opposition of *Themistocles*, 387. His opinion of serving the publick, *ibid.* His strict regard for justice, *ibid.* Chosen publick treasurer, 388. Condemned for misapplying the publick

money, *ibid.* His behaviour the next year, and his reprimand to the people, *ibid.* &c. His good opinion of *Miltiades*, in resigning to him his command, 389. A particular mark of his integrity, 390. Chosen archon, 391. Surnamed *the Just*, 392. Banished by the ostracism, 393. A great mark of his moderation, 394. His prayer for the *Athenians* on his banishment, *ibid.* recalled, and to serve the publick, assists his enemy *Themistocles*, *ibid.* His wise conversation, with *Themistocles*, 278, 279. 395. He takes the sons of *Sandance* (the King of *Persia*'s sister) prisoners, 396. Opposes the proposition of *Themistocles*, 397. What he ordered the *Spartan* ambassadors to tell their masters, 398. His order to the priests, *ibid.* Chosen chief commander of the *Athenians*, and marches to *Plataea*, 399. Sends to consult the oracle of *Apollo*, 400. His wise advice on a difference between the *Tegeatae* and *Arhemians*, 402. His great prudence in a very critical juncture, 403. His generous offer on a dangerous expedition, 404. His prudent interposition in a difference amongst the *Greeks*, 414. A proposal of his to the *Greeks*, 415, 417. Opposes the project of *Themistocles*, *ibid.* Chosen general with *Cimon* against the barbarians, *ibid.* His courteous behaviour to the allies, *ibid.* And the effect of it, *ibid.* Appointed by the *Græcians* to levy a tax on all *Greece*, which was called the happy fortune of *Greece*, 419. His answer to *Themistocles* concerning the qualifications of a general, 420. He advises the

I N D E X

- Athenians* to throw their curses on him for breaking a law, *ib.* In state affairs, he preferred necessity to justice, *ibid.* He continued poor to his death, *ibid.* Preferred by *Plato* to all the great men of *Athens*, 421. His generous behaviour to *Themistocles*, *ibid.* &c. The different accounts of his death, 422. Said by *Craterus* to be accused of bribery by *Diophantus*, and fined, *ibid.* His monument erected at the charge of the city, 423. His daughter and son provided for by the publick, *ibid.* His advantages above *Cato*, 467, 468.
- Aristides* the *Locrian*, his reply to *Dionysius* the elder, who desired his daughter in marriage, II. 201.
- Aristides*, the son of *Xenophilus*, II. 383, 384.
- Aristides*, the author of the *Milesiacks*, III. 459.
- Aristion*, the tyrant of *Athens*, forces the city to oppose *Sylla*, III. 232. A compound of lewdness and cruelty, 234. Surrenders the citadel for want of water, 236. Poisoned by order of *Sylla*, 248.
- Aristippus*, a principal citizen of *Argos*, invites *Antigonus* thither, III. 97. Seizes the government of *Argos*, VI. 169. Endeavours to get *Aratus* killed, *ibid.* An instance of the miserable life of a tyrant, 170, slain in his flight, 172.
- Aristippus* the *Cyrenian*, what he said of *Dionysius's* liberality, VI. 19. A prediction of his, *ibid.*
- Aristo* assists *Pisistratus* in seizing the government, I. 241.
- Aristo* the philosopher, at what he was surprized, II. 449.
- Aristo* the *Corinthian* defeats *Nicias* by a stratagem, III. 403. killed in battle, 410.
- Aristo* the *Chian*, V. 385.
- Aristo* captain of the *Pæonians*, how rewarded by *Alexander* for having killed an enemy, VI. 69.
- Aristobule*, a temple built to *Diana*, so called by *Themistocles*, I. 308.
- Aristobulus*, King of *Judea*, taken prisoner by *Pompey*, IV. 163. Prevails with the *Jews* to rebel, V. 289. Taken prisoner by *Antony*, *ibid.*
- Aristoclitus* the father of *Lysander*, III. 179.
- Aristocrates* a Greek rhetorician, attended *Antony* when he retired to a desert, V. 353.
- Aristocritus*, sent to *Philip* of *Macedon* by *Pexodorus* viceroy of *Caria*, IV. 235.
- Aristodemus*, tyrant of *Megalopolis*, III. 4.
- Aristodemus* the son of *Hercules*, founder of the royal family at *Sparta*, IV. 8. N.
- Aristodemus* of *Miletus* sent by *Demetrius* to *Athens*, V. 240. An exquisite flatterer, 247. Sent to *Antigonus* with the news of a victory obtained by his son, and his behaviour on that occasion, *ibid.*
- Aristodicus* the *Tanagrian* assassinate *Ephialtes*, II. 16.
- Aristogeiton* the sycophant, what *Phocion* said of him, V. 13. *Phocion* on his request goes to him in prison, *ibid.*
- Aristogeiton*, *Demosthenes* made an oration against him, V. 390.
- Aristogeiton's* granddaughter married at the publick charge of the *Athenians*, II. 424.
- Aristomache*, daughter of *Hippiamus*, married to *Dionysius* the elder, VI. 5. Her speech to *Dion*, upon presenting to him

I N D E X

- his wife *Arete*, 47, 48. Put to death by order of *Icetes*, 54.
- Aristomachus*, general of the *Achæans*, V. 148.
- Aristomachus*, a friend of *Aratus*'s VI. 148.
- Aristomachus* the tyrant of *Argos*, VI. 168. Slain by his servants, 169.
- Aristomachus* the younger and *Egias*, seized the government of *Argos*, VI. 172. Quits the tyranny, and joins in the *Achæan* league, 178. Put to death, 187.
- Aristomenes*, an hyperbolical account of the number of *Spartans* he had slain with his own hands, I. 86.
- Aristonicus*, the natural son of *Eumenes*, filled all *Asia* with tumults, III. 52.
- Aristonicus* the commander of *Mitridates*'s fleet, betrayed and delivered up to *Lucullus* by his own people, III. 318.
- Aristonicus*, the brother of *Attalus*, V. 205.
- Aristonicus* of *Marathon* taken and put to death, V. 404.
- Aristonius* the musician, his flattery to *Lysander*, III. 199.
- Aristophanes* the poet, his sarcasm on the *Lacedæmonians*, III. 296. His rally on the *Samiens*, II. 36.
- Aristophanus* one of *Alexander*'s life-guard, IV. 292.
- Aristophon* the painter drew *Nemæa* the curtezan holding *Alcibiades* in her arms, II. 109.
- Aristophon*, when it was that he was *Archon*, V. 399.
- Aristotle* the philosopher, in what age he supposed *Lycurgus* to have lived, I. 102. His wrong notion of *Lycurgus*, 122. His acquiring the good-will of every one, II. 192. His writings but little known in the time of *Sylla*, III. 251. His writings neither entire nor correct, *ibid.* Sent for to take care of the education of *Alexander*, IV. 231. His writings called *Acroamaticks* and *Epopticks*, 232. His metaphysicks, *ibid.* Called a sophist by *Alexander*, 321. Accused of advising to poison *Alexander*, 323. His dialogue of the soul, VI. 21.
- Aristotle* of *Argos* persuades the *Argives* to revolt from *Cleomenes*, V. 53. A friend to *Aratus*, VI. 187.
- Aristotle* the logician and *Dimias*, kill *Abanditas*, VI. 147.
- Aristoxenus* the musician, his question to *Dionysius* concerning *Plato*, and *Dionysius*'s answer, II. 211.
- Aristratus* the tyrant of *Sicyon*, his picture, VI. 156. The history of it, 157.
- Aritbmiadas*, the person in whom *Lycurgus* most confided in settling his government, I. 109.
- Armies of the *Greeks*, &c. full of players and such sort of people, V. 155.
- Armour compleat, the prize of valour, II. 98. The goodness thereof gave the victory to the *Macedonian* phalanx, V. 170.
- Arms artificial, of small use without natural strength, II. 144.
- Arms magnificent, the effect they produce in heroes, according to *Homer*, III. 12. considered by *Mitbridates*, rather as the wealth of the conqueror, than a defence to the bearer, 312.
- Arms of *Brutus*'s soldiers were for the most part of gold and silver, VI. 91.
- Arnaces*, a *Persian* captive eunuch sent by *Themistocles* to *Xerxes*, I. 302.
- Arne*, the ancient name of *Chæronæa*, from *Arne* the daughter of *Neptune*, xiv.

Arrenidas,

I N D E X.

Arrenidas, the son of *Callicles*, VI. 401.

Arrius Quintus gives advice of a rising in *Etruria*, V. 425.

Arron a nobleman of *Tuscany*, I. 338. The intrigues between his wife and *Lucumo*, *ibid.*

Arruntius commands the main body of *Augustus's* fleet, V. 350.

Arfaces, the first King of *Parthia* that ever sent an embassy to the *Romans*, III. 221. Called also *Orodes*, 439. He understood the *Greek* language, 460. Makes peace with *Artabases* King of *Armenia*, and marries his son to that King's sister, *ibid.* His second son *Phraates* gave him aconite, which instead of poisoning him, cured him of a dropsy, 462. Strangled by *Phraates*, *ibid.*

Armour of excellent temper brought from *Cyprus*, V. 251.

Arfaces, the greatest prince of the age, V. 370.

Arfaces [*Hartaspes*] the son of *Tiribaxus*, murders *Arfames*, VI. 144.

Arfames, the natural son of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 143. His character, 144. Murdered by *Arfaces*, *ibid.*

Arfian grove, where the *Tuscan* army was drawn up, I. 256.

Arficas, the name of *Artaxerxes* the second, VI. 113.

Artabanus a *Persian* commander, what he said to *Themistocles*, I. 313, 314.

Artabases, King of *Armenia*, comes to the aid of *Crassus* with six thousand horse, III. 440. The wise advice he gave to *Crassus*, *ib.* &c. Quits *Crassus*, 441. The wise advice he sent to *Crassus* by his messengers, 444. Makes peace with *Orodes*, 460. He understood the *Greek* language so well that he wrote tragedies, orations and histories in *Greek*,

ibid. An ally to *Antony*, V. 321. Why he withdrew from the *Roman* camp, 323.

Artabazus a commander in the *Persian* army, II. 412.

Artabazus the father of *Barsine*, by whom *Alexander* had his son *Hercules*, IV. 36, 252.

Artagereses, general of the *Cadusi-*
ans, what he said to *Cyrus*, VI. 120. Slain by *Cyrus*, 121.

Artasyras, called the eye of the King of *Persia*, VI. 123. Acquaints the King with the death of *Cyrus*, *ibid.*

Artaxata built by *Artaxes*, by the advice of *Hannibal*, III. 349.

Artaxerxes the son of *Xerxes*, surnamed *Longimanus*, VI. 112. His good qualities, *ibid.*

Artaxerxes the second, his original, VI. 112. Called *Mnemon*, *ibid.* His first name *Arficas*, or *Oartes*, 113. His character, *ib.* Declared King, *ibid.* The gentleness of his reign, wherein he imitated the first *Artaxerxes*, 115. What he said to *Omitis*, who presented him with a pomegranate, and what he gave to a labourer who presented him with water, *ibid.* What he said to *Euclidas*, and to *Tiribaxus*, 116. On his brother's making war against him, he digs a trench across the country, 118. The number of his forces, and the good order of his army, *ib.* Kills his brother in battle, 121. His troops were clothed in white, 123. He orders the head and hands of *Cyrus* to be cut off according to the custom of the *Persians*, 124. Sends magnificent presents to the son of *Artageresus* who had been slain by *Cyrus*, 125. Magnificently rewards the *Cannian* who gave him water in the time of battle, *ibid.* How he punished

I N D E X.

two deserters, *ibid.* The presents he made to *Mitridates* and the *Carian* that wounded *Cyrus*, *ibid.* Puts all those to death who were concerned in poisoning *Statira*, 131, 132. Confines his mother to the city of *Babylon*, 132. Sends *Hermocrates* of *Rhodes* to corrupt the Greek cities, 133. Deprives the *Lacedæmonians* of their dominion at sea, 134. Puts *Tisaphernes* to death, 136. Recalls his mother, *ibid.* Marries his own daughter *Arossa*, *ibid.* The love he had for her, *ibid.* Marries *Amestris* another of his daughters, *ibid.* Declares war against the *Egyptians*, 137. What rendered that expedition unfortunate, *ibid.* He marches in person against the *Cadusians*, *ibid.* What happened to him in that expedition, 137, 138. The good example he gave his troops, 138. His costly attire, *ibid.* He orders his soldiers to cut down his trees to make themselves fires, *ibid.* Grows jealous of his courtiers, 139. The court divided into separate interests by his two sons, *ibid.* He declares his son *Darius* his successor, *ibid.* Had three hundred and sixty concubines, 140. Gives his daughter *Apama* to *Pharnabazus*, and *Rhodogune* to *Orontes*, and marries his daughter *Amestris* himself, 141. Informed of the conspiracy of his son *Darius* against him, 142. What he did to discover the truth of it, *ibid.* According to some he killed his son with his own hands, 143. His sorrow for the death of his son *Ariaspes*, 144. And of his natural son *Arfames*, *ibid.* His death, his age, and how long he reigned, *ibid.*

Artemidorus a Greek, his seasonable service to *Lucullus*, III. 323. *Artemidorus* the *Cnidian*, gives *Cæsar* a written account of the conspiracy, as he was going to the senate, IV. 397.

Artemisia, the daughter of *Lygdamus*, and Queen of *Halicanassus*, takes up the body of *Ariamnes* the admiral and brother of *Xerxes*, and carried it to *Xerxes*, 301, 302.

Artemisium, of what advantage the battle there was to the Greeks, I. 291. Its situation, *ib.*

Artemius of *Colophon*, what *Alexander* said to him, IV. 292.

Artemo, engineer to *Pericles*, a voluptuous person, why called *Periphoretus*, II. 36.

Arthmius of *Zela*, degraded from all honours by *Themistocles* for endeavouring to corrupt the *Græcians*, I. 288.

Artorius, in consequence of a dream, persuades *Augustus* to quit the camp, VI. 93.

Arts, useless, banished out of *Sparta*, I. 116. The advantages produced thereby, *ibid.*

Arts compared to the senses, V. 232.

Arts abound most in great cities, V. 376.

Arverni and *Carnutes*, warlike people amongst the *Gauls*, IV. 355. *Vercingetorix* their King defeated by *Cæsar*, 356.

Arulenus Rusticus, an auditor of *Plutarch's* at *Rome*, xxxvi. Put to death by *Domitian*, *ibid.* His character, *ibid.*

Aruns the son of *Tarquin* encounters *Brutus*, I. 356. Both fall in the combat, *ibid.*

Aruns the son of *Porsenna*, I. 269.

Arybas the son of *Alcetes* married *Troas*, by whom he had *Æacides*, III. 57.

Arymbas

I N D E X.

- Arymbas* the brother of *Olympias*, IV. 225.
- Asbolomenoi*, men whose faces were daubed with foot, the posterity of *Damon* so called, III. 276.
- Ascalis* the son of *Iptha* King of *Mauritania* driven out of his kingdom, IV. 12.
- Asclepiades* the son of *Hipparchus* brought the first news of *Alexander's* death to *Athens*, V. 24.
- Asculum* taken by *Strabo Pompey's* father, IV. 117.
- Asdrubal* and *Hamikar*, generals of the *Carthaginians*, sent into *Sicily*, II. 222.
- Asgandes* a *Persian* word, the signification of it, IV. 247.
- Asia* the youngest daughter of *Themistocles* so called, I. 320.
- Asiaticus*, a freed man of *Galba*, VI. 219.
- Asiatick* style, V. 289.
- Asinaria*, a feast instituted by the *Syracusans*, III. 414.
- Asinius Pollio*, his account of the battle of *Pharsalia*, IV. 207.
- A friend of *Cæsar's*, VI. 164.
- His account of the number of *Pompey's* soldiers slain at *Pharsalia*, 181.
- Asinius*, a friend of *Antony*, V. 295.
- Asp*, *Cleopatra* poison'd by the venomous bite of an asp. V. 368.
- Caufeth an easy death, 356.
- Aspasia*, *Pericles* accused of making a war against the *Samians* to gratify her, II. 31. A *Milesian* and the daughter of *Axiochus*, 32. *Socrates* went to visit her, *ibid.* Famous for her rhetorick, 32, 33. *Pericles* married her, *ibid.* Called a second *Omphale* and *Deianira*, *ibid.* And *Juno* by the poets, *ibid.* *Pericles* had a son by her, *ibid.* Accused of impiety by *Hermippus*, and of being bawd to *Pericles*, 43. Saved at the pressing instances of that magistrate, *ibid.*
- Aspasia* of *Phocæa* her history, VI. 139, 140. Made a priestess of *Diana Anitis*, 140.
- Aspetos*, the name under which *Achilles* was worshipped in *Epirus*, III. 57.
- Asphalius*, one of the names given to *Neptune*, I. 48.
- Aspis*, the name of the citadel of *Argos*, the original of that name, III. 100.
- Afs*, a tame one kicked a lion to death, IV. 319.
- Assistant*, the name of a legion, VI. 239.
- Asteropus*, the first that raised the power of the *Ephori*, V. 153.
- Astyochus* the *Athenian* admiral, his treasonable practices, II. 122, 123.
- Astyphylus* a diviner, his interpretation of *Cimon's* dream, III. 299.
- Astylæus*, his temple a place of refuge for fugitives ordained by *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 59.
- Atargatis* a *Syrian* goddess worshipped at *Hierapolis*, the riches of her temple, III. 439. N.
- Ateius* the tribune, his imprecations against *Crassus*, III. 437.
- Atellius* opposes *Brutus's* giving *Augustus* battle, VI. 92.
- Athenæum*, or temple of *Minerva* near *Belbina* surprized by *Cleomenes*, V. 147.
- Athenians*, paid a tribute to *Crete*, and on what account, I. 15.
- Applied themselves but late to navigation, 20. Became famous after the battle of *Marathon*, 21. N. Celebrated the *oschophoria* in *Plutarch's* time, 29. Divided into three classes by *Theseus*, I. 32. Honoured *Theseus* after his death as a demigod, 47. Commanded by the oracle to gather his bones, *ibid.* Made processions and sacrifices at the bringing them home, 48.

I N D E X

Made a law against mentioning the recovering of *Salamin*, 209. They took off the harshness of things by giving them polite names, 220. Were great enemies to wolves, 231. Their resolution to defend *Pissistratus*, 241, 242. They insist upon having the command of the fleet of the allies at the battle of *Artemisium*, 289. The straits they were put to, 293. They implore the assistance of *Æacides*, 301. Their signal victory at *Salamin*, *ibid.* They reject an advantageous project because it was unjust, 306. Under *Pericles's* command they beat the *Lacedæmonians*, II. 15. Their courage and love for great actions, 25. Their great designs, *ibid.* Six hundred go to *Sinope* and share the lands of the tyrant *Timeus* and his party, 29. Several branded in the forehead by the *Samians*, 35. Publickly accused by the *Corinthians* and *Megarians*, 39. Deny the *Megarians* the liberty of trading to their ports, *ibid.* Decree to put any *Megarian* to death that should set foot on their territories, 40. Their number, 50. Defeated in *Sicily*, 120. Their forces at *Samos*, 122. Defeated by *Lyfander*, 139. Their natural inclination to humanity, 294. They renounce all alliance with the *Thebans*, 303. Their answer to the *Lacedæmonians* on being suspected of accepting *Mardonius's* offers, 398. A great instance of their love for justice, 417. The care they took of their poor, 424. Their character for humanity, *ibid.* Their goodness even to beasts, 432. They defeat the thirty tyrants, III. 202. The three things they taught

men the use of, 387. Always jealous of men of parts, 379. Under whom they suffered their greatest misfortunes, *ibid.* Their eagerness for the *Sicilian* expedition, 390. Their great designs, *ibid.* They receive an oracle from *Jupiter Ammon*, 391. Slight the omens at *Delphi*, *ib.* How they received the first news of their defeat in *Sicily*, 416. Their prudent conduct, V. 10. They declare war against *Philip* of *Macedon*, 17. Receive the *Macedonian* garrison into their fort of *Munychia*, 29. And on what day, *ibid.* The reflections made by the people on what had formerly happened on the same day, *ibid.* A prodigy that happened at that time, and the explanation of it, 30. Their fulsome flatteries to *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*, VI. 241, 242. An instance of their politeness in their behaviour to *Philip*, 252. Two remarkable decrees which they passed, and their infamous submissions, 254, 255, 256. Their ingratitude to *Demetrius*, 261. Their extravagant flattery to *Demetrius*, son of *Antigonus Gonatus*, VI. 177. *Athenodorus* a celebrated actor fined, IV. 262. *Athenodorus* the *Imbrian* released by *Alexander*, at the intercession of *Phocion*, V. 21. *Athenodorus* surnamed *Cordylus*, a *Stoick* philosopher, brought to *Rome* by *Cato*, V. 50. *Athenophanes*, one of *Alexander's* domesticks that attended him when he bathed, IV. 272. *Athens* walled by *Themistocles*, I. 305. Adorned with stately buildings by *Pericles*, II. 18. Taken by *Lyfander*, 139. Taken by *Sylla*, III. 235. Surrendered to *Demetrius*, V. 265. The

I N D E X

- The good men of that city are the most excellent, and the bad the most notorious, VI. 53.
- Abletae*, their voracious appetite, VI. 147. Their discipline different from that of soldiers, III. 5. Those who in one day win all the prizes proclaimed *wonderful conquerors*, III. 367. Excluded from entering the lists after a certain age, IV. 79. N. *Athletic* exercises not admired by *Alexander*, IV. 228.
- Atilia* the daughter of *Soranus*, and wife of *Cato*, V. 48. Divorced by him, 63.
- Atlantick* island, a work of *Solon's* left unfinished, I. 236. 243.
- Atlantick* islands described, IV. 11, 12.
- Atossa*, one of the daughters of *Artaxerxes*, married to her father, VI. 136.
- Attalus* (King) assists *Flaminius* in gaining the *Thebans*, III. 33. His death, *ibid.*
- Attalus* the uncle of *Cleopatra* wife of *Philip* of *Macedon*, IV. 235. How he abused *Pausanias*, 236.
- Attalus*, *Philometor* makes the people of *Rome* his heirs, V. 198.
- Atia* the mother of *Augustus*, VII. 269.
- Attica* gathered into one city by *Theseus*, which he called *Athens*, I. 30, 31. The country barren, 229, 231.
- Artilius Vergilio* gave the signal for the murdering of *Galba*, VI. 225.
- Attis*, what the *Phrygians* say of him, I. 157. Two of that name, one of *Syria*, the other of *Arcadia*, both slain by wild boars, IV. 4.
- Avarice the principal cause of the troubles that happened in the *Roman* state, I. 195.
- Avarice the ruin of *Sparta*, VI. 132.
- Aufidius*, a flatterer of *Sylla*, III. 260.
- Aufidius*, one of the conspirators against *Sertorius*, IV. 32. Lived obscurely, and died in extreme poverty, IV. 34.
- Augurs their ceremonies when they observe the signs of the heavens, I. 163.
- Auguries, see *Omens*.
- Augustus Caesar* at first slighted by *Antony*, V. 301. The course he took to strengthen his interest, *ibid.* His agreement with *Antony* and *Lepidus*, 303, 304. He marries *Claudia* the daughter of *Fulvia*, 304. Defeated by *Brutus* at *Philippi*, 306. The western provinces assigned to him for his share, 315. His answer to *Antony's* complaints, 339. He declares war against *Cleopatra*, 344. His forces and territories, 345. By an ambush had like to have taken *Antony*, 347. Commands the right squadron against *Antony*, 348. Erects the statues of a man and ass in brass, 349. Had not the personal courage of *Antony*, 358, 359. Enters *Alexandria*, 363. His speech to the people, *ibid.* He endeavours to prevent *Cleopatra* from killing herself, 365, 366. Makes her a visit in person, 366. Receives a letter from her, and finds she had deceived him, 367. Has her statue carried in triumph, 368. Causes her to be magnificently buried near *Antony*, *ibid.* His arrival at *Rome* upon the death of his uncle, VI. 76. Got himself chosen consul when he was but twenty years of age, 81. Prosecutes *Brutus* and *Cassius* for the murder of *Caesar*, *ibid.* Musters his army, &c. 91. Conveyed out of the camp, and for what reason, 94. His

I N D E X.

- His fleet beaten by that of *Brutus*, 101.
- Aulus Gabinus*, a friend of *Pompey's*, made consul, V. 72.
- Aulus Pompeius*, tribune of the people, his sudden death to what imputed, III. 125.
- Aura* one of *Pompeia's* maids, IV. 335. V. 440.
- Aurelia* the mother of *Cæsar*, a discreet woman, IV. 334.
- Aurelius Cæus*, occasioned a reconciliation between *Crassus* and *Pompey*, IV. 139, 140.
- Aurelius Quintus*, proscribed by *Sylla* for the sake of his estate at *Alba*, III. 261.
- Autarctus*, brother-in-law of *Xerxes*, his three children taken prisoners and sacrificed by the *Greeks*, I. 298, 299.
- Autocibones*, the first inhabitants of *Attica*, whence so called, I. 3.
- Autoleon* king of *Paconia* marries his daughter to *Pyrrhus*, III. 66.
- Autolycus*, a famous wrestler, what he did to *Callibius*, III. 195. The thirty tyrants caused him to be slain to ingratiate themselves with *Callibius*, *ibid.*
- Autolycus* (the son of *Deimachus*) the founder of *Sinope*, his history, IV. 171.
- Axius*, the name of a person who was suspected of a criminal conversation with the wife of *Crassus*, VI. 4. *Cicero's* jest on that occasion, *ibid.*
- Axones*, wooden tables on which *Solon* wrote his laws, I. 233.
- B.
- B***abyca*, the place near which the *Spartan* senate were to meet, I. 111.
- Babylon*, the soil about it very hot, IV. 273. The extreme heats there, *ibid.*
- Bacchiadae* had the government of *Corinth*, III. 179. N.
- Bacchidas*, the eunuch, sent by *Mithridates* to *Pharnacia*, with orders to kill his wives and sisters, III. 327.
- Bacchus* the feast of boughs instituted by *Theseus* in honour of *Bacchus* and *Ariadne*, I. 29.
- Bacchus* surnamed *Omeffus* or the devourer, I. 299. Surnamed *Aigobolus*, and why, *ibid.* N. What befel *Bacchus's* nurse was represented in a sacrifice by the *Romans*, 328. His statue carried in a procession to *Elufis*, II. 134. Called by the *Greeks* *Eivus* and *Tbriambus*, IV. 363. His ceremonies, IV. 226. Protector of *Thebes*, 240. Son of the *Bona Dea*, 132. His achievements in war and gaieties in peace, VI. 234, 235.
- Bacchylides*, a fine passage of that poet's on the blessings of peace, I. 187.
- Bagoas's* house given to *Parmenio* by *Alexander*, IV. 277, 278. He was the paramour of *Alexander*, 313.
- Balbus*, one of *Sylla's* officers, III. 257.
- Balloting used by the *Spartans* in elections into their societies I. 120.
- Balloting boxes seized in order to prevent the people from voting, V. 194.
- Ballots taken from the altar upon solemn occasions, I. 303, II. 43.
- Balte*, a nymph, said to be the mother of *Epimenides*, I. 215.
- Band : sacred band at *Thebes*, II. 304, 307.
- Bandius* of *Nola*, his history, II. 342, 343.
- Barber of *Cæsar* discovers a plot, IV. 379.
- Barber's shop at *Athens*, the first new

I N D E X.

- news of their defeat in *Sicily* told there, III. 416.
- Barbius Proculus*, his employment, VII. 294.
- Barca* a friend of *Cato* the younger, V. 75.
- Barcus* a *Carthaginian*, what he said to *Hannibal*, II. 75.
- Bardiæans*, a name given by *Marcius* to his guards, III. 156. The outrages they committed, 158. By whom, and in what manner killed, *ibid*.
- Bardyllis* King of *Illyria*, III. 66.
- Barley* given by the *Romans* instead of wheat to the runaway soldiers, II. 369.
- Barrels* in the custody of the vestal virgins, I. 344.
- Barfine* the daughter of *Artabazus* beloved by *Alexander*, who had a son by her named *Hercules*, IV. 36. She was the widow of *Memnon*, 252.
- Barfine* the sister of the former given in marriage to *Eumenes* by *Alexander*, IV. 36.
- Bassius Lucius*, an officer of *Sylla's*, III. 229.
- Bastards* could not perform their exercises at the wrestling place at *Athens* with the true born *Athenians*, I. 281. The law against them at *Athens*, II. 49. *Pericles's* bastard son registered by his Father's name, and why, 50. Afterwards condemned to die, and why, *ibid*.
- Bastarnæ*, a stout warlike nation, every horseman had a foot soldier by him to take his place if he fell, II. 253.
- Batalus*, *Demosthenes* so called from a musician or poet of that name, V. 379.
- Bachelors*, laws against them in *Sparta*, I. 124.
- Bathing*, the decency observed in it among the ancient *Romans*, II. 452.
- Barhycles* a sculptor, I. 207.
- Batibaces* the chief priest of *Cybele* what he foretold the *Romans*, III. 124.
- Bato* of *Sinope*, V. 137.
- Battering ram* of *Antony* fourscore foot long, V. 322.
- Battle of the Romans and Sabins*, I. 76. Of the *Tuscans* against the *Romans*, I. 256. Of *Leuctra*, II. 312. On what day fought. IV. 94. Of *Platææ*, II. 412. Of *Mantineæ*, III. 12, 13. Of *Ipsus*, III. 60. Of *Salamina*, I. 300. Of *Cheroneus*, 189. Of *Chæronææ*, 242. Of *Pharsalia*, IV. 204, &c. Of *Granicus*, 242. Of *Arbela*, 266, &c. Of *Philippi*, VI. 94, 102. At *Actium*, VII. 349. At *Cranon* where the *Grecians* were defeated, V. 26. 404. Of *Cannaxa*, between *Cyrus* and *Artaxerxes*, VI. 119, &c. The *Tearless* battle, IV. 103. Battle between *Alexander* and *Porus*, IV. 304. Of *Allia*, I. 341. Of *Cannæ*, II. 73. Of *Crassus* with the *Parthians*, III. 446, &c. Of *Antony* with the *Parthians*, V. 323, &c. Of *Lucullus* with *Tigranes*, III. 343. Of *Marius* with the *Ambrones*, III. 127. With the *Teutones*, 129. With the *Cimbri*, 133, &c. Of *Paulus*, *Æmilius* with *Perseus*, II. 260, &c. Of *Nicias* with the *Syracusans*, III. 409. Of *Pyrrhus* with the *Romans*, III. 76. 83. Of *Timoleon* with the *Carthaginians*, II. 224.
- Beards*. *Alexander* ordered the beards of his *Macedonians* to be shaved, and why, I. 7.
- Bees*: stocks of bees, at what distance to be from a neighbour's stock, I. 232. Bees breed from dead oxen, V. 181. A swarm what it predicted, 23, 24. Accounted an unlucky omen, 92.
- Beetles

I N D E X.

- Beetles breed from dead asses, V. 181.
- Belæus* provides a ship for *Marius's* escape, III. 152.
- Belga* conquered by *Cæsar*, IV. 349.
- Belitarus* said to have given the poison to *Statira*, VI. 131.
- Bellinus* the prætor seized, by the pirates, IV. 142.
- Beluris*, secretary to *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, delivers him a letter from *Timagoras*, VI. 135.
- Belus's* temple, IV. 247.
- Berenice*, wife of *Ptolemy*, *Pyrrhus* marries *Antigone*, her daughter by her first husband *Philip*, III. 60.
- Berenice*, one of the wives of *Mithridates*, III. 326. Her death, 328.
- Bereniciæ*, a city built by *Pyrrhus*, so named in honour of *Berenice*, III. 62.
- Bessus*, his treason, IV. 281. And punishment, 281, 282, 283.
- Bestia* a Roman commander, reflected on by *Marius*, III. 114.
- Bestia* a tribune, V. 434.
- Bias*, one of the seven wise men of *Greece*, I. 206.
- Bibulus Publius*, an enemy to *Marcellus*, II. 370.
- Bibulus Calpurnius Cæsar's* colleague in the consulship, IV. 173. He kept within doors the last eight months of his consulship, 174.
- Bibulus*, the son of *Bibulus* and *Porcia*, VI. 67.
- Birenna* the daughter of *Bardylis* King of *Illyria*, married to *Pyrrhus*, III. 66.
- Bitkys*, *Demetrius's* general, defeats *Aratus*, VI. 176.
- Bito* and *Cleobis*, preferred by *Solon* to *Cræsus*, I. 238.
- Black day amongst the *Romans*, what *Lucullus* said of it, III. 345.
- Blood of a bull accounted poison, I. 319. III. 51.
- Blossius* the philosopher, VI. 94. What he said to *Tiberius Gracchus*, 202. Acquitted, tho' he declared he would have done whatever *Tiberius* had ordered him to do, 205. Kills himself, *ibid.*
- Boat, a way of putting people to death amongst the *Persians*, VI. 127, 128.
- Bocchoris*, the *Egyptian* judge, V. 258.
- Bocchus*, King of *Numidia*, *Jugurtha's* father-in-law whom he betrays to *Sylla*, III. 115. His magnificent presents in the capitol, 142. Revives the quarrel between *Marius* and *Sylla*, 222.
- Bocchus*, King of *Libya*, attended in *Antony's* army, V. 345.
- Boconius* detached by *Lucullus* after *Mithridates*, the great fault he committed, IV. 349, 350.
- Boedromia*, a feast at *Athens*, so called from the month *Boedromion*, I. 37. IV. 266.
- Bæotia*: the plains of *Bæotia* called the *Orchestra*, or stage of *Mars*, II. 361.
- Bæotians* had the sole right of offering sacrifices at *Aulis*, IV. 70, 71. They insult *Agamemnon*, V. 25.
- Boiorix*, king of the *Cimbri*, he challenges *Marius*, III. 133.
- Bona* the goddess, IV. 334. V. 430.
- Bottians*, a *Thracian* people, their original, annual hymns, and sacrifices, I. 17.
- Bottomry, V. 466.
- Boucalion*, the name of the last month of the year at *Thebes*, II. 314.
- Bough of a consecrated olive-tree bound with wool, offered to *Apollo*, I. 20, 21.

Boughs,

I N D E X.

- Boughs, feast of, see *Oschophoria*, I. 27.
- Bounds of countries distinguished by a pillar, I. 33.
- Brachylleis*, a *Theban*, a friend of *Philip* of *Macedon*, III. 33.
- Brasidas*, why averse to peace, III. 383. Slain in the battle near *Amphipolis*, *ibid*.
- Brennus*, King of the *Gauls*, his answer to the *Roman* ambassadors, I. 339. He marches to *Rome*, 340. Defeats the *Romans*, 341, 346. The small notice taken of this event in *Greece*, *ibid*. He besieges the capitol, *ibid*. &c. His speech to his men to encourage them to attack the capitol, 150, 151. An insolent expression of his, III. 353. He withdraws his troops, 354.
- Briareus*. *Archimedes* compared to him by *Marcellus*, II. 352.
- Bribery, when it began at *Rome*, II. 157, 158. And at *Athens*, *ibid*. A law against it procured by *Cato* the younger, V. 81.
- Bridge built by *Cæsar* over the *Rhine* in ten days, IV. 352.
- Wooden bridge at *Rome* sacred, I. 167. When built, 168.
- Briges*, servants that attended the army so called, VI. 98.
- Britain*, *Cæsar*'s expedition into it, IV. 352, 353. A doubt amongst the *Romans* whether there was any such island, *ibid*.
- Broth, black, a principal dish amongst the *Spartans*, I. 120.
- What a *Spartan* cook said to a King of *Pontus* about it, *ibid*. &c.
- Brothers thought to be dangerous rivals in sovereignty, V. 235.
- Brute beasts the most timorous are hardest to be tamed, VI. 139.
- Brutian* that delivered *Tarentum* to *Fabius*, II. 246.
- Brutius Sura* deputy to *Sentius* governor of *Macedon*, drives *Archelaus* out of *Greece*, III. 232.
- Brutus*, *Lucius Junius*, his affected stupidity, I. 250. Condemns his sons to death, and is present at the execution, 253. *Plutarch*'s judgment upon that action, *ib*.
- Brutus Junius*, the first tribune of the people, II. 149. His seditious practices, 156.
- Brutus* a prætor sent by the senate to *Sylla*, III. 228.
- Brutus* one of *Carbo*'s generals, IV. 120.
- Brutus* defends *Mutina* against *Pompey*, to whom at last he surrenders, and is put to death by his order, IV. 131, 132. The great difference betwixt him and his son who slew *Cæsar*, *ib*.
- Brutus*, *Marcus*, the son of the former goes over to *pompey*, IV. 195. Pardoned by *Cæsar*, 377. Made prætor by *Cæsar*, 388. His descent, 393. The obligations he lay under to *Cæsar*, *ibid*. &c. Letters dropped about his tribunal to encourage him to kill *Cæsar*, 394. The great benefit he received from his education, VI. 56. His descent contested, *ibid*. He copies after his uncle and father-in-law *Cato*, *ibid*. Whom he accompanies into *Cyprus*, 58. He sides with *Pompey*, though he had murdered his father, *ibid*. Joins him at *Pharsalia*, 59. His great application to study just before the battle, *ibid*. *Cæsar*'s great care of him, *ibid*. After the defeat of *Pompey*, he writes to *Cæsar* from *Larissa*, 60. And becomes his favourite, *ibid*. His interest with him in behalf of his friends, 61. His saying of those who could not resist importunity, *ibid*. *Cæsar* commits *Gallia Cisalpina* to his government, *ibid*. His behaviour in

I N D E X.

in that office, *ibid.* His contention with *Cassius* for the prætorship of the city, 62. The endeavours of his friends to alienate him from *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Suspected by *Cæsar*, 63. Instigated against *Cæsar* by several letters, &c. from unknown hands, 64. The great opinion the world had of him, *ibid.* His conversation with *Cassius*, 64, 65. The extirpation of tyranny an hereditary debt left him by his ancestors, 65. His conversation with *Statilius*, *Favonius*, and *Labeo*, 66. His great care to appear composed abroad, and to keep his uneasiness to himself, 67. His prayer to the gods upon the proof *Porcia* had given him of her constancy, *ib.* A saying of his to keep up the spirits of the conspirators, 69. His behaviour upon the report of the death of *Porcia*, 70. He opposes those who were for killing *Antony* with *Cæsar*, 72. His oration to the people upon the death of *Cæsar*, *ibid.* The island of *Crete* allotted to him, 73. Two fatal oversights committed by him, 74. The *Veterans* lye in wait for him, 75. The magnificent spectacles exhibited to the people by his order and direction, though absent, 76. His letter to *Cicero*, *ibid.* His high character of *Porcia*, 77. The honours he received at *Athens*, and his way of life in that city, *ibid.* A verse quoted by him out of *Homer*, how applied, 78. He seizes on the arms that had been provided by *Julius Cæsar* for the *Parthian* war, 79. Seized with a distemper called *bulimia*, *ibid.* Assisted by his enemies in his distress, and his gratitude for it, 79, 80. He obliges *Caius Antonius* to sur-

render himself, and the troops under his command, 80. His answer to some deserters who offered to return to their duty, *ibid.* His orders to *Hortensius* to kill *Caius Antonius*, 82. His letter to *Cassius* to dissuade him from his expedition into *Egypt*, *ibid.* Their first interview at *Smyrna*, and the promising posture of their affairs, *ibid.* His very enemies could not hate him, 83. His letter to *Atticus* just before the engagement, 84. His prophecy concerning *Augustus* and *Antony*, *ibid.* Lays siege to the city of *Xanthus*, 85. Which he endeavours to save, but in vain, *ibid.* His great moderation, 86. He puts *Theodotus* the rhetorician to death, 87. His interview with *Cassius*, and their mutual reproaches, 88. His usage of *Favonius*, *ibid.* His condemnation of a prætor accused of extortion, 89. His fine remonstrance to *Cassius* upon that occasion, *ibid.* His behaviour upon the appearance of an apparition, 90. His army compared with *Cæsar's*, 91. He purifies his army without the intrenchments, and offers sacrifice, *ibid.* His desire to come to a battle, 92. His answer to *Cassius* when they were going to engage, 93. He commands the right wing, and sends out tickets with the word of battle, 94. He falls into *Cæsar's* camp, and does great execution, 95. He prevails on his side, and the tokens of the victory, 96. The faults committed by the wing under his command, *ibid.* He weeps over the body of *Cassius*, 98. And orders him to be buried in the island of *Thasus*, *ib.* He declines a second engagement, 99. He puts all the slaves that

that had been taken prisoners to the sword, *ibid.* Dismisses the citizens, and his fine saying thereupon, *ibid.* The only reproach that could be fixed upon him, 100. The vision appears a second time, 102. Prodigies in his camp, *ibid.* His heroic courage, 103. What contributed to the loss of the second battle, *ibid.* His quotation of a verse out of the *Medea* of Euripides, 104. He entreats *Volumnius* to kill him, 105. His answer to those who advised him to fly, *ibid.* His discourse to his friends, 106. He kills himself, *ibid.* Honours done to his body by *Antony*, 107. His advantages over *Dion*, 109, &c. Objection against him, and the answer, 110. His statue erected at *Milan*, 111.

Brutus Albinus, in the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, IV. 396. What he said to *Cæsar*, *ibid.*

Babulci, why so called, I. 260.

Bucephalia, a city built by *Alexander* in honour of *Bucephalus*, IV. 305.

Bucephalus, the horse of *Alexander*, how bought, IV. 230. His age when he died, 305.

Bulimia, or a violent hunger, a distemper, VI. 79.

Bull of *Marathon*, overcome and sacrificed by *Theseus* to *Apollo Delphinus*, I. 15.

Bull and a wolf in brass at *Argos*, the occasion of it, III. 101.

Bull, a brazen one on which the *Cimbrians* used to swear, III. 132.

Bull sacrificed to the river *Euphrates* by *Lucullus*, III. 338.

Bulla, a Roman ornament worn about the necks of children, I. 79.

Burials regulated by *Lycurgus*, I. 141.

Burials not to be within the city, VI. 197.

Burying alive, a sacrifice amongst the *Romans*, II. 334.

Buskin, a nick-name given to *Theramenes*, III. 373.

Busiris King of *Egypt* sacrificed by *Hercules*, I. 12.

Butas, a freed man of *Cato's* of *Utica*, chiefly employed by *Cato* in his publick affairs, V. 106.

Butes, General of the *Persians*, being besieged by *Cimon* in *Eione*, sets fire to the town and burns himself, his goods and relations, III. 282.

C.

Cabiri, *Samothracian* gods, II. 376. Their temple plundered by the pirates, IV. 141.

Cabiri, the name of a country, III. 322.

Cadmea, (the name of) the castle at *Thebes*, II. 293. Taken by surprize by *Phæbidas*, *ibid.*

Cadmia the sister of *Neoptolemus*, III. 62.

Cadusians, the princes of, how imposed on by the stratagem of *Tiribazus*, VI. 137.

Cæcias the name of a northern wind, IV. 21.

Cæcilia, the mother of *Lucullus*, a woman of bad reputation, III. 302.

Cæcilia Metella, the daughter of *Metellus* the high priest, married to *Sylla*, III. 224.

Cæcilus Metellus, the son of *Metellus Numidicus*, III. 108. His justice, 155. Dedicates the picture of *Flora* the courtesan in the temple of *Castor* and *Polux*, IV. 115.

Cæcilus the rhetorician charged with presumption, V. 377.

Cælius commanded the left wing against

I X N D E X

against *Augustus* for *Antony*, V. 348.
Cerintenses defeated by *Romulus*, I. 70.
Calpius the orator, what he desired of *Cicero*, V. 449.
Cæpio defeated by the *Teutones* and *Ambrones*, III. 123, 126.
Cæpio marries *Pompey's* daughter who had before been espoused to *Faustus* the son of *Sylla*, IV. 173.
Cæpio, the brother of *Cato* the younger, V. 41. His death, 51.
Cæsar, *C. Julius*, his reflection on those who used to carry dogs and monkeys about in their bosoms, II. 3. His saying of *Crassus*, III. 425. He puts up for the consulship, 434. He reconciles *Crassus* and *Pompey*, and joins with them in a triumvirate, *ib.* He thereby reaped the greatest advantage, *ibid.* His political views in reconciling *Crassus* and *Pompey*, IV. 172, 173. He debases the dignity of the consulship to ingratiate himself with the people, 173. He marries *Calpurnia* the daughter of *Piso*, *ibid.* His policy, 177, 178. The care he took of his army, 178. The court that was paid to him at *Luca*, *ibid.* His vigilance and bribery, 188. Called a robber by *Marcellus*, 189. His letters read to the people in spite of the senate, *ibid.* He takes *Ariminum*, and marches toward *Rome*, 190. What he said when he passed the *Rubicon*, 191. His threatening speech to *Metellus*, 192. He makes himself master of all *Italy* in sixty days without blood-shed, 194. He overthrows *Pompey's* forces in *Spain*, 196. He sends to propose a conference with *Pompey*, *ibid.* His army routed by *Pompey*, 196, 197. He decamps, 197. A summary of his great actions,

200. His speech to his soldiers when he found *Pompey* intended to give him battle, 201. His order of battle, 201, 202. The advantage he made of his fix cohorts of reserve, 202. And the orders he gave them, *ibid.* What he said of *Pompey's* young officers, *ibid.* His concern when he arrived in *Egypt*, on the sight of *Pompey's* head, 216. He puts *Achillas* and *Photinus* to death, *ibid.* Opposes *Sylla* who would force him to divorce his wife, IV. 325. The ground of *Sylla's* hatred to him, 326. He is candidate for the priesthood, but loses it by *Sylla's* means, *ib.* Taken by *Sylla's* soldiers, but let go for a bribe, *ibid.* He retires to *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, *ibid.* Taken by pirates, *ib.* The ransom they demanded of him, and in what manner he lived with them, *ibid.* &c. He afterwards takes and crucifies them, 327. He goes to *Rhodes* to the school of *Apollonius*, 328. His excellent endowments as a statesman and orator, *ibid.* His answer to a panegyrick of *Cicero's* on *Cato*, *ibid.* He accuses *Dolabella*, *ibid.* He pleads for the *Greeks* against *P. Antonius*, *ibid.* How he gained the affections of the people, *ibid.* &c. The two first instances of the people's favour to him, 329. He makes the funeral oration for his aunt *Julia* the wife of *Marius*, *ibid.* At which he had the courage to produce *Marius's* statue, *ibid.* He made the funeral oration for his wife, before which there had been none for young women, 330. He goes quaestor into *Spain*, *ibid.* He marries *Pompeia* his third wife, *ibid.* His profuse expences had run him deeply in debt, *ibid.*

I N D E X.

IV. 330. He is made surveyor of the *Appian* way, *ibid.* The magnificence of his ædileship, *ibid.* &c. He places the images of *Marius* in the capitol, 331. The judgment the people passed on that action, *ibid.* On the death of *Metellus* he puts up for the high-priest's office, and obtains it, 332. Suspected of being concerned in *Catiline's* conspiracy, *ibid.* &c. His advice on the punishment of the conspirators, 333. and V. 62. Is in great danger in going out of the senate, but saved by *Cicero*, IV. 333. A disagreeable adventure that happened in his own house while he was prætor, 334. &c. He dismisses his wife *Pompeia*, but refuses to be a witness against *Clodius*, 336, 337. What he said on that occasion, 337. He is made governor of the farther *Spain*, *ibid.* N. *Crassus* satisfies several of his creditors, 338. What he said to some of his friends as he was passing the *Alps*, *ibid.* He weeps at reading the history of *Alexander*, *ib.* His conquests in *Spain*, *ib.* He reconciles the several states, and regulates the differences between debtors and creditors, 339. In a strait on his return. *ibid.* He drops his claim of a triumph, and puts up for the consulship, *ibid.* He reconciles *Crassus* and *Pompey*, and his design in it. *ib.* Chosen consul, 342. The law he proposed to oblige the common people, *ibid.* The senate oppose it, *ibid.* But *Crassus* and *Pompey* join with him, *ibid.* He gives *Pompey* his daughter in marriage, who had been contracted to *Servilius Cæpio*, and *Cæpio* marries *Pompey's* daughter, *ibid.* and V. 70. He sends *Cato* to prison, but causes him

Vol. VI.

to be released, IV. 341. He gets *Clodius* chosen tribune, 342. He excelled all other commanders, *ibid.* Beloved by the soldiers, 343. Short account of their great actions, *ibid.* &c. He did not strive to enrich himself, but to reward the valiant, 344. His enduring of hardships was beyond his natural strength, *ibid.* His expedition in travelling, 345. His indifference about his food, *ibid.* His first wars in *Gaul*, *ibid.* He defeats the *Helvetians*, and compels them to return to the country they had deserted, IV. 346. His second war in *Gaul*, *ibid.* &c. His harangue to his officers that were timorous, 347. The good effect it had, *ibid.* He defeats the *Germans*, 348. He gains the favour of the people, *ibid.* He marches against the *Belgæ* who had revolted, and defeats them, 349. He marches against the *Nervi*, *ibid.* And defeats them, 350. By what means he advanced his power, *ibid.* The great court that was made to him at *Lucca*, *ibid.* The council that he held there with *Pompey* and *Crassus*, and the result of it, *ibid.* Five thousand of his horse defeated by eight hundred of the *Ussipetes* and *Tencteri*, 351. He defeats them with great slaughter, *ibid.* &c. He builds a bridge over the *Rhine*, *ibid.* The first *Roman* that passed that river with an army, 352. His expedition against *Britain*, *ibid.* &c. The first *Roman* who brought a navy so far into the western ocean, 353. He passes twice from *Gaul* into *Britain*, *ibid.* Receives news of his daughter *Julia's* death, *ibid.* Relieves *Q. Cicero*, besieged by *Ambiorix*, 354. His stratagems,

T *ibid.*

I N D E X

IV. 354. He puts *Ambiorix* to flight, *ibid.* Quiets the commotions in those parts of *Gaul*, *ib.* A new war in *Gaul* more dangerous than any of the former, 355. The great abilities of the *Gauls* for war, *ibid.* He defeats them in an obstinate battle, 356. Besieges *Vercingetorix* in *Alexia*, *ibid.* The great danger he was in, gained him more honour than all the other conquests, 357. He beats the army, and the place surrenders, *ibid.* He designs to ruin *Pompey*, 358. Compared to an expert wrestler, *ibid.* He sends to demand the consulship, and the continuance of his provinces, 359. The offers made in his name to the people, 360. His letter to the senate, *ibid.* He makes himself master of *Ariminum*, 362. His doubts when he was about to cross the river *Rubicon*, *ibid.* &c. A saying of his as he passed that river, 363. His dream, *ibid.* His generosity to *Labienus*, 364. He pursues *Pompey* who fled to *Brundisium*, 365. Returns to *Rome*, and in sixty days makes himself master of all *Italy*, without blood, *ibid.* His courtesy to the senators, *ibid.* What he said to *Metellus* the tribune, 366. He goes into *Spain* against *Afranius* and *Varro*, and makes himself master of their camp and forces, *ibid.* Is chosen Dictator, *ibid.* What he did in that office which he held but eleven days, and then declared himself consul, 367. He passes the *Ionian* sea, and takes *Oricum* and *Apollonia*, *ibid.* The complaints of his soldiers against him, *ibid.* They change their sentiments, *ibid.* &c. He attempts to go back from *Epirus* to *Brundisium*, 368. The danger he was

exposed to by that attempt, *ib.* What he said to the pilot of that little vessel, *ibid.* He offers to give *Pompey* battle, 369. His army in great distress for want of necessaries, *ibid.* He receives a considerable repulse, *ibid.* Had like to have been slain by one of his own soldiers that fled, 370. What he said of *Pompey*, *ibid.* For what he blamed himself, *ibid.* He decamps to march against *Scipio* in *Macedonia*, his design in it, *ibid.* &c. The ill condition of his troops, 371. The difficulties of his march, by taking *Gomphia* a town in *Thessaly* he is supplied with provisions and wine, 372. What he said to his troops at *Pharsalia*, and their answer, 373. A remarkable answer made him by his augur, *ibid.* A prodigy that appeared the night before the battle, *ibid.* The order of his battle, 374. The great service done by the six companies of reserve, 375, 376. The directions he had given them, *ib.* He defeats *Pompey*, and forces his camp, 376. What he said when he saw so many of the *Romans* dead on the ground, *ib.* &c. He incorporates most of the foot whom he took prisoners into his own legions and pardons several persons of quality, 377. Amongst the rest *Brutus*, who afterwards stabbed him, *ibid.* Prodiges that happened before his victory, *ibid.* He gives great immunities to the *Thessalians*, 182. *ib.* &c. He enfranchises the *Cnidians*, *ibid.* Arrives at *Alexandria*, and weeps when *Pompey's* head is presented to him, *ibid.* The obliging letters he wrote to his friends at *Rome*, *ibid.* He undertakes the war in *Egypt* for the

I N D E X.

the sake of *Cleopatra*, IV. 377. A plot discovered to him by his barber 379. His guards kill *Photinus*, *ib.* What difficulties he met with in his wars at *Alexandria*, *ibid.* &c. His success, 380. He makes *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*, and has a son by her, *ibid.* He gains a great battle over *Pharnaces*, 381. His letter to *Amintius* on that victory, *ibid.* He returns to *Rome*, and is again chosen dictator, *ibid.* Blamed for several things which he suffered in others; *ibid.* &c. He goes into *Africa* after *Cato* and *Scipio*, 382. The pleasant manner in which he interpreted an ancient oracle; *ibid.* The shifts he was reduced to for want of forage; 383. The checks he met with in some encounters, *ibid.* He defeats *Scipio*, *Afranius* and *Juba*, and makes himself master of their camps, 384. He puts several great persons to death; *ibid.* A saying of his on the death of *Cato*, *ibid.* What he wrote against *Cato* showed he had no kindness for him, *ibid.* He is allowed three triumphs; 385. He distributes rewards to the soldiers, and entertains the people, *ibid.* Is chosen a fourth time consul, 386. Marches into *Spain* against *Pompey's* sons, *ib.* His behaviour at the battle of *Munda*, *ibid.* On what day he fought that battle, *ibid.* His triumph for that victory much displeases the *Romans*, 387. Nevertheless they make him perpetual Dictator; *ibid.* The views they had in it, *ibid.* He sets up the image of *Pompey*, which had been thrown down, and what *Cicero* said of it, 388. He esteemed the affections of the people his surest guard, *ib.*

He rebuilds and repeoples *Carthage* and *Corinth*, *ibid.* His ambition and his great designs, 389. &c. He reforms the calendar, 390. His desire to be made King draws the hatred of the people on him, 391. His haughty behaviour to the consuls, prætors, and senate, *ibid.* He is sensibly touch'd on the peoples resentment; *ibid.* &c. Crowns placed on his statues removed by the tribunes, for which he deposed them, 393. He calls the people *Bruti* and *Cumæi* in derision, *ibid.* His respect for *Brutus*, *ibid.* &c. What he said of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, *Antony* and *Dolabella*, 394; and V. 297. The prodigies that foretold his death, *ibid.* &c. He was foretold it by a soothsayer, 395. He expires at the feet of the statue of *Pompey*, 399. The confidence of his murderers, *ib.* The reading his will, and the sight of his body, exasperate the people. IV. 400. His age when he was killed, 401.

Cæsar, *Lucius*, deputed from the council of *Utica* to intercede for them to *Cæsar*, V. 403.

Cæsarion the son of *Julius Cæsar* by *Cleopatra*, IV. 380; V. 338. Murdered, 364.

Caius Antonius, see *Antonius*.

Caius, the foster brother of *Mithridates*, took away by stealth the crown of *Mithridates*, and gave it to *Faustus* the son of *Sylla*, IV. 167.

Cuius Acilius, a senator, translated *Cornelius's* orations, II. 455.

Caius Annius, sent by *Sylla* against *Julius Salinator*, IV. 10.

Caius Aurelius occasions the reconciliation of *Crassus* and *Pompey*, III. 433, 434. IV. 139, 140.

Caius Cæsar, VI. 181. see *Cæsar*.
T 2 *Caius*

I N D E X.

- Caius Cornelius* of Padua, a good augur, his prediction of *Cæsar's* victory, IV. 377.
- Caius Herennius*. See *Herennius*.
- Caius Lufius*, the nephew of *Marius*, killed by *Trebonius*, and for what, III. 120.
- Caius Marcus Coriolanus*, see *Coriolanus*, II. 143.
- Caius Marius*, see *Marius*.
- Caius Minutius*, his advice to *Brutus* and the people, on the demand of *Tarquin*, I. 249.
- Caius Metellus*, see *Metellus*.
- Caius Pacianus* resembled *Crassus*, III. 459.
- Caius Piso* the historian, III. 160.
- Calanus*, an Indian philosopher, esteemed by *Alexander*, IV. 234. His arrogance and rudeness, 311. His true name was *Sphines*, why called *Calanus*, *ibid*. His allegorical advice to those Princes who are masters of extensive dominions, *ibid*. The manner of his death, 315.
- Calippus* an acquaintance of *Dion's*, with whom *Dion* lodged at *Athens*, VI. 16. He enters *Syracuse* with *Dion*, 28. His treachery to *Dion*, 50. He murders *Dion*, 52. Killed, and by whom, 53.
- Calliades* an *Athenian* captain, defeated in *Thrace* by the *Chalcidians*, III. 379.
- Callias*, surnamed the rich, the son of *Hipponicus*, II. 33. He declared if he died without children, that *Alcibiades* his brother-in-law should be his heir, 99. An unjust and cruel action of his, II. 391. Accused, 420. First cousin to *Aristides*, *ibid*. He marries *Elpinice*, III. 279. Particular honours decreed to him by the *Athenians*, for having managed the treaty with the King of *Persia*, III. 292.
- Callibius* a *Spartan*, appointed governor of *Athens* by *Lyfander*, III. 195.
- Callicles* the usurer, V. 11.
- Callicles*, the son of *Arrenides*, V. 401.
- Callicrates* and *Ictinus* two architects who built the *Parthenon* at *Athens*, II. 20.
- Callicrates*, a *Spartan* commander, being wounded at the battle of *Plataea*, what he said just before he expired, II. 409.
- Callicrates*, a General of the *Syracusans*, challenged *Lamachus* and they slew each other, III. 398.
- Callicrates*, one of the descendants of *Anticrates*, what privileges he enjoyed, IV. 106.
- Callicratidas* a *Spartan* commander, his answer to the augur, II. 289. Blamed for not taking sufficient care of himself a General, *ibid*. Sent to succeed *Lyfander*, but not liked, and why, III. 183. Not fit for Court, 184. Slighted at the Court of *Cyrus*, *ibid*. His virtue and bravery, 185. Overthrown and slain at the battle of *Arginusa*, *ibid*.
- Callimachus*, a great engineer in the service of *Mistridates*, II. 329. Sets fire to the city of *Amisus*, *ibid*. Taken prisoner by *Lucullus* in *Nisibis*, and kept in chains, 351, 352.
- Callimedes*, surnamed *Carabus*, he saying to *Antipater* against the *Athenians*, V. 29. Flies from *Athens*, 35. The *Athenians* condemn him, 38.
- Callippon*, an *Athenian* exile, intercedes with *Sylla* for *Athens*, III. 238.
- Callipides*, an excellent tragic actor, II. 132. His vanity, IV. 88.
- Callisthenes*, a freedman of *Lucullus's*, gives him an intoxicating potion.

I N D E X.

- potion, but not with an ill intent, III. 365.
Callisthenes the philosopher, endeavours to alleviate the grief of *Alexander* when he had murdered *Clitus*, IV. 293. His reflection on *Anaxarchus*, 294. His character, 295. His oration in praise of the *Macedonians*, *ibid.* One in their dispraise, 296. The *Macedonians* hated him ever after, *ibid.* What he said of *Alexander*, *ibid.* *Aristotle's* judgment of him, *ibid.* The horrible advice he gave to *Hermolaus*, 297. He was son of *Hero* the niece of *Aristotle*, 298. Various reports of his death, *ibid.*
Callistratus, principal secretary to *Mitridates*, taken prisoner, and killed contrary to *Lucullus's* order, III. 327.
Callistratus the orator, V. 379.
Callistus, the grandfather of *Nymphidius*, VI. 207.
Calpurnia the daughter of *Piso*, married to *Cæsar*, IV. 341. V. 173. Her dream, 395. Trusts herself and effects to *Antony* after the murder of *Cæsar*, V. 300.
Calpurnii, a Roman family so called, from *Calpus* one of the sons of *Numa*, I. 189.
Calpurnius Bibulus, see *Bibulus*, IV. 340.
Calpurnius Lanarius treacherously kills *Julius Salinator*, IV. 11.
Calpurnius Piso, see *Piso*.
Calpus, one of the sons of *Numa*, I. 188.
Calpurnius a dependant on *Augustus*, his accusations of *Antony*, V. 343.
Calpurnius Sabinus a Roman General, VI. 209.
Caldonian boar, *Theseus* assisted *Meleager* in slaying it, I. 39.
Cambyses, fifty thousand of his soldiers buried in the sands, IV. 259.
Camel's house, a place so called, IV. 266.
Camerians invade *Rome* during the time of the plague, I. 85. Vanquished by *Romulus*, who takes their city, *ibid.*
Camillus, a name given to the youth that serves in the temple of *Jupiter*, I. 163, 164.
Camillus, why never made consul, I. 322. Was the first of this family who raised himself to honour, 323. A great action of his in the wars against the *Volscians*, *ibid.* Created censor, *ibid.* Two very good acts of his in his censorship, 324. A second time military tribune, *ibid.* Reduces the *Falisci* and *Capenates*, 325. Created dictator the tenth Year of the siege of *Veii*, and the vow he made, 327. Took *Veii* by mining of it, 328, 329. Weeps for pity to see the city plundered, 329. His generous prayer to the gods, *ibid.* The consequences of it, *ibid.* He sends the statue of *Juno* to *Rome*, 330. Triumphs in a chariot drawn by four white horses, which alienated the affections of the citizens from him, *ibid.* &c. Opposes a law for removing half of the people of *Rome* to *Veii*, 331. His vow to dedicate the tenth of the spoils of *Veii* to *Apollo*, *ibid.* The mean shifts he was put to on that affair, 332. The complaints that were made against him for it, *ibid.* A third time chosen military tribune, 333. He besieges *Falerii*, *ibid.* What he did to the schoolmaster of *Falerii*, who betrayed the children to him, 334. The effect that action produced, *ibid.* His grief

I N D E X.

- grief for the death of his son, I. 335. Accused by *Lucius Apuleius* of fraud in the *Tuscan* spoils, *ibid.* He resolves to banish himself, and the imprecations he made against the *Romans*, 336. Condemned in a fine of fifteen thousand asses, *ibid.* His behaviour at *Ardea* after *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*, 348. The harangue he made to the inhabitants of *Ardea*, *ibid.* Defeats part of the army of the *Gauls*, *ibid.* &c. The *Romans* offer him the chief command, and his answer, 349. Declared dictator by the senate, in the capitol, whilst it was besieged by the *Gauls*, 350. Comes to *Rome* while the senate were treating with *Brennus* to surrender the capitol, 353. His speech to the *Gauls*, *ibid.* The answer he made to *Brennus*, *ib.* &c. Overthrows the *Gauls* and takes their camp, 354, *ibid.* Enters *Rome* in triumph, *ibid.* Restores the temples, and erects a new one to *Aius Loquutus*, 355. Seditious reflections on him, *ibid.* Continued Dictator by the senate, *ibid.* Chosen a third time Dictator, 359. Marches to assist the *Roman* army besieged on mount *Martius*, *ib.* Marches to assist the *Sutrians*, who had just surrendered their city, which he retakes the same day, for which he triumphs, 360, 361. Chosen again military tribune, 362. Importuned by the people to accept the tribuneship the sixth time, 363. Assists the *Roman* allies, *ibid.* By reason of his weakness continues in the camp, while *Lucius* his colleague engages the enemy, *ibid.* Beats the *Tuscans* who had taken *Satracum*, and drives them out of the city, 364. Sent to reduce the *Tuscans*, and their behaviour on his coming, *ibid.* &c. Becomes their intercessor to the senate, 365. A fourth time created Dictator, *ibid.* The design of the senate in chusing him, *ib.* Betakes himself to his house, and pretends sickness, 366. A fifth time chosen Dictator to oppose the *Gauls*, *ibid.* His prudent conduct against the *Gauls*, 367. He defeats them, 368. The people insisting to have one of the consuls chosen out of their body, and the senate opposing it, continue *Camillus* Dictator, 369. An officer of the tribunes commands him to rise from the tribunal and follow him, *ibid.* He vows to build a temple to *Concord*, *ibid.* Dies of a pestilential sickness, 370. *Campus Martius*, most of it had been possessed by *Tarquin*, I. 255. *Camulatus*, a good soldier goes off from *Brutus* to *Augustus* VI. 102. *Canthrum*, a chariot or chair, the description of it, IV. 86. Candidates to be clad in a loose gown, II. 157. An agreement made amongst them to prevent bribery, V. 342. *Cannae*, battle of, II. 73. *Canes*, Javelins made of *Cretan* canes, III. 212. *Canidius* the tribune, his proposal of sending *Pompey* ambassador to *Ptolemy* rejected by the senate, IV. 177. *Canidius* sent by *Cato* to *Cyprus* and for what, V. 73. *Canidius*, *Anthony's* lieutenant, V. 319. Being bribed by *Cleopatra*, he persuades *Anthony* to let her continue with the fleet, 349. His advice to *Anthony*, 349. General

I N D E X.

- General of *Antony's* land forces, V. 348. After *Antony's* flight he quits the camp, 352. He brings *Antony* word of the loss of his army near *Arrium*, 355.
- Caninius Rebilus* chosen consul for part of a day, IV. 389. *Cicero's* jest thereupon, *ibid.*
- Cannicius* (C.) and *Cassus* revolts from *Spartacus*, III. 430.
- Canuleia*, a vestal virgin, consecrated by *Numa*, I. 169.
- Canus* a musician, how rewarded by *Galba*, VI. 214.
- Canutius* a celebrated actor, VI. 76.
- Capenates* overthrown by *Camillus*, I. 328.
- Caphefias* a friend of *Aratus's* VI. 150.
- Caphis*, sent by *Sylla* to *Delphi*, to seize on the riches belonging to the temple, III. 233. His letter to *Sylla* on that subject, and *Sylla's* answer, *ibid.* The service he did *Sylla* in conducting *Hortensius* to join him, 237.
- Caphisias*, a musician, III. 65.
- Capitol*, the effect the sight of it produced in the accusers and judges of *Manlius*, I. 361.
- Burnt in the time of *Sylla*, III. 254. Taken by the *Sabins*, I. 74.
- Capitolinus* (*Quintus*) created Dictator, I. 361, 362.
- Capitolinus*, accused by *Marcellus* for a vicious attempt on his son, II. 332.
- Capua*, surrendered to *Hannibal*, II. 75. Retaken by the consuls *Fulvius* and *Appius*, II. 88.
- Captives sacrificed to *Bacchus* *Orestes*, I. 299.
- Caranus*, *Alexander* descended from him by the father's side, IV. 225.
- Carbo* defeated by the *Teutones* and *Ambrones*, III. 123. He and *Cinna* commit great violence, in *Rome*, 247. What he said to *Sylla*, 255. He flies into *Libya*, 256. On the death of *Cinna* usurps the government, IV. 119. Put to death by *Pompey*, 123.
- Carian* soldier kills *Cyrus*, and how rewarded, VI. 121. His vanity, *ibid.*
- Carinnas* one of *Carbo's* generals, IV. 120.
- Carmenta* a goddess, her true name, I. 80.
- Carmentalia*, a feast so called, I. 80.
- Carneades*, a famous orator, sent ambassador to *Rome* from *Athens*, III. 360. The *Romans* charmed with his eloquence, *ibid.* Founder of the new academy, III. 363.
- Carneus*, the name of a month which the *Athenians* call *Metagitnion*, III. 414.
- Carnutes* and *Arverni*, a warlike people amongst the *Gauls*, IV. 355. *Vercingetorix* was their general, *ibid.* Defeated by *Cæsar*, 356.
- Carthage*, called *Junonia* by *Caius Gracchus*, V. 217.
- Carthaginians* appear before *Sicily* with a great navy, II. 196. They join *Icetes* against *Timoleon*, 202. Send twenty gallies to *Rhegium* to oppose *Timoleon's* passage, 204. Vexed at being out-witted by *Timoleon*, 206. Send a great army into *Sicily* under *Asdrubal* and *Hamilcar*, 222. Pass the river *Crimesus*, and their order of battle, 224. Defeated by *Timoleon*, 226. The number of *Carthaginians* cut off in that battle, *ibid.* They make peace with *Mamercus*, 227. Send *Gisco* with fresh forces into *Sicily*, *ibid.* &c. The first time they ever employed *Greeks* in their service,

I N D E X.

- vice, *ibid.* They make peace with *Timoleon*, II. 231.
- Carvilius (Spurius)* the first Roman that divorced his wife, I. 99. 198.
- Casca*, the first that assaulted *Cæsar* when he was murdered, IV. 398. A saying of his, VI. 99.
- Cassandra* the daughter of *Priamus*, V. 132.
- Cassander*, in return of *Crausis's* friendship, takes care of the education of his son *Philopamen*, III. 3.
- Cassander* the mortal enemy of *Æacides*, III. 59. He demands *Pyrrhus*, when an infant, from *Glaucias*, and offers two hundred talents, which are refused, *ibid.*
- Cassander*, one of the sons of *Antipater*, laughs to see the *Barbarians* adore *Alexander*, IV. 320. The deep impression *Alexander's* menace made on him, 321. He causes *Demades* and his son to be seized and murdered, V. 32, 33. He dislikes what his father had done, and seizes on the government, 33. His army defeated by *Demetrius*, V. 253.
- Cassius Sabaco*, see *Sabaco*, III. 109.
- Cassius* the prætor defeated by *Spartacus*, III. 428.
- Cassius*, quæstor to *Crassus*, his prudent advice to that general, III. 440. His sharp expostulation with the traitor *Ariamnes*, 444. A witty reply of his 455. Marries *Jura* the sister of *Brutus*, VI. 62. His character and enmity to *Cæsar*, 63. A bold action of his whilst a child, 64. His conversation with *Brutus*, 64, 65. His address to *Pompey's* statue just before the murder of *Cæsar*, 71. *Africa* decreed to him, 73. Some farther account of his character, 82, 83. His views, 83. Delivers a third part of his treasure to *Brutus*, 84. His cruel behaviour at *Rhodes*, *ib.* Accuses *Brutus* of being too strict an observer of justice, 89. His discourse to *Brutus* upon apparitions, 90. An unlucky omen which happened to him just before the battle, 92. His advice against engaging, *ibid.* Sups in private the night before the battle, 93. His discourse to *Messala*, *ibid.* And to *Brutus*, *ibid.* The wing under his command routed, and his camp plundered, 95. His death owing to a mistake, 97. Killed by *Pindarus* with the same sword he had made use of in the murder of *Cæsar*, *ibid.* All the severe actions committed by *Brutus* imputed to *Cassius*, 100.
- Cassius Sabaco*, a friend of *Marius*, expelled the senate by the *Censors*, III. 109, 110.
- Cassius Scæva*, his great courage, IV. 343.
- Castor and Pollux* demand their sister *Helen*, I. 42. Make war against *Athens*, 43. Received into *Athens*, 44. Initiated into the ceremonies of *Ceres*, *ibid.* Appear in the battle by the lake *Regillus*, and immediately after at *Rome*, to give notice of the victory, II. 146. Thought to attend on *Lysander* in a naval engagement, III. 190. In what they chiefly delighted, VI. 184.
- Cataphracti*, *Partbian* soldiers compleatly armed, III. 440.
- Catiline, Lucius*, having murdered his own brother, how favoured by *Sylla*, III. 261. Very near subverting the government, 433. His conspiracy against *Rome*, IV.

I N D E X

IV. 332, &c. V. 420. His accomplices, and what happened on that affair, V. 61, &c. His character, V. 420. He stands for the consulship but loses it, 421. His design to kill Cicero, 424. What he said in the senate, *ibid.* He loses the consulship a second time, *ib.* Being commanded to quit Rome, he gathers an army, 426. He and his army destroyed by Antonius, 434. Cato the elder, an observation of his, the contempt of life, II. 287. His original, 425. Why surnamed *Priscus*, 426. Which was changed to that of *Cato*, *ib.* His face described, *ibid.* His temperament and disposition of body, *ibid.* He accustomed himself to plead causes in boroughs and villages, and gained considerable reputation, *ib.* He refused fees for pleading, 427. But seventeen years old when he made his first campaign, *ibid.* His behaviour in battle, *ibid.* He always marched on foot, and carried his own arms, *ibid.* His temperance, *ib.* The reflections he made on Manius Curius's manner of living, *ibid.* &c. He served under Fabius Maximus at the siege of Tarentum, 428. Was considerably advanced in years before he studied Greek, *ibid.* Formed his style upon that of Demosthenes, *ibid.* The manner of his living in the country, 429. Advised to go to Rome by Valerius Flaccus, by whose interest he was made a military tribune, then quaestor, then consul, and afterwards censor, *ibid.* He admired Fabius Maximus as the best model, and on his account differed with Scipio, *ibid.* The remonstrance he made to Scipio in Africa, II. 430. He caused tribunes to be sent to examine Scipio's accounts, *ibid.* Scipio's answer, *ibid.* He was called the Roman Demosthenes, *ibid.* Continued to accustom himself to frugality and labour, *ibid.* &c. His moderation and oeconomy, 431. Made no scruple of selling his slaves as they grew old, *ibid.* His moderation while he commanded the army, 433. When governor of Sardinia he was remarkable for his plainness, *ibid.* But inflexible with regard to publick justice, 434, *ibid.* The character of his style, *ibid.* Several good sayings of his, *ibid.* &c. Sent into Spain, 437. The danger he was in, and how he freed himself, *ibid.* &c. He gains a battle, and razes the walls of 400 cities in one day, 438. He gives every soldier a pound of silver, *ibid.* On what occasion one of his servants hanged himself, *ibid.* His answer to Scipio the great, 439. After his triumph still continues to serve in the army, *ibid.* &c. He retained the inhabitants of Corinth, Patrae and Egium in their duty, 440. Speaks to the Athenians by an interpreter, *ibid.* The reflection he made on Posthumus Albinus for writing a history in Greek, 441. What he did against Antiochus who had possessed the plains of Thermopylae, *ibid.* &c. His speech to the Firmians, 442. His boasting account of his own exploits, 443. Sent by the consul to Rome, to carry the news of the victory, *ibid.* He arrives at Rome from Brundisium in five days, *ibid.* Encourages the prosecution of offenders, 444. Even

I N D E X.

Even *Scipio* the great and his brother *Lucius*, II. 444. Was nigh fifty times accused, *ib.* He saw the fourth generation, 445. He stands for the office of censor, and meets with great opposition, *ibid.* &c. Chosen censor with *Valerius Flaccus*, 446. What he did in his censorship, 447, &c. He reforms the *Roman* luxury, 448, 449. He cuts off the pipes that conveyed water to private houses, 449. And demolishes buildings that jutted into the street, *ibid.* He is fined two talents, *ibid.* He builds the palace called the *Porcian* hall, 450, *ib.* The people erect a statue to him in the temple of health, with an honourable inscription, *ibid.* His sayings on those who gloried in having statues erected to them, *ibid.* He preferred a wife of high birth to a rich one, 451. He preferred the character of a good husband to that of a great senator, *ibid.* He educated his son himself both in learning and exercises, *ibid.* Character of his son, 452. This son married *Tertia* the daughter of *P. Æmilius*, *ibid.* His reason for purchasing young slaves, 453. His manner of treating his slaves, *ibid.* He quitted agriculture, and why, *ibid.* Guilty of usury, 454. He lent money to his slaves, and how he made them repay him, *ibid.* The praise he gave to those who improved their fortunes, *ibid.* Displeased to find the *Romans* taken with the eloquence of *Carnades*, 455. His earnestness to have him and *Diogenes* dismissed, *ibid.* &c. His reflection upon *Socrates*, 456. His vain prediction, *ibid.* A great enemy to phy-

cians, *ibid.* A treatise containing prescriptions for those of his own family, when sick, and the regimen they were to observe, *ibid.* &c. In his old age he marries a young wife, 458. The occasion of that marriage, 457. His answer to his son thereupon, 458. He bore the death of his eldest son with the temper of a philosopher, *ibid.* His amusements, 459. He wrote a book on country affairs, *ibid.* He kept a better house in the country than in town, *ibid.* The general turn of his conversation at table, *ibid.* He caused the third *Punic* war to be undertaken, 460. Being sent to *Carthage*, he finds the city in a flourishing condition, *ibid.* His great judgment in the report he made to the senate, *ibid.* &c. Whenever he gave his opinion, he concluded with saying, *Carthage should be demolished*, 461. His reasons for the necessity of destroying it, *ibid.* A verse of *Homer* which he applied to young *Scipio*, 462. What children he left, *ibid.* His advantages over *Aristides*, 463, &c. He was great grandfather to *Cato* the younger, V. 41. *Cato Marcus*, the son of *Cato* the censor, lost his sword in battle, and what he did to recover it, II. 264. *Cato*, the grandson of *Cato* the censor, some account of him, II. 425. *Cato* of *Utica* offended at the luxury of *Lucullus* his brother-in-law, III. 361. He opposes *Crassus*, *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, 364. More admired than followed, III. 426. Exhorts *Domitius* to oppose *Crassus* and *Pompey*, 435. What happen'd to him at *Antioch*.

I N D E X.

sch, IV. 164. He opposes Pompey, 169. Refuses his niece to Pompey, *ibid.* His opinion of the union of Pompey and Caesar, 173. He foretels the publick calamities, 174. What he said in behalf of Pompey's being chosen sole consul, 183. Why he persuaded the giving the people a monthly allowance of corn, 334. He foresaw the designs of Caesar, 340. Sent to prison by Caesar, 341. Sent off to Cyprus, 351. Persuades the making Pompey sole consul, 359. The only one that approved of Pompey's declining to fight Caesar, 371. He and Scipio after the battle of Pharsalia fly to Africa, 382. He kills himself, 384. His manners like Phocion's, V. 6. His extraction illustrious, 7. His genealogy, 41. Left an orphan, and brought up by Livius Drusus his mother's brother, *ibid.* Even in his youth he was of an inflexible temper, 42. He was very obedient to his schoolmaster, *ib.* What Popedius Silo said of him, when but a child, 43. His behaviour when at play with other children, *ibid.* When a youth made captain in the exercise called the Trojan Course, 44. Carried by his school-master when about fourteen years old to Sylla's house, *ibid.* A great saying of his, *ibid.* His love for his brother, 45. He is made priest of Apollo, *ibid.* Takes his share of the paternal estate, and lives more severe than before, *ibid.* Studies moral philosophy and politicks, *ibid.* His love for virtue, particularly on inflexible justice, *ibid.* His application to eloquence, *ibid.* &c. A good saying of his, V. 46. The first occasion he took of shewing

his eloquence, *ibid.* His character, *ibid.* &c. As a speaker, 46. He accustom'd himself to labour, *ibid.* He used to go bare-headed, *ibid.* His patience and abstinence in sickness, 47. He would sit all night at table for conversation, *ibid.* His aversion to the luxury of the times, and the singularity of his dress, *ibid.* He lent money to his friends without interest, *ibid.* &c. Incensed at being disappointed in his marriage with Lepida, 48. He writes iambicks against Scipio who married her, *ibid.* He marries Atilia the daughter of Soranus, *ibid.* He goes a volunteer under Gellius against Spartacus, *ib.* He refuses the rewards offered him by the general, *ibid.* The only one that obeyed the law against prompters, *ibid.* &c. Made military tribune and sent into Macedonia, 49. What he said to Munatius, *ibid.* His attendants in his journey, *ibid.* Rubrius gives him the command of a legion, *ibid.* How he disciplined his soldiers, *ibid.* He goes into Asia to converse with Athenodorus the philosopher, 50. His joy on prevailing on him to come with him to the army, *ib.* The danger he run in going to his brother who was sick, *ibid.* His grief for his brother's death, 51. The charge he was at in his funeral, *ibid.* Tho' inflexible yet endow'd with natural tenderness, *ibid.* His generosity to his niece, *ibid.* The reflection cast on him by Caesar, *ibid.* A mark of the soldiers affection for him when he left the army, *ibid.* He travels into Asia, and with what design, *ib.* The method he observed in his travels, 52. The modesty of his

I N D E X

his servants, V. 52. His wife advice to the inhabitants of the places he passed through, *ibid.* A pleasant accident that happened as he went into *Antioch*, *ibid.* The civility showed him by *Pompey*, 53. The respect paid him by the cities through which he passed, *ibid.* He goes to see *Deiotarus*, and refuses the presents that were offered him, 54. He takes his brother's ashes in the ship with him, *ibid.* Chosen quæstor, the regulations he made in the treasury, 55. And the abuses he corrected, *ibid.* A good saying of his to *Catulus* the censor, *ib.* &c. He brings the office of quæstor into great repute, 56. His usage of the persons employed by *Sylla* in his proscriptions, 57. His diligence in his office, *ibid.* What he did to his colleague *Marcellus* the last day of their quæstorship, 58. After he was out of the office he procured minutes of the proceedings of the treasury, *ib.* He discovers the contrivance of *Pompey* to keep him from the senate, *ibid.* He procures accounts of the most considerable things done in any of the provinces, *ibid.* &c. He defends the priests and vestals against *Clodius*, 59. The good answer he made to *Cicero*, who returned him thanks, *ibid.* As he is going to his seat in the country he meets *Metellus Nepos* going to set up for the tribuneship, and what he said of him, *ibid.* &c. He with *Metellus* and several others are declared tribunes, 60. He makes a speech against bribery in the election of consuls, *ibid.* An instance of his partiality, V. 60. A saying of his on the pleasan-

try of *Cicero*, 61. He assists *Cicero* in his consulship, *ibid.* His reply to *Cæsar* on *Catiline's* conspiracy, 62. He called *Cæsar* for in the senate, and on what occasion, 63. Divorces his wife *Atilia* for her ill conduct, and marries *Martia* the daughter of *Philip*, *ibid.* Consents to let his friend *Hortensius* have his wife *Martia*, 64. Prevents disturbances by persuading the senate to distribute corn amongst the common people, *ibid.* The opposition he made to the decree proposed by *Metellus* in favour of *Pompey*, 65, 66, 67. The danger he run on that occasion, 66. What he said of *Metellus*, *ibid.* Tho' he got the better of *Metellus*, he opposed the senate's degrading him, 67. He opposes *Memmius* in behalf of *Lucullus*, 68. Obliges *Memmius* to let fall his accusation, *ibid.* Opposes *Pompey's* message to the senate, *ibid.* Refuses the alliance offered by *Pompey*, *ibid.* &c. And what he said on that occasion, 68, 69. He opposes the division of the islands proposed by *Pompey*, 69. He opposes *Cæsar*, 70. What he said of the alliance of *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, *ibid.* The persuasions made use of to oblige *Cato* to take an oath required of him, 71. He opposes laws proposed by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Sent to prison by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* But discharged by his order, 72. Compelled by *Clodius* the tribune to take the command in *Cyprus*, 73. His prudent advice to *Cicero*, *ibid.* The offers he made to *Ptolemy* King of *Cyprus*, *ibid.* The manner in which he received *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, and the wise advice he gave him, V.

I N D E X

V. 73. He reconciles the fugitives and people of *Byzantium*, 74. The royal treasure he found at *Cyprus*, *ibid.* His behaviour in selling the effects, *ibid.* A dispute that happened between him and *Munatius*, *ib.* &c. They were afterwards reconciled, 76. The care he took in transporting the money, *ibid.* The accounts he kept of it how lost, *ibid.* The honours paid him at his entrance into *Rome*, *ibid.* &c. He opposes an action of *Cicero's*, 77, 78. They differed, but were afterwards reconciled, *ibid.* His courage, 79. He persuades *Domitius* to stand for the consulship, and his resolute behaviour on that occasion, *ib.* He stands for the prætorship, *ibid.* He loses it, *ibid.* Followed home by great numbers of people, 80. Seized by a lictor by order of *Trebonius* the tribune, and released by his order, *ibid.* He opposes the pulling down *Pompey's* statues, 81. The prudent remonstrance he made to *Pompey*, *ibid.* He is made prætor, but disgraces the office by his singularities, *ibid.* The order he persuaded the senate to make to prevent bribery, *ibid.* &c. By his courage he quells a tumult, 82. What he said to the senate thereupon, *ibid.* Chosen arbitrator by the candidates for offices, *ibid.* The reflections cast on him by *Clodius* and his answer, 83, 84. His singular behaviour when he presided at the games exhibited by *Favonius*, 84. A good saying of his about *Pompey*, 85. His prudent advice to *Pompey*, 86. Several refused to have him judge in their cause, which turned to

their disadvantage, *ibid.* He puts up for the consulship, and why, 87. Neglecting to solicit the people, he loses it, *ib.* He is intirely unconcerned at being refused, *ibid.* Blamed by *Cicero*, and his answer, 87, 88. His advice to the senate against *Cæsar*, 88. He exposes the folly of all the calumnies raised on him by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Exposes *Cæsar's* designs to the senate, *ibid.* What he said to the people, *ibid.* His advice to the senate, *ibid.* He takes *Martia* again upon the death of *Hortensius*, reflected on for it by *Cæsar*, but defended as to the motive by *Plutarch*, *ibid.* &c. Followed *Pompey*, and spent the remainder of his days in grief for the calamities of his country, 90. He goes to *Syracus*, *ibid.* His message to *Pollio*, *ibid.* A saying of his on the uncertainty of the ways of heaven, *ibid.* His prudence and humanity, *ibid.* The advice he gave to *Pompey*, *ibid.* The design of his advice, *ibid.* &c. His harangue to *Pompey's* soldiers, and the effect of it, 92. After the success at *Dyr-rachium* he was the only one of that party that bewailed his country's misfortune, *ibid.* Left with the command at *Dyr-rachium* when *Pompey* marched after *Cæsar* into *Thessaly*, *ibid.* The opinion *Pompey* had of him, *ib.* His resolution when he heard of *Pompey's* defeat at *Pharsalia*, *ibid.* The reproof he gave in private to *Pompey's* son, 93. He embarks to join *Pompey* in *Ægypt*, *ibid.* On news of the death of *Pompey* the troops would follow no leader but *Ca-ro*, *ibid.* He marched to *Cyrene*, *ibid.* He marches to join *Scipio* and

I N D E X.

and *Appius Varus* at the court of King *Juba*, V. 93. After the defeat at *Pharsalia*, he would never lye down but to sleep, 94. His behaviour at his first audience of *Juba*, *ibid.* He refuses the command of the army, 94, 95. Opposes *Scipio*, who would have destroyed *Utica* and its inhabitants, 95. He fortifies *Utica* and takes upon him the government of it, *ibid.* The advice he gave *Scipio*, *ibid.* His answer to one of *Scipio's* letters, 96. He repents that he had yielded the command to *Scipio*, *ibid.* Declares his ill opinion of the success of the war, *ibid.* The consternation of the people of *Utica* on news of the defeat of *Juba* and *Scipio* at *Chapsus*, *ibid.* What *Cato* did on that occasion, *ibid.* He assembles a council of three hundred, 97. His speech, and the effect of it, *ibid.* &c. He refuses to set the slaves at liberty and receive them into the army, without their masters consent, 98. Receives letters from *Juba* and *Scipio*, and detains the messengers 'till he had the resolution of the council, *ibid.* The council begin to despond, *ibid.* &c. His prudence in a critical juncture, 99. He with the senators go out of *Utica*, to meet a body of horse that escaped out of the late battle, *ibid.* The answer he received from the officers, 100. His mild reply, *ibid.* The great pains he took to preserve others, when he had resolved to die, *ibid.* What the council said to him, and his answer, 101. What he said and did on the approach of *Caesar*, 102. A saying of his on the ambition of *Marcus Octavius*, *ibid.* He pre-

vents the soldiers from plundering the *Uticans*, *ibid.* His discourse with *Lucius Caesar*, who was deputed by the council of *Utica* to intercede for them with *Caesar*, 103. He advises his son not to meddle in state affairs, *ibid.* What he said to *Apollonides* about *Statyllius*, *ib.* What passed after supper in *Utica* the night before he killed himself, 104. He lies down and reads *Plato's* dialogue on the immortality of the soul, *ibid.* His frantic behaviour to his servants on their not bringing him his sword, 105. What he said to his son, and to the two philosophers, *ib.* What he said when his sword was brought him, 106. He again reads *Plato*, *ibid.* Sleeps soundly, *ibid.* Calls two of his freed men to him, of whom one dressed his hand which had been inflamed, and the other he sent to see if his friends were got safe off, *ibid.* He slumbers again, *ibid.* Being told all was quiet in the haven, he stabs himself, *ibid.* His physician would have sowed up the wound, but he prevents him, pulls out his own bowels, and immediately expires, 107. The honours paid him by the people of *Utica*, *ibid.* His magnificent funeral and statue, *ib.* His age when he died, 108. *Cato*, the son of *Cato* of *Utica*, grew idle and debauched, V. 108. His amours with the wife of a prince of *Capadocia*, *ibid.* Killed in the battle of *Philippi*, *ibid.* *Cato's* wife men so called, II. 426. Cattle, wealth anciently consisted in a plenty of cattle, I. 260. *Catulus Lutatius* chosen consul with *Marius*, III. 128. He guards

I N D E X.

guards the country of *Norici*, which the *Cimbri* invaded, 122. He quits the passes of the *Alps*, 130, 131. His prudence and regard for the honour of his country, 131. He vows a temple to the fortune of that day, 134. Begins the fight against the *Cimbri*, 135. The soldiers under him bore the brunt of the battle, *ibid.* His name cut on his soldiers weapons, 136. He kills himself, 136. His character, 220.

Catulus Lucatius, censor with *Crassus*, III. 433. Accuses *Cæsar* for placing *Marius's* image in the capitol, IV. 332. Offers *Cæsar* money not to put up for the high priests office against him, which *Cæsar* refused, *ib.* His good qualities, V. 55. In what he opposed *Cæsar*, V. 432. Consul with *Lepidus*, IV. 130, 131. Esteemed for his wisdom and justice, 131. His speech to the people about *Pompey*, 144. He in vain endeavours to prevent the peoples giving *Pompey* an absolute authority, 150. His remarkable saying to the senate, *ibid.* He blames *Cicero* for letting *Cæsar* escape in *Catiline's* conspiracy, 332. What he said of *Clodius's* judges, V. 441.

Cabalinus offers to discover a conspiracy against *Alexander*, IV. 288.

Cacina, a captain in *Vitellius's* interest, VI. 233. His monstrous size, and character, 235.

Celicius (Marcus) informed by a supernatural voice of the approach of the *Gauls*, I. 337.

Celer, one of the companions of *Romulus*, said to be the person that killed *Remus*, I. 61. From him all swift-footed persons were called *Celeres*, *ibid.*

Celer, a name given to *Quintus Metellus*, I. 61.

Celeres, *Romulus's* life-guard so called, I. 88. Dismissed by *Numa*, 163.

Celsus Marius, a friend of *Galba's*, VI. 224. How preserved by *Otho*, 227. What *Otho* said to him, and his answer, 229. What he proposed, 240.

Celta possessed the best part of *Italy*, the limits of their country described, III. 116, 117.

Celtiberians demanded two hundred talents of *Cato* for assisting him in his wars, II. 438.

Celto-Scythæ, the nations comprehended under that name, III. 117.

Censor's dying in his office accounted ominous, I. 336. A decree made that no one should have that office a second time, I. 336. The office of censor accounted sacred, and of very great power, II. 445. The censors great respect for *Pompey*, IV. 139.

Censorinus a decendent of the family of the *Marcii*, II. 143. Impeaches *Sylla* of extortion, but drops the accusation, III. 222.

Censorinus, a companion of young *Crassus*, III. 448. He orders his armour-bearer to kill him, 450.

Centaurs their history, I. 41. And original, V. 125.

Cephalon, a friend of *Aratus's*, VI. 197.

Cephalus, a lawyer, sent from *Corinth* to *Syracuse* to settle the government there, II. 222.

Cephisias, a musician, III. 65.

Cephisodorus, a friend to *Pelopidas*, killed by *Leontidas*, II. 301.

Cephisodorus, the statuary, *Phocion* married his sister, V. 21.

Cephisus, a river of which *Sylla*

I N D E X.

- la* turned the course, III. 238.
- Ceramicus*, a place in *Athens*, the signification of the word, III. 196. and N.
- Ceratonian* altar, so called from being made of horns taken from the left side of the head, I. 26.
- Cerauni*, a title tyrants were fond of, II. 392.
- Cerberus*, the name of *Aidoncus*, or *Pluto's* dog, I. 42.
- Cercyon* the *Arcadian*, slain by *Theseus*, I. 11.
- Ceres*, sacrifices offered to her by the *Spartans*, on their leaving off mourning, I. 142.
- Ceres*, her temple in the city of *Hermione* plundered by the pirates, IV. 141.
- Germanum*, a plain near the *Tiber*, I. 53.
- Cetbegus* fled with young *Marius*, III. 152.
- Cetbegus* the tribune, his lewdness and infamous life, III. 309. An enemy to *Lucullus*, and why, *ibid.* Concerned in *Catiline's* conspiracy, V. 61. He and *Lentulus* put to death for that conspiracy by order of the senate, 64. Employed by *Catiline* to kill *Cicero*, V. 425.
- Chabrias* the *Athenian* made admiral by *Tachos* the *Egyptian*, IV. 108. When he was general of the *Athenians*, *Phocion* served under him, V. 8. His character, *ibid.* His esteem for *Phocion*, *ibid.* Extraordinarily caressed by the *Athenians*, 9. He was the father of *Ctesippus*, *ibid.* V. 390.
- Chæac*, the name of an *Egyptian* month that answers to *December*, I. 63.
- Chæron* sent by *Philip* to consult the oracle, IV. 226.
- Chæroneæ*, the place where *Plutarch* was born, I. xiv. The hardships the inhabitants thereof underwent, *xvi.* The natural vices of the people, *xxxv.* How it escaped an apparent danger, III. 239. By whom founded, 240.
- Chalcaspideæ*, or brass-targetiers, II. 261. III. 239.
- Chalcedon*, besieged by *Alcibiades*, II. 129. By *Mitbridates*, III. 313.
- Chalcioecus*, a temple of *Minerva* at *Sparta*, I. 109. V. 135.
- Chalcidian* who foretold the grandeur of *Sylla*, III. 321, 322.
- Chalcedon*, a chapel so called at *Athens*, I. 37.
- Chamelion* can't change its colour to white, II. 119.
- Chapel, a little one in the temple of *Bacchus*, presented by *Nicias*, III. 375.
- Characitani*, a people inhabiting beyond the river *Tagus*, subdued by a stratagem of *Sertorius*, IV. 21.
- Chares*: the answer *Timotheus* made when *Chares* was shewing the wounds he received while general of the *Athenians*, II. 289. Sent general of the *Athenians* to the assistance of the *Byzantines*, suspected by his friends and despised by his enemies, V. 15, 16.
- Chares* the orator, reflects on *Phocion* for his gravity, V. 7. *Phocion's* answer, *ibid.*
- Charicles*, *Phocion's* son-in-law, executes a scandalous commission, V. 23. Is called to an account, and *Phocion* refuses to defend him, 24.
- Charidemus* took *Troy*, IV. 4.
- Charilaus* King of *Sparta*, son of *Polydestes*, I. 105. Suspecting a conspiracy against him, he takes sanctuary in the temple called *Chalcioecus*, 109. A good saying of his, 133.
- Charimenes* the tooth-fayer, a friend

I N D E X.

- friend of *Aratus's*, VI. 168.
 Why he discovered a conspiracy, 169.
Chariot drawn by four white horses esteemed sacred by the *Romans*, I. 330, 331.
Chariot of Statira, VI. 116.
Charm, see *Amulet*.
Charmium, one of *Cleopatra's* women, V. 344. The reply she made at the point of death, 367.
Charon, a person of the greatest quality in *Thebes*, offers *Pelopidas* and the exiles his house for their reception. II. 295. Summoned to appear before *Archias*, on suspicion, 297. His resolution and generous behaviour, 298, 299.
Charonites, who so called, V. 300.
Charops the son of *Machatas*, prince of *Epirus*, a friend to the *Romans*, III. 30.
Chelidonis, the daughter of *Leotichydus*, and wife of *Cleonymus*, falls in love with *Acrotatus*, the son of *Arens* King of *Sparta*, III. 93. What she did when *Pyrrhus* attack'd *Sparta*, 95.
Chelonis the daughter of *Leonidas* and wife of *Cleombrotus*, her love and duty to her father and her husband, V. 138, 139, 140.
Chersonesus, a colony of a thousand men sent thither by *Pericles*, III. 240.
 Chickens used by the *Romans* in their divination, V. 201.
 Child born alive with an elephant's head, II. 372.
 Children how brought up at *Sparta*, I. 126, &c.
Chileus the *Arcadian*, very assisting to *Themistocles*, I. 289.
Chilo, the name of one of *Cato's* slaves, an honest man, and a good grammarian, II. 451.
Chios, a city furnishes *Alcibiades* Vol. VI.
 with provender for his horses, and a great number of beasts for sacrifice, II. 101, 102.
Choenilus, a poet always in *Lysander's* retinue, III. 198.
Chorus of musick sent yearly to *Delos* by the *Athenians*, III. 375.
Chreocopidae, or debt-finkers, who were so called, I. 221.
Chrysantes, an officer in *Cyrus's* army, his courage and exact discipline, II. 380.
Chrysis, a courtesan of *Demetrius*, V. 254.
Chrysogonus, an excellent player on the flute, II. 132.
Chrysogonus the emancipated slave of *Sylla*, V. 411.
Cibbonia, a name given to *Ceres*, V. 307.
Cicero, *Marcus Tullius*, his treatise against the old academy, III. 363. Banished, 365. He accuses *Crassus* and *Cæsar* of being concerned in *Catiline's* conspiracy, 433. Being recalled from banishment, he reconciled the senate to *Pompey*, IV. 176. The proposition he made for a reconciliation between *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, 190. He blames *Pompey* for quitting *Brundisium*, 193, 194. He goes over to *Pompey*, 195. Writes a panegyric on *Cato*, 328. The first that discovered the designs of *Cæsar*, 329. Blamed by *Piso* and *Catulus*, for letting *Cæsar* escape, 332. Blamed for favouring *Cæsar* out of fear of the people, 333. He endeavours to reconcile differences, and soften *Pompey's*, 361. His encomium on *Cato*, 385. He proposes to the senate to confer honours on *Cæsar*, 387. Says that *Cæsar* by raising *Pompey's* statues had fixed his own, 388. What he said in raillery of *Cæsar*.
 U
 ninus

I N D E X:

minius Rebilus, IV. 389. A saying of his on the reforming the kalendar, 391. The prudent advice he gave to *Cato*, V. 71. He returns from banishment, 77. Says that *Antony* was as much the cause of the civil war as *Helen* was of the *Trojan*, V. 292. His original, 408. A saying of his on his name, 409. His mother delivered of him without pain, *ibid.* The day of his birth, *ibid.* A spectre appears to his nurse, and foretold his future greatness, *ib.* Esteemed for his learning amongst his school-fellows, 410. Disposed to all sorts of learning, but in his youth more addicted to poetry, *ibid.* An excellent orator, *ibid.* And an eminent poet, *ibid.* An auditor of *Philo*, the academick, and *Mutius Scævola* the lawyer, 410, 411. Serves in the wars under *Sylla*, but retires and applies himself to his studies, 411. Undertakes the defence of *Roscius* against *Sylla*, and succeeds, 412. He travelled into *Greece* to shun the resentment of *Sylla*, *ibid.* Of a weak constitution, *ibid.* At *Athens* was an auditor of *Antiochus*, but adhered to the new academy, *ibid.* At what time he applied to publick affairs, 413. He travels into *Asia* and *Rhodes*, and frequents the rhetoricians and philosophers, *ibid.* The praise given him by *Apollonius*, *ibid.* The oracle he received at *Delphi*, *ibid.* Called *Greek* and *Scholar* in reproach, *ibid.* He applies to pleading, and excels all at the bar, *ibid.* Learns action in pleading from *Roscius* and *Æsopus*, 414. His reflection on the orators of his time, V. 414. His too frequent jesting

gave offence, V. 414. Sent quaestor to *Sicily*, and how he behaved there, *ibid.* He procures the discharge of some young noblemen who were accused of disorders, *ibid.* A pleasant accident which befel him as he returned to *Rome*, *ibid.* He was too ambitious of glory, 415. He applies himself to politicks, *ibid.* What he did in the accusation of *Verres*, and several pleasant sayings of his, 415, 416. The use he made of the *Sicilians* generosity to him, 417. He had but a moderate estate, *ibid.* His wife's fortune, *ibid.* His manner of living, *ibid.* He makes over his paternal seat to his brother, 418. The court that was made to him, *ibid.* He stands for the prætorship, and obtains it, *ibid.* What happened to him in the affair of *Manilius*, 419. 420. He is chosen consul, 420. Sees into *Catiline's* designs, 420, 421. His oration against a decemvirate, 422. He confirms the law of *Orto* about the *Roman* knights, 423. He cites *Catiline* before the senate and examines him, 424. He goes in a coat of mail to the *Campus Martius*, *ibid.* His conduct in the affair of *Catiline*, 425. Acquainted by *Fulvia* of two persons designing to kill him, 426. He orders *Catiline* to quit *Rome*, *ibid.* His proceedings against the conspirators, 429. What happened at the sacrifice performed at his house, 430. His advice relating to the punishment of the conspirators, 432. He goes at the head of the senate, and orders the prisoners to be executed, *ibid.* Saluted as the saviour and second founder of *Rome*, 433. W

I N D E X.

he was so much esteemed for his conduct in *Catiline's* conspiracy, V. 434. The injustice where-with *Metellus* and *Bestia* the tribunes used him, *ibid.* Called the father of his country, 435. He draws the hatred of the people upon him, by continually praising himself, *ibid.* But was far from dispraising others, *ibid.* Why the orations against *Antony* were called *Philippicks*, 436. The service he did to *Cratippus*, *ibid.* His Greek letters, *ibid.* What he said to *Munatius* and *Crassus*, 436, 437. What he said of *Axius* and *Vatinus*, 437. His repartees, 437, 438, 439. Why he was a witness against *Clodius*, 441. What he said to the judges that acquitted *Clodius*, 442. Of what he was accused, 443. Most of the young gentlemen were for him, *ibid.* The insolent behaviour of *Clodius* and his party, *ibid.* He applies himself to *Pompey*, but without success, *ibid.* He resolves to leave *Rome*, what he did before he departed, 444. After his departure he is decreed an exile, *ibid.* The honours he received in his travels, *ibid.* The conjecture of the sooth-sayers on an earthquake, 445. Dejected at his misfortunes, *ibid.* *Clodius* burns his houses, *ibid.* A decree passed in the senate to his honour, 446. Recalled by the unanimous consent of the senate and people, *ibid.* His houses rebuilt at the publick charge, *ib.* What he said of his return to *Rome*, *ibid.* He destroys the orders of *Clodius*, 447. The cause of the difference between *Cato* and *Cicero*, *ibid.* He defends *Milo* who had killed *Clo-*

dius, *ibid.* His fearfulness, *ib.* He is created augur, 448. He goes with an army into *Cilicia*, and restores *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*, *ibid.* He refuses presents even from Kings, *ib.* How he received and treated the people, *ibid.* His moderation, 449. Saluted imperator, *ibid.* What he wrote to *Cælius* who desired him to send him some panthers, *ibid.* In his return he stops at *Rhodes* and at *Athens*, and the honours he received at *Athens*, *ibid.* A good saying of his when the senate offered him a triumph, *ibid.* His doubt whether he should adhere to *Pompey* or *Cæsar*, 450. He joins *Pompey*, and what *Cato* said to him, *ib.* His behaviour in the camp, *ib.* His sharp replies, 451. He refuses the command offered him by *Cato*, and the danger he run, *ibid.* The honours he received from *Cæsar*, 452. His treatise called *Cato*, and *Cæsar's* answer, *ibid.* He undertakes the defence of *Ligarius*, *ibid.* The effect of his eloquence, *ibid.* He retires from publick affairs, and diverts himself with teaching philosophy, *ibid.* Compares his life to that of *Laertes*, 453. What he said of *Cæsar's* repairing *Pompey's* statues, *ibid.* He divorces *Terentia*, and marries a young lady, 453, 454. For what *Antony* reflected on him, 454. His grief for the death of his daughter, *ibid.* Why he was not concerned in the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, *ibid.* His speech to the senate after the murder of *Cæsar*, 455. The difference between him and *Antony*, *ibid.* He goes to *Athens*, *ibid.* Returns to *Rome*, 456. Ordered to

at-

I N D E X

- attend the senate, and what *Antony* did on his refusal, V. 456. His agreement with *Augustus*, *ibid.* His dream, 457. The true cause of his adhering to *Augustus*, 458. For what *Bru- tus* reflected on him, *ibid.* He drives out *Antony*, and sends the two consuls after him, *ib.* Deserted by *Augustus*, 459. He with his brother depart for *Tusculum*, *ibid.* His brother betrayed by his servants and slain, 460. The perplexity he was in, *ibid.* He is conveyed to his country seat at *Cajeta*, *ib.* An ill omen that befel him, 460, 461. The reflections of his servants on it, 461. Betrayed by his slave *Philologus*, *ibid.* *Herennius* cuts off his head and hands, and carries them to *Antony*, 461, 462. What *Augustus* said of him, 462. His family revenge themselves on that of *Antony's*, *ibid.* His universal learning, 463. He was too unguarded in his pleadings, *ib.* He ridiculed the stoick philosophy, 464. His thirst after glory, *ibid.* The power of his eloquence, 465. His contempt of riches, 466. His exile was glorious, *ibid.* His death not so honourable as that of *Demosthenes*, 467.
- Cicero*, 2. besieged by *Ambiorix* and relieved by *Cæsar*, IV. 354.
- Cilles Ptolmey's* lieutenant-general, defeated and taken prisoner by *Demetrius*, V. 237.
- Kimber*, *Metellus*, takes hold of *Cæsar's* robe, and pulls it over his neck, as a signal to the conspirators, IV. 398.
- Cimbri* and *Teutones* invade *Italy* with three hundred thousand men, III. 116. The *Germans* call thieves and robbers *Cim- bri*, *ibid.* The *Cimbri* invade the country of *Norici*, 122. Defeat the *Romans* under the command of *Cæpio*, I. 342. Despise the *Romans*, III. 131. Their order of battle, 134. Their first ranks fastened to each other by cords, 136. The rage and despair of their women, *ibid.*
- Cimmerian Bosphorus*, passed over by the *Amazons*, I. 36.
- Cimmerians*, pass into *Asia* under the conduct of *Lygdamus*, III. 117. Their country by *Homer* compared to hell, *ibid.*
- Cimon*, his original, III. 277. In his youth he led a riotous and dissolute life, 278. Had no inclination to musick nor the sciences, *ibid.* The character of his eloquence, *ibid.* Accus- ed of a criminal conversation, with his sister, *ibid.* Given to women, *ibid.* He passionately loved his wife *Isodice*, 279. His great qualities, *ibid.* What he did to encourage the citi- zens, 280. A handsome person, *ibid.* Had the favour of the people, *ibid.* *Aristides* contri- buted to his promotion, 280. Was admiral of the fleet, *ibid.* The advantage he gained by the allies deserting *Pausanias*, 281. He goes general into *Thrace*, 282. His successes, *ib.* He erects three stone *Mercuries*, with inscriptions, *ibid.* and 283. The different respect paid him from what the precedent generals had, *ibid.* He takes *Eion* and *Amphipolis*, and be- comes master of the isle of *Scy- ros*, 283, 284. He discovers *Thesus's* tomb in the isle of *Scyros*, 284. Transports his bones to *Athens* *ibid.* An ac- tion on which he valued him- self, 285. His hospitality, and the

I N D E X.

the use he made of his riches, III. 286. The praises given him by a poet, 287. He kept open house, *ibid.* He was for maintaining the authority of the nobility, 288. His disinterestedness, and the answer he gave to *Ræfaxes*, *ibid.* By what means he made the *Athenians* masters of their allies, 289. He the most of any *Greek* checked the *Persian* ambition, *ibid.* He besieges *Phaselis*, 290. Beats the *Persian* fleet, and takes two hundred ships, *ibid.* Makes a descent and beats their land army, *ibid.* Gains a third victory the same day, *ibid.* His treaty of peace with the King of *Persia*, *ibid.* The publick works he raised in *Athens*, 292. He beats the *Persians* in *Thrace*, *ibid.* Defeats the *Thasians*, who had revolted, 293. Accused of being bribed by the *Macedonians*, his defence and acquital, *ibid.* The endeavours he used to re-establish the aristocracy, 294. The reflections cast on him by the poet *Eupolis*, *ibid.* His sons, and by whom, *ibid.* His inclination for the *Spartans*, and the respect they had for him, 296. He marches to succour the *Spartans*, *ibid.* His speech to induce the *Athenians* to succour them, *ibid.* The answer he made to *Lachartus*, *ibid.* Banished by ostracism, 297. He comes to the assistance of the *Athenians*, but being a banished person is obliged to retire, *ibid.* The request he made to his companions on that occasion, *ibid.* He is recalled from banishment, 298. His great prudence to prevent a war at home, *ibid.* His dream, 299. The interpretation of it, *ibid.*

He embarks for *Ægypt*, *ibid.* He defeats the King of *Persia's* fleet, *ibid.* His great designs, *ibid.* He sends to consult the oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, 300. The answer, *ibid.* His death, *ibid.* He orders his death to be kept secret 'till the army returned home, *ibid.* His monument called *Cimonium*, 301. An oracle long after his death ordered him to be honoured as a god, *ibid.* His advantages over *Lucullus*, 367, 368, 369, 370.

Cineas, his remarkable conversation with *Pyrrhus*, III. 72. Sent by *Pyrrhus* to *Rome*, with offers of peace, which are rejected, 79. His opinion of the *Romans*, 81. His description of the *Epicurean* philosophy, *ibid.* Employed again by *Pyrrhus* to negotiate a peace with the *Romans*, 83. Sent by *Pyrrhus* into *Sicily*, 85.

Cingonius Varro, a friend of *Nymphidius*, VI. 212. Put to death by *Galba*, *ibid.*

Cinna, *Lucius*, upon what conditions named consul by *Sylla*, forfeits his oath, III. 230. Falsly accused of having murdered *Pompey*, IV. 118. Slain by an officer in the army, *ibid.*

Cinna, *Helvius*, his dream, IV. 400. and the completion of it, 401.

Cissus and *Epialtes* imprisoned by *Alexander*, IV. 280.

Cissusa a fountain where *Bacchus* was washed immediately after his birth, the water of it like wine, III. 211.

Citizen, the character of a good one, II. 386.

Clelia, her story, I. 269. Her statue on horseback in the *Via Sacra*, *ibid.*

Clara Porfenna, see *Porfenna*, I. 267.

U 3

Claudia,

I N D E X

- Claudia*, the daughter of *Appius Claudius*, betrothed to *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 187.
- Claudia*, the daughter of *Fulvia*, married to *Augustus*, V. 304.
- Claudii*, from whom descended, I. 272.
- Claudius* the Emperor, his mild reproof to *Vinius*, VI. 210.
- Claudius*, one who deserted from *Augustus* to *Brutus*, VI. 101.
- Cleandrides*, the counsellor of *Plisonax*, bribed by *Pericles*, and for what, II. 30. Flies from *Lacedæmon*, being sentenced to death, *ibid.* The father of *Gylippus*, *ibid.* and III. 414.
- Cleanthes*, what he said of *Socrates* and *Alcibiades*, II. 97.
- Cleanthes*, a freed-man of *Cato* the younger, and his physician, V. 106.
- Clearchus* sent by *Philip* to *Thebes*, V. 392.
- Clearchus* receives orders from the *Lacedæmonians* to obey *Cyrus*, VI. 117. His advice to *Cyrus*, 119. The great fault he committed, *ibid.* Put to death, 129. N. and 130.
- Clemency*: a temple dedicated to *Clemency* in honour of *Cæsar*, IV. 388.
- Cleobis* and *Bitō*, their piety to their mother, preferred by *Solon* to *Cræsus*, I. 238.
- Cleocritus*, what he said to *Themistocles*, II. 396. A prudent discourse of his, 414.
- Cleomantis*, the *Spartan*, one of *Alexander's* diviners, IV. 290.
- Cleombrotus* succeeds *Agefipolis*, and is sent with an army into *Bœotia*, IV. 92. Slain in Battle, 97.
- Cleombrotus* made King instead of *Leonidas*, who was deposed, V. 135. He flies to the temple of *Neptune* for protection, 138. His wife was *Chelonis* the daughter of *Leonidas*, *ibid.* Banished, 140.
- Cleomedes* the *Astypalæan*, fabulous stories of his great strength, I. 91, 92. His body vanished after he was dead, *ibid.* Called the last of the heroes by the priestesses at *Delphi*, *ibid.*
- Cleomedon*, the father of *Clonetus*, fined by the *Athenians*, V. 254.
- Cleomenes*, one of the *Spartan* arbitrators between the *Athenians* and *Megarensians*, I. 331.
- Cleomenes* the son of *Leonidas*, V. 144. Marries the daughter of *Gylippus*, who was the widow of *Agis*, *ibid.* His love for his wife, 145. His character, *ib.* In his youth studied philosophy under *Sphærus*, *ibid.* Succeeds to the kingdom of *Sparta* upon the death of his father, 146. He engages in a war against the *Achæans*, *ibid.* Possesses himself of the *Athenæum*, 147. The jeering letter he wrote to *Aratus*, *ibid.* He takes *Meibydrium*, 148. His courage, *ibid.* He routs the army of the *Achæans*, *ibid.* Recalls *Archidamus*, and is suspected of being privy to his murder, *ibid.* His resolution to new-model the state, 149. Is defeated at *Leuctra*, but taking advantage of the disorder of the pursuers, he routs their army, *ibid.* The honours he did to the dead body of *Lysides*, *ibid.* His design to shake off the power of the *Ephori*, 150. Gains over his father-in-law *Megistonus*, *ibid.* He takes *Eræa* and *Alsea*, two cities belonging to the *Achæans*, *ibid.* He marches back to *Sparta*, *ibid.* By what means he had the *Ephori* killed, 151. His apology to the people for his proceedings, 152. He brings all his substance into the pub-

I N D E X

publick stock, V. 154. Changes the weapons of the soldiers, *ib.* Consults about the breeding up of youth, *ibid.* Makes his brother *Euclidas* partner in the throne, *ibid.* Exhibits shows by way of contempt in the enemy's country, 155. His camp free from debauchery, *ib.* His frugal manner of living, *ibid.* The difference between his court, and that of other princes, *ibid.* His table, 156. How he passed his time with his friends, *ibid.* He assists the *Mantineans*, *ibid.* He forces the *Achæans* to battle, and routs their *Phalanx*, 157. His propositions to the *Achæans*, *ib.* Complains of the unfair dealings of *Aratus* and *Antigonus*, 159. Declares war against the *Achæans*, *ibid.* Invades *Achæa*, takes *Pelene*, *Pheneus* and *Pentelium*, 160. He takes *Argos*, *ib.* He renews the courage and raises the reputation of the *Spartans*, 161. Offers *Aratus* a considerable sum of money to deliver up the castle of *Corinth*, *ibid.* The answer he received, *ibid.* The *Corinthians* give *Cleomenes* all *Aratus's* estate, 162. He sends *Megistonus* to *Argos* against *Aratus*, 163. Attempts to take *Argos* by assault, *ibid.* He retires on the approach of *Antigonus*, *ibid.* His misfortune in the death of his wife *Agia*, 164. His greatness of mind in his afflictions, *ibid.* His mother and children sent as hostages to *Ptolemy* King of *Ægypt*, *ibid.* What passed in the temple of *Neptune* just before she embarked, 165. He enfranchises the *Helots* upon certain conditions, *ibid.* He surprizes *Megalopolis*, 166. He offers to restore the city to its

inhabitant, on their forsaking the *Achæan* interest, 167. His offers being refused he plunders the city, and marches off for fear of *Antigonus* and the *Achæans*, *ibid.* He lays waste the fields about *Argos*, 168. Defeated at *Sellasia*, 170. What he said when he saw his brother's danger, 171. He retires to *Sparta*, and advises the citizens to receive *Antigonus*, *ib.* He embarks in order to pass into *Ægypt*, 172. The reply he made to *Therycion*, *ib.* Particularly esteemed and respected by *Ptolemy*, 174. The use he made of the pension allowed him by *Ptolemy*, *ib.* He dissuades *Ptolemy* the younger from putting his brother *Megas* to death, 175. The answer he made to *Sofibius*, *ibid.* He desires a navy and army from the King, but his petition is rejected, *ibid.* He desires leave to depart with his friends, but is refused, *ibid.* Compared to the ox *Apis*, and to *Achilles*, 176. A saying of his to *Nicagoras*, *ibid.* He is confined, 177. A certain accident makes him despair of his affairs, *ibid.* His resolution, *ibid.* He marches out of prison with his friends, sword in hand, 178. His reflection upon the effeminacy of the *Ægyptians*, 179. He kills himself, *ibid.* His eldest child throws himself headlong from the top of a house, *ibid.* His body inclosed in a hide and hung up, *ibid.* A few days after a snake winding about his head, covered his face, 181. The effect this had on that superstitious people, *ib.* The advantages of *Agis* and *Cleomenes* above the *Gracchi*, 227, 228, 229.

I N D E X.

- Cleon* an *Athenian* orator, an enemy to *Pericles*, II. 45. Brings an accusation against him, 48. His gesture in his harangues, V. 185. His character, III. 374. 375. He reflects on *Nicias's* conduct, and has the command given him, 381. He opposes the propositions of the *Spartans*, *ibid.* He defeats the *Spartans*, 382. He brings the government into confusion, 383. Is slain in battle, *ibid.*
- Cleon* of *Halicarnassus* makes an oration for *Lysander*, III. 207. IV. 86.
- Cleon*, a considerable person at *Byzantium*, his esteem for *Phocion*, V. 16.
- Cleon*, one of the tyrants of *Sicyon*, VI. 146.
- Cleænetus*, the son of *Cleomedon*, V. 254.
- Cleonice* of *Byzantium*, the history of her and *Pausanias* General of the *Spartans*, IV. 300, 301. He invokes her ghost, the answer she made him, 301.
- Cleonides*, governor of *Sicyon* and *Corinth*, V. 245.
- Cleonymus* of *Sparta* encourages the *Thebans* against *Demetrius*, but on *Demetrius's* approach secretly withdraws, V. 270. His domestick troubles, III. 93. He solicits *Pyrrhus* to march his army against *Sparta*, 92. He advises *Pyrrhus* to attack *Sparta* as soon as he approached it, 93.
- Cleonymus* the son of *Sphodrias*, IV. 93. A promising youth, *ibid.* Of great beauty, *ibid.* His gallant behaviour in battle, 97. Slain, *ibid.*
- Cleonymus*, the father of *Leonidas*, V. 128.
- Cleopatra*, a friend of *Aratus*, VI. 183.
- Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Mithridates*, and wife of *Tigranes*, III. 335.
- Cleopatra*, *Cæsar's* war in *Egypt* was for her sake, IV. 378. *Cæsar* sends for her, and how she got herself conveyed to his apartment, 379. The opinion *Cæsar* had of her wit, *ib.* He reconciles her to her brother, *ibid.* Declares her Queen of *Egypt*, and has a son by her, named *Cæsario*, 380. For what she was obliged to *Fulvia*, V. 296. Ordered to appear before *Antony*, 309. Her magnificence, 310. The charms of her conversation, 311. Her different ways of flattery, 313. The comical adventure of her fishing, 313, 314. Her dissimulation 337. Dressed in the habit of the goddess *Isis*, 339. The ships, money, and provision wherewith she supplied *Antony*, 340. Jealous of the honour *Octavia* received at *Athens*, 341. By her usage *Antony* lost many of his friends, 343. The good effect of a jest she made, 346. She persuades *Antony* to fight *Augustus* by sea, 347. She by her flight ruined *Antony*, 350. A project she had framed to herself, 353. She makes a collection of poisonous drugs, 356. Tries experiments with venomous creatures, *ibid.* Petitions *Augustus*, *ibid.* The atonement she made to *Antony* for her indiscretion, 357. 358. Builds several monuments, to which she sends her riches, 358. Sends her secretary to bring *Antony* to her in the monument, 360. Her grief for him, 361. Seized by *Proculeius*, 362. Her affliction, 364. Her intentions to starve herself to death, *ibid.* She throws herself at *Augustus's* feet, *ibid.*

I N D E X

- ibid.* Her dejection of spirit, 365. Her prayer at *Antony's* tomb, 366. She writes a letter to *Augustus*, 367. Her death, *ibid.* Her age, 334.
- Cleopatra* and *Alexander*, *Cleopatra's* twins by *Antony*, furnished the sun and the moon, V. 320. *Cleopatra* married to King *Juba*, 369.
- Cleophantus*, one of the sons of *Themistocles*, I. 320.
- Cleophanes* an *Athenian* gains great reputation by his bravery, V. 15.
- Cleoptolemus*, *Antiochus* marries his daughter, III. 45.
- Cleora* the wife of *Agefilaus*, IV. 86.
- Clients, the distinction of the people into clients and patrons established by *Romulus*, I. 65.
- Clients not discharged from their patrons by every degree of magistracy, III. 110.
- Clinias*, the father of *Alcibiades*, gains great honour in the sea-fight near *Artemesium*, and is slain in the battle of *Coronea*, II. 91.
- Clinias* the father of *Aratus*, one of the two chief magistrates in *Sicyon*, VI. 146. Slain by *Abantidas*, *ibid.*
- Cliftbenes* son of *Alcmaeon*, expelled the *Pisastridæ*, and established the democracy in *Athens*, II. 6, 385. III. 264.
- Clitus*, succours *Alexander*, IV. 243. What happened when he was sacrificing, 290. His rude behaviour to *Alexander*, and the story of his death, 291, 292, 293.
- Clitus*, one who conducted *Phocion* and his friends back as prisoners to *Athens*, V. 36.
- Clitus* a servant to *Brutus*, VI. 105.
- Cloaks and hats of purple, the greatest honour amongst the *Macedonians*, IV. 45.
- Clodia*, the wife of *Lucullus*, divorced for incontinency, III. 358.
- Clodius Appius*, see *Appius*.
- Clodius Publius*, the brother of *Lucullus's* wife, stirs up the soldiers against *Lucullus*, III. 353. His character, IV. 172: 334. He insults *Pompey*, 175. What he said of *Pompey*, 176. His intrigue with *Pompeia Cæsar's* wife, 334, 335, V. 440. Accused by the tribune of incest, &c. But acquitted 336, 337. Tribune by *Cæsar's* interest, 342. Occasions great commotions, 59. Descends from a patrician into a plebeian family, and why, V. 72. His insolence, 440. His intrigue with *Pompeia*, IV. 334, &c. V. 440. Accused of incest with his sisters, 441. Prosecutes *Cicero*, 442. Burns *Cicero's* houses, 445. Seized by a tribune, 446. Killed by *Milo*, V. 447.
- Clodius Glaber*, the prætor sent against *Spartacus*, III. 427.
- Clodius*, the husband of *Fulvia*, whom *Antony* married after his death, V. 296.
- Clodius*, sent in disguise from *Lepidus's* camp, to advise *Antony* to attack it, V. 303.
- Clodius Celsus* of *Antioch*, his advice to *Nymphidius*, VI. 211.
- Clodius Macer*, General in *Africa*, his character, VI. 204. Slain by *Trebonianus*, 213.
- Clodones*, a name given to the *Bacchanals*, IV. 226.
- Clusians* besieged by the *Gauls*, assisted by the *Romans*, I. 338.
- Cnacion*, a river in *Sparta*, near which the Senate were to meet, I. 111.
- Cnecius Octavius*, see *Octavius*.
- Cnecius Cornelius*, chosen by *Marcellus* for his colleague, II. 336.

I N D E X.

- Cælius Fulvius** the proconsul slain in battle by *Hannibal*, II. 366.
- Coalemus**, or the ideot, a nickname given to *Cimon* the grandfather of *Cimon*, III. 278.
- Cocceius**, *Otho's* brother's son, IV. 243.
- Cock**, on what occasion offered in sacrifice by the *Lacedemonians*, II. 363. IV. 103. A golden cock carried on the point of a spear, in token of honour, VI. 121.
- Cocles**, see *Horatius Cocles*.
- Codrus**, *Solon* descended from him, I. 203.
- Coelia**, wife of *Sylla*, divorced for barrenness, III. 225.
- Coelius**, one of *Cæso's* Generals, IV. 120.
- Coffins**. Two stone coffins made for *Numa*, one for his body, and the other for his books I. 190. When discovered, *ibid.* &c.
- Coin** in *Persia* stamped with the figure of an archer, IV. 81. VI. 133.
- Callatinus**, the husband of *Lucretia*, chosen consul, I. 247. Accused by *Brutus* of favouring *Tarquin*, 249. He quits the consulship, 254.
- Colonies**, several sent out by *Pericles*, the advantage of it, II. 18.
- Colophonians** set at liberty by *Lucullus*, III. 306.
- Colt** sacrificed by the *Thebans*, II. 315.
- Comet**, a great one that appeared for seven nights together after *Cæsar's* death, IV. 401, 402.
- Comias**, archon when *Pisistratus* seized the government, I. 245.
- Cominius** the consul besieges *Corioli*, II. 149. Beats the *Volscians*, 152. His speech in praise of *Marcus*, *ibid.* Gives him the surname of *Coriolanus*, 153.
- Comitium**, a place in *Rome*, why so called, I. 61, 78.
- Companies**, the people of *Rome* distributed into companies according to their trades, I. 182.
- Concave mirrors** used to light the *Vestal* fire, I. 168.
- Conception** and child-birth supposed to be helped by being struck with the thong of a goatskin, I. 81.
- Concord**, a temple built to her, I. 369. V. 225.
- Connidas**, tutor to *Theseus*, I. 6.
- Conon**, the ill use he made of *Solon's* friendship for him, I. 221.
- Conon**, General of the *Athenians*, defeated by *Lysander* at *Ægos Potamos*, II. 139, III. 189. Defeats the *Spartans* near *Cnidus*, IV. 83. VI. 134.
- Conopion** an undertaker who burnt the body of *Phocion*, V. 39.
- Considius** a senator, the resolute reply he made to *Cæsar*, IV. 41.
- Consualia**, a feast amongst the *Romans*, I. 69.
- Consuls**, one of them chosen out of the common people, I. 369, 370. Oath taken by the consuls on laying down their office, V.
- Consus**, a god, whose altar was pretended to be found underground by *Romulus*, I. 66. Kept covered, except during the horse-races, 67.
- Copillus**, chief of the *Tectosages*, taken prisoner by *Sylla*, III. 219.
- Coponius** the governor of *Carra*, III. 453. Marches out to meet *Crassus* after his defeat, and receives him into the town, 454.
- Corcyne**, *Ariadne's* nurse, buried at *Naxos*, I. 25.
- Corcyra**, the controversy the inhabitants thereof had with the *Corinthians*, determined by *Themistocles*, I. 310. An island of strength, II. 38.

I N D E X.

Core the daughter of *Aldonius* King of the *Molossians*, I. 42.

Corinth always a friend to liberty, II. 196. The great character of the people of that city, 227. Next to *Athens* the most powerful and honourable city of *Greece*, 414. Why called *the Fethers of Greece*, VI. 160.

Corinthians, what room they were to allow the *Athenians* at the *Isthmian games*, I. 34. Publickly accuse the *Athenians*, II. 39. Agree to assist the *Sicilians*, II. 197. Chuse *Timoleon* General, *ibid.* Send supplies after him, 212. Their generous behaviour to the *Syracusans*, 220.

Coriolanus, *Caius Marcius*, descended from the ancient family of the *Marcii*, II. 143. Having lost his father whilst he was very young his mother had the care of his education, *ibid.* his character, 144. His early inclination to war, *ibid.* His bodily accomplishments, *ibid.* &c. His first campaign, 145. Saves the life of a citizen in battle, and his reward for that service, *ibid.* His sentiments of fame, 146. His great affection to his mother, *ibid.* &c. He marries to please her, 147. His opposition to the people, 148. His great services at the siege of *Corioli*, 150. His speech to the soldiers to withdraw them from plunder, and incite them to march to the assistance of *Cominius*, 151. His request to that General, 152. He defeats the *Volsians*, *ibid.* Extolled by *Cominius*, and among the many presents tendered to him he accepts of a horse only, 152, 153. The only favour he asks, *ibid.* He receives the surname of *Coriolanus*, II. 153. Causes a colony to be sent to *Velitrae* in spite of the tribunes, 157.

He puts up for the consulship, but is rejected, 158. His resentment on that occasion, 159. His interest among the *Patricians*, *ibid.* His speech against the commonalty, 160, 161. The effect of that speech, 161. cited to appear before the tribunes, *ibid.* His haughty behaviour towards them, *ibid.* Condemned to die, 163. Protected by the *Patricians*, *ibid.* Demands of the tribunes the heads of their charge against him, 165. The artifice they made use of to get him condemned, 165, 166. Condemned to a perpetual exile, 166. His steadiness and insensibility, *ibid.* To what owing, *ibid.* He quits *Rome*, *ibid.* He proposes to stir up the *Volsians* against *Rome*, 167, &c. He goes to the house of *Tullus*, 168. His speech to him, 168, &c. His stratagem against the *Romans*, 172. The demands made by the *Volsians* by his persuasion, and the answer of the *Romans*, *ibid.* Declared General with *Tullus*, *ibid.* His artifice to render the nobility suspected by the people, 173. Lays waste the country of the *Latines*, 174. Lays siege to *Lavinium*, 175. The people move to have him recalled, wherein they are opposed by the *Patricians*, *ibid.* He quits *Lavinium*, and marches towards *Rome*, 176. Ambassadors sent to him from the *Romans*, *ibid.* The reception he gave them, 177. And his answer to them, *ibid.* He grants them a truce of thirty days, *ibid.* At which the *Volsians* are offended, *ibid.* His behaviour during the truce, 178. The *Romans* send him a second embassy, *ibid.* His answer to them, II.

I N D E X.

- II. 178. A third embassy as fruitless as the former, 178, 179. A fourth, with his wife and mother at the head of it, 182. His mother's speech, 183, 184. At which he is mollified, and leads back the *Volsicians*, 185. *Tullus* requires him to resign his charge, 187. His answer *ibid.* The *Volsicians* fall on him, and murder him, 188. But give him an honourable funeral, *ibid.* The news of his death, in what manner received by the *Romans*, *ibid.* The *Volsicians* sorry for what they had done, *ibid.* His advantages over *Alciades*, 190, &c.
- Ceriodi*, the chief city of the *Volsicians*, II. 149. Invested by the *Romans*, *ibid.* Taken, 150.
- Cornel-tree, fabulous account of the holy cornel-tree, I. 79.
- Cornelia*, the daughter of *Metellus Scipio*, and widow of *Publius* the son of *Crassus* married to *Pompey*, IV. 184. Her character, *ibid.* Her surprize on the news of *Pompey's* defeat, 209. Is an eye-witness of *Pompey's* murder, 215.
- Cornelia*, the daughter of *Scipio Africanus*, and wife of *Tiberius Gracchus*, VI. 184. Her character, *ibid.* Refuses to marry *Ptolemy Philometor*, *ibid.* The great care she took in the education of her sons *Tiberius*, and *Caius*, *ibid.* Her reproach to them, 191. The statue erected to her honour, and the inscription which it bore, 211. In what manner she assisted her son *Caius*, 220. Her constancy in her afflictions, 226.
- Cornelia* the daughter of *Cinna*, and *Cæsar's* first wife, IV. 325.
- Cornelius*, one of *Sylla's* captains, bribed by *Cæsar* to let him escape, IV. 326.
- Cornelius Balbus*, what he said to *Cæsar*, IV. 392.
- Cornelius C.* an augur, IV. 377.
- Cornelius Cathegus*, and *Quintus Sulpicius*, why degraded from the priest's office, II. 335.
- Cornelius Cossus*, military tribune, had the honour of offering up the spoils called *Opima*, I. 72.
- Cornelius Dolabella* in love with *Cleopatra*, sends her word of *Augustus's* design to remove her, VI. 366. See *Dolabella*.
- Cornelius Laco* made captain of the prætorian band, VI. 210.
- Cornelius Lentulus*, his generous offer to *Paulus Æmilius*, II. 74.
- Cornelius Merula* made consul by *Octavius* in the room of *Cinna*, III. 153.
- Cornelius Scipio* chosen General of the horse by *Camillus* when Dictator, I. 327. See *Scipio*.
- Cornelius Sylla*, See *Sylla*, III. 216.
- Cornificius* ordered by *Augustus* to accuse *Brutus*, VI. 81.
- Cornutus* how saved by the fidelity of his slaves, III. 157.
- Coroebus* the architect begun the chapel at *Eleusis*, II. 20.
- Corrabus*, the son of *Demetrius* by *Euridice*, V. 286.
- Corræus* the father of *Stratonice* the wife of *Antigonus*, VI. 234.
- Corvinus Valerius*, six times consul, III. 138.
- Corynetes*, or the club-bearer, I. 9.
- Cosconius* killed in a mutiny, IV. 381.
- Cossis*, General of the *Albanians*, and brother to their King, slain by *Pompey*, IV. 158.
- Cossinius*, colleague of *Varinus*, slain in battle by *Spartacus*, III. 428.
- Cossus Licinius* sent by the *Romans* to consult the oracle at *Delphi*, I. 327.
- Cotta, Marcus Auerlius*, the consul, opposes the law proposed by *Marius*

I N D E X

- Marius*, III. 108. Consul with *Lucius Lucullus*, what he said of the war with *Mithridates*, 309. Sent by the senate to guard the *Propontis* and defend *Bythinia*, 311. His ambition to fight *Mithridates*, 312. Routed both by sea and land, *ibid.* Overthrown in a sea-fight by *Sertorius*, IV. 16.
- Cotta* and *Titurius* cut off by *Ambiorix*, IV. 354.
- Cotta Publius*, what *Cicero* said to him, V. 438.
- Cotylon*, a nickname given to *Varius*, VI. 303.
- Cotys* king of *Paphlagonia* makes a league with *Agessilaus*, IV. 76.
- Marries the daughter of *Spithridates*, *ibid.*
- Courage, esteemed the chief virtue by the *Romans*, II. 144. The properties of courage, II. 279. III. 86. VI. 139. The source of true courage, II. 307. V. 151, 152.
- Cow with calf to be sacrificed by a widow marrying before the time prescribed, I. 172.
- Cowardice doth not always arise from luxury, VI. 138.
- Crane, the name of a dance instituted by *Thesius*, I. 26.
- Craffus Marcus*, his original, III. 418. Brought up with his two brothers, *ibid.* His temperance in diet, *ibid.* Moderate in his amours, *ibid.* Accused of a criminal converse with *Licinia* a vestal, *ibid.* But acquitted, 419. His avarice, *ibid.* His estate when he first appeared in the world, and by what means he increased it, *ibid.* The number of his slaves, *ibid.* Saying of his on persons addicted to building, 420. He let out his servants, *ibid.* He was possessor of silver mines, *ibid.* His oeconomy by which he got his riches, *ibid.* His hospitality, *ibid.* He would lend money to his friends without interest, but required it again at the precise time, *ibid.* The elegance and frugality of his entertainments, *ibid.* He applied himself chiefly to rhetoric, 421. His courteous behaviour, *ibid.* Well acquainted with history and *Aristotle's* philosophy, *ibid.* His father and brother murdered by *Cinna* and *Marius*, *ibid.* He escapes the danger and flies into *Spain*, 422. He lies concealed in a cave near the sea-shore, and is handsomely supplied by *Vibius Paccianus*, *ibid.* On the news of *Cinna's* death he appears publicly, 423. Assembles an army of twenty five thousand men, *ibid.* Goes into *Africa* and joins *Metellus Pius*, *ibid.* Quits *Metellus*, and goes over to *Sylla*, *ibid.* Sent to levy troops amongst the *Marsians*, *ibid.* A good say of *Sylla's* to him, *ibid.* The emulation between him and *Pompey*, 424. He enriches himself by proscriptions and sequestrations, *ibid.* Very susceptible of flattery, 425. His reply to one who called *Pompey the great*, *ibid.* By what means he endeavoured to equal *Pompey*, *ibid.* The service he did to *Cæsar*, *ibid.* He trims between the parties of *Pompey* and *Cæsar*, 426. Sent General against *Spartacus*, 429. He revives the ancient punishment of decimation, *ibid.* Builds a wall cross the *Isthmus* to prevent the enemy from foraging, 430. Defeats a party who had revolted from *Spartacus*, *ibid.* His reasons for pushing on the war against *Spartacus*, *ibid.* He vanquishes the fugitives in a pitched battle, in which *Spartacus* is slain, 432. Does not desire a triumph,

I N D E X.

triumph, and thinks it mean to accept an ovation, III. 432. Requests *Pompey's* assistance to be chosen consul, *ibid.* His variance with *Pompey* during their consulship, *ibid.* He makes a great sacrifice to *Hercules*, feasts the people at ten thousand tables, and gives them corn for three months, *ibid.* He is reconciled to *Pompey*, and makes the first overture, *ibid.* He does nothing remarkable in his censorship, *ibid.* Is desirous to make *Egypt* tributary to *Rome*, but is opposed by *Lutatius Catulus*, *ibid.* Suspected of being in *Catiline's* conspiracy, *ibid.* His enmity to *Cicero*, 434. His son being a constant follower of *Cicero's*, reconciles him and his father, *ibid.* His conferences with *Pompey* and *Cæsar* at *Lucca*, 435. The agreement they made, *ibid.* Transported with joy on being declared governor of *Syria*, 436. His vain and childish expressions on what he intended to do, *ibid.* &c. His ambition to undertake the *Parthian* expedition, notwithstanding the imprecations of *Ateius*, 437. He arrives at *Brun-dusium*, *ib.* His conversation with King *Deiotarus* in *Galatia*, III. 438. His first successes in *Syria*, *ib.* He permits the army to salute him *Imperator* on his taking a small city, *ibid.* He returns and takes up his winter quarters in *Syria*, where he is joined by his son, *ibid.* The great faults he committed, *ibid.* &c. By which means he made himself despicable, 439. The first omen of his misfortunes, *ibid.* Ambassadors to him from *Arfaces* King of *Parthia*, their message, *ibid.* His answer and their reply, *ibid.* Reports that discour-

aged his soldiers, and the unfavourable predictions of the soothsayers, 440. He refuses the advice of *Cassius* the quaestor, *ibid.* *Artabases* King of *Armenia* comes to his aid, *ib.* *Crassus* refuses his advice, 441. The dreadful presages that happened as his troops were passing over the *Euphrates*, *ib.* Deceived by the artifices of *Ari-annes* an *Arabian* captain, 442, 443. Neglects the advice of *Cassius*, *ibid.* What he said to the messengers sent to him by *Artabases*, 444. His confusion on the report that the enemy's army was at hand, 445. The order of his army, *ibid.* He orders his son to charge the *Parthians*, 448. The miserable condition and inglorious fate of the troops that were with his son, *ibid.* &c. His courage and constancy on the death of his son, and his exhortation to his soldiers, 451, 452. The dismal condition of the *Roman* army, 452, 453. The kindness the soldiers had for *Crassus*, notwithstanding their deplorable circumstances, 453. He decamps in the night, and flies to *Carrae*, *ibid.* &c. He accepts the conference proposed by *Surena*, 454. He trusts to *Andromachus* who betrays him, 455. Attacked by the *Parthians*, 456. His soldiers resolve to defend him, *ibid.* *Surena* offers a reconciliation, *ibid.* He suspects *Surena*, but is compelled by his soldiers to a conference, 457. What he said to his officers on that occasion, *ibid.* His reply to *Surena*, 458. Killed by a *Parthian*, *ibid.* The ridiculous end of that expedition, 461. His advantages above *Nicias*, 464, &c. His enterprize

I N D E X.

terprize against the *Parthians* justified by two examples, III.

467. His death more honourable than that of *Nicias*, 468.

Crassus the younger, goes into mourning on *Cicero's* banishment, and afterwards reconciles him and his father, III.

434. His eagerness to engage the *Parthians*, 446. His valour when he was surrounded by the

enemy, 448, 449. His answer to two *Greeks* who advised

him to retire, 450. He orders his armour-bearer to kill him, *ibid.*

The *Parthians* cut off his head, *ibid.* The *Parthians* insult the *Romans*, by shewing

them *Crassus's* head, which they had put on a spear, 451.

Crassus, one who had been at *Utica* with *Cato*, V. 106.

Crassus, the brother of *Licinia* the wife of *Caius Gracchus*, V.

222.

Crassinus Caius, or *Crassinus*, a centurion, begins the battle

at *Pharsalia*, IV. 205. Slain, *ibid.* What *Cæsar* said to

him, and his answer, *ibid.* and 375.

Craterus and *Antipater* having subdued *Greece*, march into *Asia*

against *Perdiccas*, IV. 40. The love the *Macedonians* had for

Craterus, *ibid.* He with *Neoptolemus* marches against *Eumenes*,

41. His heroick valour, 42. And supposed death, 43. He

consecrates at *Delphi* a representation in brass of *Alexander*

killing a lion, 279. Is wounded in hunting an *Ichneumon*, IV.

279. *Alexander* offers sacrifices for the recovery of his health,

280. His character, 286. The discovery he made to *Alexander*

by means of *Antigone*, 288. He comes out of *Asia* into

Greece with a powerful army,

V. 27. Rejects the proposals of *Phocion*, *ibid.*

Cratesilea the mother of *Cleomenes*, V. 149. Her courage and

generosity, 165. Her grief on her son's death, 179. Her con-

stancy and death, 180, 181.

Cratespolis, the widow of *Alexander* the son of *Polysperchon*,

her amour with *Demetrius*, V. 240.

Cratinus the poet, the reflections he made on the wall and *Odeum*,

or musick theatre built by *Pericles*, II. 21. The praises he

gave to *Cimon*, III. 287.

Cratippus the philosopher, the manner of his behaviour to

Pompey at *Mitylene*, IV. 210. He was a peripatetick, VI. 78.

Cratus the philosopher persuades *Demetrius* to raise the siege of

Athens, V. 278.

Crausus, the father of *Philopæmen*, III. 3.

Creophylus, *Homer's* host, I. 107. N. His posterity preserved *Hæmer's* writings, *ibid.*

Cretans, their frugal manner of living. From them and the

Ionians *Lycurgus* drew his model, I. 107. Great knaves,

II. 266. A martial, but sober, temperate people, III. 9.

Crète, the *Athenians* paid a tribute to *Crète*, and on what account, I. 15.

Crispinus the colleague of *Marcellus*, III. 374. Wounded, 375.

Dies of his wounds, *ibid.*

Crispinus, husband of *Poppæa*, VI. 217.

Crispinus an officer in *Otho's* army, murdered, VI. 231.

Critias the son of *Callaschrus*, obtains a decree for recalling *Alcibiades* from exile, II. 133. His

representation to *Lysander*, 140.

Critias, one of the thirty tyrants of *Athens*, his wish, III. 287.

Cri-

I N D E X.

- Critolaidas*, one of the Spartan arbitrators between the *Athenians* and *Megarensians*, I. 213.
- Crobylus* the orator, a saying of his on the funds necessary for the maintenance of a war, V. 391.
- Croesus's* interview with *Solon*, I. 237, &c.
- Crommyon*, a wild sow killed there by *Theseus*, I. 10.
- Crotomates*, part of the spoils taken by *Alexander* at *Arbela* sent to them, and why, IV. 271.
- Crows stunned, and struck down by the exclamations of the people, III. 39.
- Cryptia* or *Ambuscade* at *Sparta*, what, I. 144.
- Ctesias*, physician to *Artaxerxes* the second, a character of his writings, VI. 113. His ambition and partiality to the *Lacedæmonians*, 125.
- Ctesiphon*, for what indicted, V. 399.
- Ctesippus* the son of *Chabrias*, his character, V. 9. VI. 390.
- Culleo*, the advice he gave to *Pompey*, IV. 176.
- Cumei*, people noted for their stupidity, VI. 199.
- Cup*, *Laconick* cup, the fashion of it, I. 116.
- Cures*, the capitol of the *Sabines*, I. 76. 156. From whence the *Romans* were called *Quirites*, *ibid.*
- Curia*, or wards, ten in each tribe at *Rome*, I. 78.
- Curio* besieges and takes the citadel of *Athens*, III. 236.
- Curio* the tribune brought over to *Cæsar's* interest, IV. 188.
- What he demanded in favour of *Cæsar*, *ibid.* He conveys *Cæsar* off when in danger of being killed by the guards, 333. *Cæsar* paid all his debts, 359. What he proposed in *Cæsar's* name, 360. The advice he gave to *Caro*, V. 54. The shows exhibited by him when *Ædile*, 84. The ruin of *Antony*, V. 288. When he engaged in the interest of *Cæsar*, 291.
- Curles*, the opinion the *Romans* had of the efficacy of them, I. 336, III. 437.
- Currian* lake, so called from *Curcius*, a noble *Sabine*, I. 76.
- Cusæans*, the whole nation put to the sword by *Alexander*, IV. 318.
- Cybele*, or the mother of the gods, warned *Themistocles* of an attempt to murder him, I. 317. In acknowledgment he dedicated a temple to her, 318.
- Cybernesia*, or the feast of pilots, instituted in honour of *Naustheus* and *Phœax* who went with *Theseus* to *Crete*, I. 20.
- Cybiſthus* an adopted son of *Thales*, I. 209.
- Cybreus*, the *Salaminian*, honoured at *Athens* with divine worship, I. 11. He was King of *Salamin*, *ibid.*
- Cycnus* killed in single combat by *Hercules*, I. 12.
- Cydnus* a river, the waters whereof are exceeding cold, IV. 248.
- Cylarabis*, a place of exercise near the gates of *Argos*, III. 100.
- Cylon*, the history of him and his accomplices, I. 214, &c.
- Cynisca*, sister to *Agésilas*, contends in the chariot-race at the *Olympick* games, IV. 86.
- Cynocephalæ*, or dog's-heads, a place so called, III. 35.
- Cynofarges*, the name of the wrestling-place without the city of *Athens*, I. 281.
- Cyrbes*, the tables on which *Solon's* laws were written, I. 233.
- Cyrus* the great, his prudence and the

I N D E X.

- the reason of his releasing *Craesus*, I. 239, 240. His tomb, and epitaph, IV. 315.
- Cyrus*, the son of *Darius*, and brother of *Artaxerxes*, gave the name of *Aspasia* to *Milto* his concubine, II. 34. He furnishes *Lyfander* with money for his soldiers, 136. His friendship for *Lyfander*, and the present he made him, III. 182. The great confidence he had in *Lyfander*, 186. The meaning of the name, VI. 113. His temper, *ibid.* He conspires against his brother, but is pardoned by the intercession of his mother, 114. His treachery to his brother, 115. What he wrote to the *Lacedæmonians*, 116, 117. He makes war against his brother, 117. His answer to *Clearchus*, 119. His rashness, *ibid.* Slain in battle, 121.
- Cytheris*, an actress, *Antony's* mistress, V. 295.
- D.
- D***ætyli* of mount *Ida*, I. 179.
- Dædalus*, his flight, I. 22.
- Dæmon* of *Socrates*, II. 111.
- Dæmons*, a species of beings of a middle nature between the divine and human, I. 37. N.
- Damachus*, his opinion of a globe of fire that was seen in the air, III. 191.
- Damastes*, otherwise called *Procrustes*, killed by *Theseus*, I. 11. In what manner he used strangers, *ibid.* &c.
- Damippus* a *Lacedæmonian*, taken prisoner by *Marcellus*, II. 354.
- Damoclidæ*, an associate with *Pelopidas*, II. 295.
- Damophantus*, general of the *Elis*, Vol. VI.
- Darius*, killed in battle by *Philopomen*, III. 10.
- Damon*, a famous musician and sophist, II. 7. Banished upon a suspicion of meddling too much in state affairs, 384. III. 379.
- Damon*, surnamed *Peripolitas*, his history, III. 275, &c.
- Damon* the *Pæanian*, VII. 380.
- Damoteles* corrupted by *Antigonus*, the occasion of the overthrow of *Cleomenes*, V. 171.
- Dance of the *Caryatides*, described on the ring of *Clearchus*, why so called, VI. 130.
- Dances, religious ones appointed by *Numa*, I. 164.
- Dandamis*, an *Indian* philosopher, IV. 234. What he said of the *Greek* philosophers, 311.
- Danube*, water brought from thence and laid up in the treasury of the Kings of *Persia*, IV. 274.
- Daphne*, the daughter of *Amyclas*, transformed into a laurel, V. 132.
- Dardanus* carries the *Samothracian* gods to *Troy*, I. 344.
- Dardanus*, *Brutus's* armour-bearer, VI. 105.
- Darius*, *Codomannus*, marches from *Susa* against *Alexander*, and the number of his forces, IV. 247. His dream, *ibid.* The office he bore under the King his predecessor, *ibid.* Neglecting the advice of *Amyntas* he perceived his error when it was too late, 249, 250. Defeated by *Alexander*, 250. The magnificence of his tent, *ibid.* The letter he wrote to *Alexander*, 263. His grief upon receiving the news of his wife's death, *ibid.* The discourse between him and *Tyreus*, who brought him that news, 264, 265. The prayer he made to the gods, 265. Defeated

I N D E X.

- seated in the action near *Arbela*, IV. 270. His flight, *ib.* Taken by *Bessus*, 281. Is found wounded all over with darts, 282. What he said to *Polystratus*, who gave him some water as he was expiring, *ibid.*
- Darius Notbus*, his children by *Parysatis*, VI. 112.
- Darius*, the eldest son of *Artaxerxes*, who declared him his successor, VI. 139. Upon which he demands *Aspasia* of his father, *ibid.* Sensibly touched at the trick his father played him, 140. Conspires against his father at the instigation of *Tiribazus*, 141. Is taken, condemned and executed, 143.
- Datis* sent by the King of *Persia*, arrives on the coast of *Marathon*, and ravages all the country thereabouts, II. 389.
- Day, a white day, whence so called, II. 36.
- Days fortunate or unfortunate, an ancient superstition, I. 341, &c.
- Dead: a law against speaking ill of the dead, I. 228.
- Death, *Æsop's* opinion of it, II. 327. A sudden death accounted best by *Cæsar*, IV. 395. The temple of death, V. 51.
- Debts, publick, a safety to the prince, IV. 51.
- Decade*, a place in the prison at *Sparta*, where they strangled malefactors, V. 141.
- Decemvirate, V. 421, 422.
- Decimation, an ancient punishment amongst the *Romans*, revived by *Crassus*, III. 429. Executed by *Antony*, V. 324.
- Deidamia* sister of *Pyrrhus*, III. 57. Married to *Demetrius* the son of *Antigonus*, 60. Her death, 64.
- Deimachus*, the father of *Autolycus*, III. 336.
- Dejotarus* King of *Galatia*, what he said to *Crassus*, III. 438. Taken into *Peticius's* ship, IV. 208. His desire of a visit from *Cato*, V. 51, 52. The presents he offered him, 54. He goes over from *Antony* to *Augustus*, 346, 347.
- Deipnophoræ*, or supper-carriers in the ceremonies of the feast of boughs, I. 29.
- Dellius* sent by *Antony* to *Cleopatra*, his opinion of that princess, V. 309. His parody of a verse in *Homer*, *ibid.* Quits *Antony*, and why, 343.
- Deluge, ceremonies and expiations, for the deluge of *Ogyges*, performed by the *Athenians*, III. 236.
- Delphick* tables, the exquisiteness of their workmanship, V. 185.
- Demades*, an *Athenian* orator, a saying of his, V. 3. He was the rock on which his country split, *ibid.* The proposition he made to the *Athenians*, 18. He reflects on *Phocion* for sending his son to *Sparta*, 22. What he said on the news of *Alexander's* death, 24. Fined for having proposed seven decrees contrary to other laws in force, 27. Proposes to treat with *Antipater*, *ibid.* He took a pride in his ill-gotten wealth, 32. His profuseness, *ibid.* His saying to his son *Demeas*, *ibid.* His letter to *Antigonus* the cause of his and his son's death, *ibid.* &c. He used to assist *Demosthenes* in his pleadings, V. 381. His great abilities, 385. He undertakes to go ambassador to *Alexander*, and the success of that embassy, 398. Pursued by divine vengeance for the death of *Demosthenes*, and put to death by *Cassander*, 407. To what he compared the army after

I N D E X.

after the death of *Alexander*, VI. 200.

Demagoras commander of a *Rhodian* galley, III. 307. An expert seaman, *ibid.*

Demaratus of *Corinth*, a saying of his, IV. 81. His seasonable reproach to *Philip* of *Macedon*, IV. 235. Sent to *Alexander* to bring him back to court, *ib.* Why he wept upon seeing *Alexander* seated on the throne of *Persia*, 275. He goes into *Asia* to see *Alexander*, 298. His death, and the magnificent funeral *Alexander* made for him, *ibid.*

Demaratus the *Pheacian*, a saying of his, IV. 81.

Demaratus of *Rhodes* released at the intercession of *Phocion*, VI. 264.

Demaretus, a *Corinthian* captain under *Timoleon*, II. 218.

Demariste, the mother of *Timoleon*, II. 198.

Demeas the son of *Demades* killed in his father's presence, V. 32.

Demetrius the son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, sent as an hostage to *Rome*, III. 37. Put to death by his father upon the calumnies of his brother *Perseus*, II. 249.

Demetrius, the freedman of *Pompey*, *Pompey's* reserved behaviour to his widow, IV. 115, 116. The great esteem he was in, 163, 164. The liberties he took with *Pompey*, 164. His house and gardens described, *ibid.* The respect paid to him, V. 52, 53.

Demetrius Pheido, what he said to *Alexander* about *Callisthenes*, IV. 297.

Demetrius the peripatetick, a friend of *Cato's*, what *Cato* said to him, V. 102, 103.

Demetrius Phalereus, deputy-go-

vernor of *Athens* under *Cassander*, V. 239. The generous treatment he met with from *Demetrius* who took *Athens*, 240. The character he gave of *Demosthenes's* orations, 384, 385.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, his character, V. 233, 234. His parentage, 234. The description of his person and manners, *ibid.* The great love he had for his father, 235. His natural goodness, *ibid.* What he did for his friend and companion *Mithridates*, 236. At about twenty two years of age sent by his father against *Ptolemy*, 237. Defeated near *Gaza*, *ibid.* *Ptolemy's* generosity to him, *ibid.* His prudence and courage after that defeat, *ibid.* He desires his father to continue him in the command of the army against *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* He defeats and takes *Ptolemy's* lieutenant-general prisoner, *ib.* His generosity, 238. He obliges *Ptolemy* to abandon *Syria*, *ibid.* Sent against the *Nabataean Arabs*, and the danger he was in, *ibid.* He defeats them, *ibid.* He takes a fort at *Babylon*, and leaves a garrison in it, *ibid.* A great fault that he committed in his return home, *ibid.* He relieves *Halicarnassus*, which was besieged by *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* He goes with a fleet to besiege *Athens*, 239. The proclamation he caused to be made to the people of *Athens*, *ibid.* His generous treatment of *Demetrius Phalereus* deputy-governor of *Athens*, 240. He embarks and lays close siege to *Megara*, *ibid.* The accident that befel him in pursuit of an extravagant amour, *ibid.* He establishes the
X 2 liberty

I N D E X

liberty of *Megara*, V. 240. He returns to *Athens*, and restores the ancient form of government there, 241. Rendered odious by the honours the *Athenians* paid him, *ibid.* He takes on him the title of King, *ibid.* The other great titles given to him and his father by the *Athenians*, *ibid.* The decrees passed in his honour, 242, 243. The deities displeased at those flatteries, 243. The *Athenians* decree that he should be consulted as an oracle, 244. He marries *Eurydice* of *Athens*, the widow of *Opheltas*, *ibid.* He had several wives, but he most respected *Phila* the daughter of *Antipater*, 244, 245. The most debauched of all the princes of his time, 245. Sent by his father to conquer *Cyprus*, *ibid.* He defeats *Menelaus* the brother of *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* The message sent to him by *Ptolemy*, and his answer, 245, 246. He defeats *Ptolemy* in a naval fight, 246. He takes *Lamia* a celebrated beauty, prisoner, and becomes enamoured of her, *ibid.* His generous treatment of *Menelaus*, *ibid.* The excessive liberties he took in time of peace, and his temperance in war, 249, 250. His skill in every branch of the military art, 250. He diverted himself in building gallies, inventing warlike engines, *ibid.* The magnificence of his gallies, and machines, *ibid.* He besieges *Soli* in *Cilicia*, *ibid.* He makes war on the *Rhodians*, 251. The cause of the quarrel between him and the *Rhodians*, *ibid.* What he said of the history-piece that was painting by *Protagenes*, 252. He makes peace with the *Rhodians*, and goes to

assist the *Athenians* against *Cassander*, 253. He defeats *Cassander*, *ibid.* Lodged by the *Athenians* in the *Parthenon*, *ib.* He calls *Minerva* his eldest sister, 254. His infamous debauchery, *ibid.* He enters *Peloponnesus*, and the progress he makes there, 255. He celebrates the feast of *Juno* at *Argos*, *ibid.* He marries *Deidamia* the daughter of *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.* He changes the situation of the city of *Sicyon*, *ibid.* He was proclaimed general of the *Greeks*, *ibid.* His vanity, *ibid.* He is initiated into the mysteries of *Ceres*, 256. His enormous demands of money from the *Athenians*, 257. The infamous use he put it to, *ibid.* Why nicknamed *Myiobol*, *ibid.* Obligated to abandon *Greece*, 259. His dream before the battle of *Ipsus*, 260. He put *Antiochus* the son of *Seleucus* to flight, but by his too eager pursuit loses the day, *ibid.* He marches to *Ephesus*, 261. The *Athenians* refuse to admit him into *Athens*, *ibid.* He desired the *Athenians* to send him his gallies, 262. He sails to *Peloponnesus*, *ibid.* He goes into *Chersonesus*, and ravages the territories of *Lyfimachus*, *ibid.* He embarks for *Syria* with his daughter *Stratonice*, *ibid.* He surprizes the city of *Quinn*, 263. His interview with *Seleucus* who marries his daughter, *ibid.* He possesses himself of *Cilicia*, *ibid.* He marries *Ptolemais* the daughter of *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* The resolute answer sent to *Seleucus*, 264. He makes war on the *Athenians* but ineffectually, *ibid.* He besieges *Messene*, *ibid.* He regains several cities that had revolted.

V. 264. He takes a vessel laden with corn bound for *Athens*, and hangs the master and merchant, *ibid.* He reduces *Athens* to extremities, *ibid.* The *Athenians* surrender to him, 265. He enters *Athens*, the perplexity of the people, *ibid.* His gentle reproof, and the present he made them, *ibid.* He defeats *Archidamnus* King of *Sparta*, 266. The frequent changes in his fortune, *ibid.* *Alexander* the son of *Cassander* desires his assistance against his brother *Antipater*, 267. The history of that affair, 267, 268. Proclaimed King of *Macedon*, 268. He marches against the *Thebans*, 270. He besieges *Thebes*, which is surrendered, *ibid.* He treats the inhabitants very favourably, *ibid.* Marches into *Thrace*, 271. Besieges *Thebes* a second time, *ibid.* Leaves his son to continue the siege, and marches against *Pyrrhus*, who retreats upon his approach, *ibid.* He returns to the siege of *Thebes*, *ibid.* His answer to his son *Antigonus*, *ibid.* He is wounded in the neck by a javelin, *ibid.* He takes *Thebes*, *ibid.* His clemency to the inhabitants, *ib.* He marches against the *Ætoli-ans*, to keep his soldiers employed, 272. He leaves *Pantauchus* to perfect the conquest, and marches after *Pyrrhus*, *ib.* His magnificence in his dress, *ibid.* His haughty behaviour, 273. He makes the *Athenian* ambassadors wait two years for an audience, *ibid.* The reply made to him by a *Spartan* ambassador, *ibid.* His ill treatment of the people that petitioned him, *ibid.* *Poliorcetes*, a name he assumed, added no true honour to him, 274. He

falls sick at *Pella*, *ibid.* He makes peace with *Pyrrhus*, *ib.* His great designs and his warlike preparations, *ibid.* The beauty and magnificence of his galleys, 275. *Seleucus*, *Ptolemy*, *Lyfimachus* and *Pyrrhus* enter into a league against him, *ibid.* He is attacked on all sides, *ib.* He marches to the relief of *Macedon* against *Lyfimachus*, 276. His reasons for marching against *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.* The general defection of his army, *ib.* He flies in the habit of a common soldier, 277. The changes of his fortune described by a passage of *Sophocles*, *ibid.* His affairs begin to recover, 278. A passage of *Euripides* applied to him, *ibid.* He restores to the *Thebans* their ancient government, *ibid.* The *Athenians* abandon him, *ibid.* He besieged *Athens*, and raised the siege at the remonstrances of *Cratus* the philosopher, *ibid.* Resolves on an expedition into *Caria* and *Lydia*, *ibid.* Arrived at *Miletus*, and there marries his niece *Prolemais*, *ibid.* He takes *Sardis*, and marches into *Phrygia*, 279. A great scarcity of provision in his camp, *ib.* Several of his men drowned in passing the river *Lycus*, *ibid.* A pestilence breaks out in his army, *ibid.* He retires to *Tarsus*, *ibid.* The letter he wrote to *Seleucus*, 280. And the effect it had, *ibid.* He retires to mount *Taurus*, *ibid.* He sends envoys to *Seleucus*, and the requests he made, *ibid.* He ravages *Seleucus's* territories, *ibid.* He gains several advantages, and would have given *Seleucus* battle, 280, 281. He is seized with a violent distemper, 281. He recovers, and marches
X 3 towards

I N D E X.

- towards *Cilicia*, and then turns another way, V. 281. He engages *Seleucus*, but is abandoned by his troops, 281, 282. He escapes, 282. Attempts to kill himself, but is prevented, and persuaded to surrender to *Seleucus*, *ibid.* The generous intentions of *Seleucus* to him, by what means altered, 283. Seized by *Pausanias* and carried prisoner to *Chersonesus*, *ibid.* The good treatment he received from *Seleucus*, *ibid.* The prudent precaution he took, 284. In what manner he diverted himself in his captivity, *ibid.* He takes to drinking and gaming, *ibid.* After three years confinement, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, he falls sick and dies, 285. His magnificent funeral, *ibid.* His ashes carried to a city he had named *Demetrius*, *ibid.* His descendants continued Kings of *Macedon* to *Perseus*, who was vanquished and led in triumph by the *Romans*, 286. His advantages above *Antony*, 370, 371, 372, 373.
- Demetrius* the son of *Antigonus Gonatus* requires *Aratus* to be sent bound to him, VI. 177. His death, *ibid.*
- Demetrius*, a servant of *Cassius's*, after his master was dead, carries his garment and sword to *Antony*, VI. 98.
- Demetrius* of *Pharia*, his advice to *Philip*, VI. 195.
- Demo*, one of *Demetrius's* mistresses, V. 254. Surnamed *Mania* or *the mad*, 258. Her jests upon *Lamia*, *ibid.*
- Demochares* the *Leuconian*, his reflection upon a decree of *Stratocles*, V. 255. For which he is banished, *ibid.*
- Demochares* of *Soli*, the name he gave *Demetrius*, V. 257.
- Demochares*, a pretended friend to *Agis*, betrays him, V. 140.
- Democharis*, the account he gives of the death of *Demosthenes*, V. 406.
- Democles*, surnamed the beautiful, solicited by *Demetrius*, V. 254. His virtue and unfortunate death, *ibid.*
- Democracy, abolished at *Ar*, and when revived, II. 66. The ruin of the *Athenian* democracy transferred the dominion of *Greece* to the *Lacedaemonians*, 140.
- Democrates*, one of the lovers of *Alcibiades*, II. 94.
- Democrates* a *Spartan* exile what he said to *Aratus* of *Cleomenes*, V. 147.
- Democritus*, a principal of his philosophy, II. 241.
- Democritus*, one who slandered and accused *Timoleon*, II. 235.
- Demonax* sent by *Archelaus* to the people of *Cyzicus*, to inform them of the arrival of *Lucullus*, III. 315.
- Demonides* of *Ios*, the advice he gave *Pericles*, II. 14.
- Demophanes*, one of the tutors of *Philopæmen*, III. 4. He frees his country from slavery, by causing *Aristodemus* to be put to death, *ibid.* He assists *Aratus* in deposing *Nicocles*, *ibid.*
- Demosthenes* the *Athenian* General repulsed in *Ætolia*, III. 10. He fortifies himself in *Pylus*, 380. Sent by the *Athenians* with a strong naval force into *Sicily* to assist *Nicias*, 402, 403. The magnificence of his arrival described, 403. Bent upon attacking the enemy without delay, 404. Assaults *Epipolæ*, *ib.* The confusion in that assault, *ibid.* &c. He is taken prisoner, 412. He kills himself, 415.

I N D E X.

Demosthenes, the father of *Demosthenes* the orator, called *the sword-maker*, V. 378.

Demosthenes the orator, the most eloquent of men, II. 100. What he called *Phocion*, V. 8. His speech to *Phocion*, and *Phocion's* reply, 12. He made invectives against *Alexander*, 18. A strong resemblance between him and *Cicero*, V. 377. Who his mother was, 378. He lost his father at seven years of age, *ibid.* Defrauded by his guardians, *ibid.* Of a weak constitution, 379. Nicknamed *Batalus* and *Argas*, *ibid.* What induced him to apply himself to oratory, *ibid.* His first-master was *Isæus*, 380. The character of *Isæus*, *ibid.* He was a disciple of *Plato's*, *ibid.* Instructed by *Isocrates* and *Alcidas*, *ibid.* He goes to law with his guardians, *ibid.* And tho' he did not recover much yet he improved in the art of speaking, 381. At first derided for his uncouth way of speaking, *ibid.* Told how to amend his bad delivery by *Satyrus* the actor, 382. He built a study under ground, which remained 'till *Plutarch's* time, *ibid.* His application to his studies, 383. *Pytheas's* reflection on him, and his answer, *ibid.* Why a man ought to prepare his orations, *ibid.* The character given him by *Æschines*, 384. He opposes *Pytho* the *Byzantine*, *ibid.* His success against *Lamachus* the sophist, *ibid.* Wherein he imitated *Pericles*, *ibid.* He calls *Phocion* the pruning hook of his periods, 385. How he remedied his stammering, 386. He repeated his orations at home before a looking-glass, *ib.* What he said to a man that

complained he had been assaulted, *ibid.* His action and voice in pleading, *ibid.* Pleasant in his repartees, *ibid.* Good sayings of his, *ibid.* At what time he entered on public business, 387. His age when he accused *Midias*, *ibid.* Of a revengeful nature, *ibid.* He defends the cause of *Greece* against *Philip*, *ibid.* The reputation he gained in that affair, *ibid.* Accused of inconstancy by *Theopompus*, but justified by *Plutarch*, 388. His perseverance in the same principles, *ibid.* The drift of all his orations, *ib.* He had not personal courage, nor was he entirely free from bribery, 389. A good saying of his to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* His behaviour against *Antiphon*, *ibid.* He accuses a priestess, *ib.* He made orations for the use of others, and was blamed for it, *ibid.* He courted *Chabrias's* widow, but married a woman of *Samos*, 390. On all occasions stirs up the people against *Philip*, *ibid.* Is one of the ten ambassadors to *Philip*, *ibid.* He turns the commendations given to *Philip* by *Æschines* and *Philocrates* into ridicule, 391. He prevails with the *Athenians* to assist the *Eubæans*, *ibid.* And the *Byzantines* and *Perinthians*, *ibid.* His courage, and the advice he gave the *Athenians*, 392. Sent ambassador to the *Thebans* to engage them in the alliance, *ibid.* The great effect of his eloquence, *ibid.* Fortune seems to oppose his great designs, 393. He slights the oracles and prophecies, *ib.* He suspects the prophetess to be in the interest of *Philip*, 394. He deserts his post, throws down his arms, and flies ignominiously,

I N D E X

miniously, II. 394. The device on his shield, *ibid.* The honours he received from the King of *Persia*, *ibid.* *Alexander* finds some of his letters at *Sardis*, 395. Accused and acquitted, *ibid.* Appointed to make the oration for those slain at *Gharonea*, *ibid.* He proposes decrees in other peoples names, *ibid.* His stratagem to revive the courage of the *Athenians*, *ibid.* His behaviour justified by *Plutarch*, 396. He endeavours to stir up another insurrection amongst the *Greeks*. 397. He by letter exhorts the King of *Persia's* lieutenants to make war upon *Alexander*, *ib.* The names he gave *Alexander*, *ibid.* He is sent ambassador to him, but his heart failing him he leaves the embassy, *ibid.* The fable he related to the people, 398. His interest sunk, *ibid.* He gains the cause concerning the crown against *Æschines*, 399. He advises the *Athenians* not to harbour *Harpalus*, *ibid.* He is gained over by a bribe, 400. His behaviour on that occasion, 400, 401. He is tried by the *Axeopagus*, condemned, fined fifty talents, and committed to prison, 401. He makes his escape, *ibid.* The generosity of his enemies, *ibid.* Fine reflection of his on that occasion, 401, 402. Unable to bear up under his misfortunes, 402. What he said when he left *Athens*, *ibid.* The advice he gave to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* His sharp reply to *Pytheas*, 403. For which he is recalled, and the singular honours paid to him at his return, *ibid.* On the approach of *Antipater* and *Craterus* he with his party e-

scape out of the city, *ibid.* Condemned for it by the people, *ibid.* He takes sanctuary in the temple of *Neptune*, 404. The dream he had, and what he said to *Archias*, *ibid.* He poisons himself, 405. Different stories on that subject, 405, 406. The day on which he died, 406. The honours paid to his memory by the *Athenians*, and the inscription they put under a statue they erected for him, *ibid.* A singular accident that happened in *Plutarch's* time, *ibid.* Divine vengeance pursued *Demades*, who was the cause of *Demosthenes's* death, 407. The force of his eloquence, 463. From his settled countenance he was accounted morose, 464. His modesty, *ibid.* The power of his eloquence, 465. His banishment ignominious, 466. The good he did his country in his exile, 467. His death more glorious than *Cicero's*, *ibid.*

Demosthratus an *Athenian* orator proposes that the *Athenian* General should have absolute power in the *Cicilian* expedition, II. 112.

Dercetaeus one of *Antony's* guards, carries the first news of his Death to *Cæsar*, V. 361.

Dercyllidas, what was said to him by a young *Spartan*, I. 124.

Dercyllidas a *Greek* commander against the *Persians*, VI. 132.

Dercyllus undertakes to seize *Nicator* in the *Piræus*, V. 34.

Deserters, how punished by *Marcellus*, II. 347.

Deucalion the son of *Minos*, I. 23.

Deucalion and *Pyrrha* built a temple at *Dodona*, and settled amongst the *Molossians*, III. 56.

Dexithea, the daughter of *Pboras*

I N D E X.

- bas*, by some reputed to be the mother of *Romulus* by *Æneas*, I. 51.
- Dexous* kills *Megacles* in the robes of *Pyrrhus*, III. 78.
- Diadematus*, the surname of one of the *Metelli*, II. 154.
- Diagoras*, what was said to him by a *Spartan* on his victory at the olympick games, II. 328.
- Diamperes*, the name of one of the gates at *Argos*, III. 99.
- Diana Orthea*, her temple, I. 42.
- Diana Aristobule*, a temple built to her by *Themistocles* 308. *Diana Euclia* her temple, II. 415. Sacrifices on her alter by whom offered, *ibid.* *Diana* supposed to have raised a storm to punish *Mithridates* for sacrilege, III. 320, 321. Worshipped in *Myfia*, by the name of *Diana Persica*, *ibid.* Heifers consecrated to *Diana Persica*, III. 338. *Sertorius* said *Diana* had given him a white hind, IV. 15. *Diana*, her temple at *Ephesus* burnt the same day that *Alexander the Great* was born, 227. The opinion of the soothsayers thereupon, *ibid.* *Diana* called *Anitis* by the *Persians*, VI. 140. The statue of *Diana* at *Pellene*, strange effects produced by it when carried in procession, VI. 175.
- Dianassa*, the wife of *Eunomus*, and mother of *Lycurgus*, I. 103.
- Dictator fought always on foot, and for what reason, II. 59. The absolute power of the Dictator, 66. Two Dictators at the same time, *ibid.* By whom named, and the original of the name, II. 367.
- Didius* a *Roman* General, IV. 6. He brings to *Cæsar* the head of *Pompey's* eldest son, 386.
- Dice used amongst the *Persians*, VI. 129.
- Dicomes* King of the *Getae*, V. 347.
- Dinarchus* a *Corinthian* captain under *Timoleon*, II. 218. He flies from *Athens*, V. 35. Is tortured and slain, *ibid.* Accuses *Demades*, V. 407.
- Dinias* and *Aristotle* the logician kill *Abantidas*, VI. 147.
- Dinocrates* of *Messene*, an enemy to *Philopæmen*, occasions the revolt of *Messene*, III. 21. Defeated by *Philopæmen*, 22. But *Philopæmen* being by accident taken he poisons him, 23, 24. To escape vengeance he kills himself, 24.
- Dinomache*, the daughter of *Megacles*, and mother of *Alcibiades*, II. 91.
- Diocles* the governor of *Eleusis*, I. 11.
- Diocles* a son of *Themistocles* adopted by his grandfather *Lyander*, I. 320.
- Diocles* a soldier of *Antigonus's*, VI. 161. He assists *Aratus* in taking the castle of *Corinth*, 162, 163.
- Dioclides*, one of the accusers of *Alcibiades*, II. 115.
- Diodorus* the son of *Sophax*, his exploits, IV. 13.
- Diogenes* of *Sinope*, a saying of his, II. 67. His conversation with *Dionysius* at *Corinth*, 211, 212. What passed between him and *Alexander*, IV. 240.
- Diogenes* the stick sent ambassador to *Rome* by the *Athenians*, II. 445.
- Diogenes* the son-in-law of *Archelaus*, III. 246. He died honourably in the battle at *Orchomenus*, *ibid.*
- Diogenes* the governor of the *Piræus*, what he wrote to the *Achæans*, VI. 177.
- Diogiton* and *Malcitus* sent by the *Thebans*

I N D E X.

Thebans with an army into *Thessaly* to revenge the death of *Pelopidas* II. 328.

Diomedes an *Athenian*, the trick put upon him by *Alcibiades* II. 102.

Diomedes, secretary to *Cleopatra*, VI. 360.

Dion, *Plato's* disciple VI. 3. Brother to *Aristomache* the wife of *Dionysius* the elder, 5. Much esteemed by *Dionysius*, *ibid.* His natural parts improved by *Plato*, 6. Enflamed with the desire of knowledge, *ibid.* Employed in several considerable affairs, 7. The liberty of speech allowed him by *Dionysius*, *ibid.* Marries his niece *Arete* the daughter of *Dionysius* and widow of *Thearides*, 8. His prudence and generous offer to young *Dionysius*, *ibid.* How slandered by the courtiers, *ibid.* He never indulged himself in riotous diversions and youthful frolics, 9. His reserved behaviour and austerity for which he is blamed by *Plato*, *ibid.* The advice he gave young *Dionysius*, and the fine discourse he made to him, 11. What probably were his views, 13. The calumnies cast on him by *Philistus* and his party, 14. The letter he wrote to the *Cartaginian* agents, *ibid.* The deceitful treatment he received from *Dionysius*, *ibid.* The people's concern for his being sent away, 15. His wealth and rich furniture sent after him, *ibid.* He lodges at *Athens* with *Calippus*, 16. When he returned to *Sicily*, he gave *Speusippus* the country-seat he had bought, *ibid.* He defrays the charge of the shows exhibited by *Plato* at *Athens*, 17. He visits several *Greek* cities, and the honours he received,

ibid. A saying of his, *ibid.* He declares himself an open enemy to *Dionysius*, 20. The small number of his forces, 22. Who were disheartened when they knew his design, *ibid.* He sacrifices to *Apollo*, and makes an entertainment for his troops, 23. He understood the nature of eclipses, *ibid.* He embarks, 24. He arrives at *Pachynus* in thirteen days, *ibid.* Driven by a tempest, 25. He arrives at *Minoa* in *Sicily*, *ibid.* He makes himself master of *Minoa*, 26. He marches to *Syracuse*, *ibid.* He arrives at the river *Anapus*, 27. The march of his army was like a sacred procession, 28. The proclamation he caused to be made by a herald, *ibid.* Respected and prayed to as a tutelar deity, 29. He and his brother chosen Lieutenant-Generals by the people, *ibid.* The constructions put upon his standing on a sun-dial when he harangued the people, *ibid.* His answer to the agents sent by *Dionysius*, 30. His great courage, and the signal victory he obtained, 31. His soldiers presents him with a crown of gold, *ibid.* The unjust suspicions the people had of him, 33. His generous behaviour to *Heraclides*, *ibid.* The disturbances occasioned by *Heraclides*, *ibid.* The answer he made to the offers of *Dionysius*, 36. The courage and fidelity of his foreign soldiers, 37. The great strait he was in through the rage of the people, 38. His management to preserve the people, *ibid.* He retires with his troops to the territories of the *Leontines*, *ibid.* His honourable reception, *ibid.* The *Leontines* having heard the

I N D E X

the difference between the *Syracusans* and *Dion*, determine in favour of *Dion*, VI. 38. The *Syracusans* send deputies to *Dion* to desire him to return, 40. What the deputies said to him, *ibid.* His fine discourse to his soldiers, *ibid.* He orders his soldiers to prepare to march, 40, 41. Other messengers sent to him, from one party, not to come, and from the other to hasten his march, 41. The manner of his arrival at *Syracuse*, 42. The prayers made to him by the people as their deliverer, 43. His soldiers beat off the troops of *Nysus*, 44. *Heracles* and *Theodotus* submit to *Dion*, *ibid.* The fine discourse he made to those who would have had him put *Heracles* and *Theodotus* to death, *ibid.* He pardons them, 45. He repairs the blockade about the castle, *ibid.* He buries the dead, and redeems the prisoners, *ibid.* He agrees that *Heracles* should continue admiral, *ibid.* He opposes the dividing of lands, *ibid.* He gives battle to *Pharax*, and is beaten, 46. His great diligence in returning to *Syracuse*, *ibid.* The answer he made to *Heracles*, who would have had a *Spartan* governor of *Syracuse*, *ibid.* *Apollocrates* surrenders the castle to him, 47. How he received his sister and wife, 47, 48. His generosity, 48. His frugality, *ibid.* His esteem for the academy, *ibid.* His gravity and austerity, 49. He endeavours to reform the *Syracusans*, *ibid.* He consents to the killing of *Heracles*, 50. He makes a splendid funeral, and pronounces an oration on

him, *ibid.* Why he contracted a friendship with *Calippus*, *ibid.* The vision that appeared to him, 51. His son kills himself, *ibid.* He is troubled for the murder of *Heracles*, *ibid.* The manner in which *Dion* was murdered, 52, 53. The advantage of *Dion* above *Brutus*, 107, 108, 109.

Dionysia, the feast of *Bacchus*, called *Demetria* in honour of *Demetrius*, V. 243.

Dionysus of *Halicarnassus*, his mistake about *Romulus's* triumph, I. 72.

Dionysus the elder, tyrant of *Sicily*, what he said to his mother, I. 227. He desires the daughter of *Aristides* in marriage, and *Aristides's* reply to him, II. 201. His cruelty on that refusal, *ibid.* He seizes the government of *Sicily*, and marries the daughter of *Hermocrates* a *Syracusan*, VI. 5. She kills herself, *ibid.* He marries *Doris* and *Aristomache*, *ibid.* He puts the mother of *Doris* to death on suspicion of her having bewitched his other wife, *ibid.* His esteem for *Dion*, *ibid.* What he said to *Plato*, 7. His death, 8. He was suspicious of all mankind, 10.

Dionysus the younger, the tyrant, driven out by *Dion*, II. 195. After ten years recovers *Syracuse* from *Nysus* 196. Defeated by *Icetes*, 203. He surrenders to *Timoleon*, 209. The calamities of his family, *ibid.* He goes to *Corinth*, *ibid.* The life he led there, 210, &c. The present he made to *Lysander*, III. 180. The son of *Dionysus* by *Doris*, VI. 8. He marries *Sophrosyne*, *ibid.* His debauchery, 9. *Dion* endeavours to possess him with a love of virtue, 10. How he was brought up by his father,

father, VI. 10. He invites *Plato* to come to *Syracuse*, 11. His kindness and respect to *Plato*, 13. Much improved by him, *ibid.* His deceitful behaviour to *Dion*, 14. Under pretence of kindness he removes *Plato* into the castle, 15. He envies *Dion*, and seizes his revenues, 17. His joy on *Plato's* return to *Sicily*, 18. He sells *Dion's* estate, and converts the money to his own use, 19. What he said to *Plato*, on his departure, 20. He arrives at *Syracuse*, and endeavours to treat with *Dion* privately, 29. He pretends to treat with the people, but attacks them, 30. He flies from *Syracuse*, 36. Despairing to regain his country, he resolves to destroy *Syracuse*, 42. *Dionysius* the lawyer, sent to *Syracuse* to reform the civil government, II. 222. *Dionysius Chalcus* the father of *Hiero*, III. 378. He built the city of *Tiburii*, *ibid.* *Dionysius* of *Messena* put on *Alexander's* robe and diadem, and why, IV. 320. Put to death, *ibid.* *Dionysius* of *Magnesia*, the rhetorician, V. 413. *Dionysius* the brother of *Diocles*, and *Erginus*, who assisted *Aratus* in taking the castle of *Corinth*, VI. 163. *Diophanes* General of the *Achaëans*, joins with *Flaminius* against *Sparta*, III. 19. A greater general than politician, 46. *Diophanes* the Orator, V. 191. Slain for being a friend to *Tiberius Gracchus*, 205. *Diophantes* accuses *Aristides* of bribery, II. 422. *Diophites* a great dealer in pro-

phesies, III. 204. Cites an oracle against *Agesslaus's* advancement to the crown of *Sparta*, *ibid.* and IV. 67. *Diopithes*, his decree against *Anaxagoras* and *Pericles*, II. 43. *Diphridas* carries the order of the *Ephori* to *Agesslaus*, IV. 83. Divination, the fallacy thereof, III. 155. The method of divination amongst the *Germans*, IV. 347. Divorce, *Romulus's* law concerning it, I. 83. The first instance of divorce among the *Romans*, I. 99. 198. *Docimus* disputes the command with *Eumenes*, IV. 44. *Dodona* the antiquity of its temple, III. 56. Dog sacrificed in the *Lupercalia*, I. 81. Dog that bites a man to be delivered to the person bit, I. 239. Dog of *Xanthippus*, his love for his master, I. 295. His tomb, *ibid.* Dog of *Alcibiades*, II. 99. Dog kept by *Alexander* the tyrant of *Phere*, to guard his chamber-door, II. 329. Dog, why not suffered to enter the citadel of *Athens*, V. 373. Dog; a city built by *Alexander* in honour of his dog *Peritas*, called *Peritas*, after the dog's name, IV. 305, 306. Dogs, fifty, with as many keepers put as a guard in the citadel of *Corinth*, VI. 167. *Dolabella*, accused by *Cæsar*, but acquitted, IV. 328. His extravagance, IV. 332. Said to be in the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, 394. Being tribune proposes the cancelling of debts, V. 295. *Antony* jealous of him, *ibid.* *Cæsar's* opinion of him, 297. In love with *Clodia*, *ibid.*

I N D E X

- patro* sends her word of
Augustus resign to remove her,
 366.
- Dolabella* a
 by *Otho*, African, suspected
 VI. 233. sent to *Aquinum*.
- Dolon*, a name for
 V. 194. ck or rapier,
- Dolopians*, inhabite
Scyros, professed p^{er} isle of
 284. es, III.
- Domitian's* palace, the
 cence of it, I. 264.
- Domitius Lucius*, why called
barbus, II. 268. and N.
- Domitius* puts up for the cons
 ship, in oppsition to *Crassus* and
Pompey, III. 435. The usage he
 met with on that occasion, 436.
 Vnquished by *Sertorius's* lieu
 tenant, IV. 16. Heads a party
 in *Africa*, IV. 123. Defeated
 by *Pompey*, 126. Slain in
 battle, *ibid*.
- Domitius Enobarbus*, calls *Pom*
pey, *Agamemnon*, and King of
Kings, i ridicule, IV. 199.
 Employed by *Antony* to harangue
 the army V. 326. Advises
 him to sen *Cleopatra* back to
Egypt, 34. He goes over
 to *Augustus* 346. *Antony's*
 generous baviour towards
 him, and the rect it had upon
 him, *ibid*.
- Domitius*, besieged by *Cesar* in
Corfinium, how ceived by his
 physician, IV. 3. 365. Quits
Pompey for *Cæs*. and soon
 after declares *Pompey*,
 365.
- Domitius*, *Spinther*, d *Scipio*
 friends to *Pompey*, 9rel who
 should succeed *Cæs*. in the
 pontificate, before the title of
Pharsalia, IV. 199, 20. 372.
- Domitius*, commands the left
 wing of *Pompey's* army at *Phar*
salia, 202. 374.
- Domitius Calvinus* commande
 center of *Cesar's* army at *Phar*
salia, IV. 377. He was de
 feated by *Pharnaces*, 380, 381.
- Doors of houses in *Greece* opened
 outward, I. 270.
- Dorians*, how long they had pos
 sessed the country of *Laconia*,
 IV. 100.
- Dorilaus* General to *Mithridates*,
 suspected *Archelaus* of trea
 chery, III. 245. Slain for
 the sake of his purple robe,
 326.
- Doris* of *Locris*, the wife of *Diony*
sus the elder, VI. 5.
- Doson*, a surname of *Antigonus*,
 154. 248.
- owries not to be given in mar
 riage by *Solon's* laws, I. 227.
- D*'s laws, most of them re
 ved by *Solon*, being too se
 ve I. 222. A saying of *De*
made on *Draco's* laws, *ibid*.
 What *Jaco* said in justification
 of his *ibid*.
- Dracontides*, is decree against
Pericles, II.
- Dragon of *Mis*, a guardian of
 the citadel of *A*, I. 293. N.
- Dragon that lay by *Olympias* as
 she slept, IV. 226.
- Dromichætes* the *Tbra*, takes
Lyfimachus prisoner, 270.
- Dromoclides*, the *Sphettin*, pro
 poses the consulting *temetrius*
 as an oracle, V. 244. He pro
 poses to put the fort and radel
 into the power of *Demetrius*,
 265.
- Duris*, of *Samos*, the historian.
 II. 37. His character, *ibid*.

E.

Eagle, *Pyrrhus* so called by
 the *Epirots*, III. 66.

Eagles never have but two young
 ones at a time, III. 148. A
 tame eagle kept by *Pythagoras*,
 I. 165.

Eagles,

I N D E X.

- Eagles, tyrants fond of being so called, II. 392.
- Earthquake in *Laconia*, I. 145. III. 295. IV. 68. During the battle of *Trasimena* not perceived by the combatants, II. 58.
- At *Atheus*, III. 387. At *Pisaurum*, V. 344.
- Ecdelus*, a friend of *Aratus*, VI. 148.
- Ecdemus* and *Demophanes*, the tutors of *Philopœmen*, III. 4. The brave exploits of those two philosophers, *ibid.* Assist *Aratus*, in deposing a tyrant, *ibid.*
- Echecrates*, high-priest of *Apollo Tegyraeus*, II. 305.
- Echecratides* the sophist, released by *Alexander* at *Phocion's* request, V. 21.
- Echedemus* of *Arcadia*, I. 44.
- Eclipse of the sun, the day that *Romulus* was conceived, 63. Another whilst *Pericles* was im-barking, II. 47. The *Thebans* disheartened by the eclipse of the sun, 324. The days of *Nicias*, the people could account for the eclipse of the sun, but were ignorant of the cause of the eclipse of the moon, III. 406 407.
- Eclipse of the moon, how it affected the army of *Paulus Emilius*, and *Perseus*, II. 259.
- Eclipse of the moon accounted the forerunner of calamities, II. 407. Why a fortunate omen to those who are flying, III. 408. What was done after an eclipse in times of the greatest ignorance, *ibid.*
- Ecprepes*, one of the *Ephori*, cut off two strings from the instrument of *Pbrynis* the musician, V. 130.
- Edonian* women, the ceremonies they performed, IV. 126.
- Education, the importance of it, I. 199, 200. II. 144.
- Education of women, *academon*, I. 196. At *Academon*, I. 197.
- Egeria* said to be in love with *Numa*, I. 157.
- Eight the first cubit sacred to day of every month, I. 28. The *Eirefione*, why carrying it in a foundation, *ibid.* festival, first *Ephorus* at *Sparta*, *Elatus*, I. 1, the opposition between *Eleus*, wherein useful, V. 305.
- Elephant, a remarkable story of one, III. 102. Elephant of *King Porus*, his understanding, and the care he took of him, IV. 305.
- Elephants, the disorder they caused in *Hannibal's* army, I. 370.
- Elephenor*, the son of *Ibalcodon*, took care of *Theseus's* children, I. 46. He carried them with him to the siege of *Troy*, 47.
- Eleus* one of the sons of *Cimon*, II. 39.
- Elius*, one of *No's* ministers, put to death by *Alba*, VI. 215.
- Eloquence, its power, II. 55. 464. V. 422.
- Elpinice*, the first of *Cimon*, II. 16. III. 27. Her resentment against *Pericles* and what he said to her, 3. Where she was buried, 278. Suspected of a criminal conversation with her brother, and with *Polygnotus* the painter, *ibid.* Married *Callias*, 279.
- Elysium* fields, where placed, IV. 12.
- Embodiment of the *Athenians* for *Spin*, I. 294.
- Emocles*, what he said of the elements, V. 236.
- Empire of the universe divided by lot amongst three gods, IV. 182.
- Empylus*

I N D E X

- Empylus* a famous orator, and a friend of *Brutus*, VI. 57.
- Enorpborus*, the son of *Hippocoon* I. 42.
- Endeis*, the mother of *Peleus* and *Telamon*, I. 11.
- Endymion*, beloved by *Diana*, I. 157.
- Envy*, the ill effects of it, III. 204.
- Epaminondas* took more care in improving his mind than in exercising his body, II. 291. A gallant action of his, 292. In what manner he irritated the *Theban* youth against the *Spartans*, 295. Sent into *Theffaly* to recover *Pelopidas*, 320. His prudent conduct in that service, *ibid.* And success, 321. What he esteemed his greatest happiness 147. Sent ambassador to *Sparta*, where he alone had the courage to oppose *Agefilaus*, IV. 95, 96. His debate with *Agefilaus* in full council, 96. He makes an inroad into *Laconia*, 100. He wastes the country, *ibid.* &c. He causes *Messene* to be rebuilt, 104. He marches to *Sparta*, *ibid.* Slain in the battle near *Mantineia*, by *Anticrates*, 105, 106.
- Epaphroditus*, or the beloved of *Venus*, a name assumed by *Sylla*, III. 263.
- Epaphroditus*, *Augustus Caesar's* freedman, sent by him to be a spy upon *Cleopatra*, V. 363.
- Eperatus* chosen General of the *Achaëans*, VI. 192. His incapacity, *ibid.*
- Epbesus* called the arsenal of war, II. 361. The service *Lyfander* did to that city, III. 181.
- Epbesus*: the temple of *Epbesus* burnt the day that *Alexander* the great was born; IV. 227.
- Ephebe*, judges in criminal causes at *Athens*, I. 225.
- Epibialtes* broke the power of the court of the *Areopagites*, II. 12, 14, 15. Assassinated, by whom, and for what, 16. He was a great statesman, 25.
- Epibialtes* and *Ciffus* imprisoned by *Alexander*, IV. 280.
- Ephori* established to restrain the power of the senate of *Sparta*, and when, I. 113. The faults found by *Aristotle* in that institution, *ibid.* As soon as they entered on their office they declared war against the *Helots*, 144. They proved an enforcement to the discipline of the city 147. They make a law to prohibit the importation of gold and silver into *Sparta*, III. 196. Why established, IV. 68. They fine *Agefilaus*, 69. They recall him from the wars abroad, 80. A very remarkable action of the *Ephori*, 105. Deposed by the joint consent of both the kings of *Sparta*, V. 135. They had all the power at *Sparta*, and the kings only the name, 146.
- Ephorus* the historian condemned by *Plutarch*, VI. 36.
- Epicles*, a noted player on the harp, I. 287.
- Epicrates* of *Arcarnania*, conveyed *Themistocles's* wife and children out of *Athens*, for which he was afterwards put to death by *Cimon*, I. 311.
- Epicrates*, the merry advice he gave the *Athenians*, II. 323.
- Epicurean* Philosophy described, III. 81, 82.
- Epicurus*, with what he fed his disciples during a famine, V. 265.
- Epicurus* an *Athenian*, punished by *Phocus* for the death of his father *Phocion*, V. 39.
- Epycides* the orator the son of *Euphemides*, *Themistocles* prevails on him by a sum of money to desist from his pretensions to the generalship, I. 288.

Epycididas

I N D E X

- Epicydidas* sent by the *Ephori* to recall *Agefilaus* from the wars, IV. 80.
- Epigethes* of *Pettene*, a lady remarkable for her beauty and stature, VI. 175.
- Epigonus* the tyrant of *Colophon*, seized by *Lucullus*, III. 306.
- Epimenides* the *Phæstian*, skilled in the mysteries of the gods, I. 215. Styled the son of the nymph *Baltæ*, and the new curete or priest of *Cybele*, *ibid.* A saying of his on *Munychia*, a port at *Athens*, 216. He refused the presents and honours offered him by the city of *Athens*, contenting himself with a branch of the sacred olive, *ibid.*
- Epipolæ*, the citadel of *Syracuse*, taken by *Dion*, VI. 29.
- Epirus*, the origin of that kingdom, III. 56.
- Epitadeus* one of the *Ephori* alters the *Agrarian* law from a spirit of revenge, V. 129.
- Epitaphs* to whom allowed at *Sparta*, I. 142.
- Epitragia*, a name given to *Venus*, the original of it, I. 21.
- Epixyes*, Governor of upper *Phrygia*, his design upon *Themistocles*, I. 317.
- Epopticks*, a part of learning not to be communicated to the vulgar, IV. 232.
- Epylicus*, the father of *Isander*, II. 48.
- Erasistratus*, physician to *Seleucus*, his address in discovering the malady of prince *Antiochus*, &c. V. 269.
- Eratosthenes*, the character he gave of *Demosthenes's* orations, V. 384.
- Erectheus*, *Theseus* descended from him by the father's side, I. 3.
- Ergatæ*, the artificers at *Athens* so called, I. 231.
- Erginus* assists *Aratus* in taking the castle of *Corinth*, VI. 163, 164. He endeavours to seize the *Piræus* at *Athens*, 176.
- Ergoteles*, one who laid wait to take *Themistocles*, I. 312.
- Eriantbus*, advises the *Spartans* to raise the city of *Athens*, III. 194.
- Eros* a servant to *Antony*, being ordered by his master to kill him, kills himself, V. 360.
- Eteocles* the *Lacedæmonian*, a saying of his concerning *Lysander*, III. 200.
- Etesian* winds, VI. 22.
- Etymocles*, a friend of *Agefilaus*, IV. 94.
- Evagoras* king of *Cyprus*, III. 189.
- Evalcus* a *Lacedæmonian* officer, killed in battle by *Pyrrhus*, III. 93, 99.
- Evan*, a Greek word for that triumph which the *Romans* call *Ovation*, II. 362.
- Evander* the *Cretan* remained a friend to *Perseus* after his defeat, II. 266.
- Evangelus* a servant of *Pericles*, and master of his household, II. 25.
- Evangelus*, his tactics or commentaries for marshalling of armies, III. 6.
- Euchidas*, a *Platæan*, with what expedition he fetched fire from *Delphi*, II. 415. He dropped down dead as soon as he had delivered it, and was buried in the temple of *Diana*, *ibid.*
- Eucleia*, who she was, II. 415.
- Euclidas*, the brother of *Cleomenes*, III. 8. Made partner with him in the throne, V. 154. He commands one wing of the *Spartan* army against *Antigonus*, 170. Defeated by *Antigonus*, 171. Killed in battle, *ibid.*
- Euclidas*, the *Lacedæmonian*, his insolence

I N D E X.

insolence to *Artaxerxes*, and *Artaxerxes's* reply. VI. 116.

Euclidas of *Athens*, opposes *Aratus*, VI. 184.

Euclidas, one of the captains sent by *Timoleon* to take possession of the castle of *Syracuse*, II. 208.

Euctus one of *Perseus's* treasurers, stabbed by *Perseus*, II. 266.

Eudæus, one of *Perseus's* treasurers, stabbed by *Perseus*, II. 266.

Eudamidas, the father of *Agis*, V. 127.

Eudamus, master of *Eumenes's* elephants, advises *Eumenes* of a conspiracy, IV. 56. Put to death by *Antigonus*, 60.

Eudamus the *Pergamian* brings *Attalus's* will to *Rome*, VI. 198.

Eudæus, one who first applied geometry to mechanical purposes, II. 348.

Euius, a name given to *Bacchus*, II. 363.

Euius a musician, IV. 36.

Eumenes, king of *Pergamus*, *Cato's* opinion of him, II. 435, 436.

Eumenes, his birth and education, *Philip* of *Macedon* takes him into his service, IV. 35. He is made principal secretary to *Alexander*, 36. He went intrusted with a considerable command in the *Indian* expedition, *ibid.* He succeeds in the command of *Perdiccas*, who was advanced to that of *Hephæstion*, *ibid.* *Alexander* gives him *Barsine* the daughter of *Artabazus*, in marriage, *ibid.* He often incurred *Alexander's* displeasure, and particularly on the score of *Hephæstion*, *ibid.* For what he upbraided *Alexander*, *ibid.* He refuses to lend *Alexander* three hundred talents, *ibid.* &c. Has another dispute with *Hephæstion*, 37. He was a man of great art and address, *ibid.* What he did

Vol. VI.

Y

to re-instate himself in *Alexander's* favour, *ibid.* After *Alexander's* death he stays at *Babylon*, and pacifies the soldiery, 38. Was made Governor of *Capadocia* and *Paphlagonia*, *ibid.* His difference with *Hecateus*, tyrant of *Cardia*, *ibid.* He retires to *Perdiccas*, who settles him in the government of *Cappadocia*, 38, 39. He continues to attend on *Perdiccas*, *ibid.* *Perdiccas* dismisses him upon his arrival in *Cilicia*, *ibid.* He raises a body of horse able to curb the insolence of the *Macedonian Phalanx*, *ibid.* Declared General of the forces in *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*, 40. He defeated *Neoptolemus* with his cavalry, and obliges the *Macedonian Phalanx* to come over to him, *ibid.* His answer to the embassy from *Craterus* and *Antipater*, *ibid.* An action whereby he showed himself a great general, 41. His extraordinary dream, *ibid.* How he interpreted it in his own favour, *ibid.* &c. The order of his battle, 42. He engages with *Neoptolemus* and kills him, 43. His grief for the death of *Craterus*, *ibid.* He gets great reputation by that victory, *ibid.* &c. Which causes him to be envied, 44. The *Macedonians* decree his death for making them fight against *Craterus*, 44. They give a joint commission to *Antigonus* and *Antipater*, *ibid.* He seizes the king's horses, and gives discharges to those who had the care of them, and what *Antipater* said on the occasion, *ibid.* He marches into the upper *Phrygia*, *ibid.* What he said when the officers disputed with him about the command of the army, *ibid.* How he

I N D E X.

he paid his soldiers, and gained their affection, IV. 44, &c. Letters dispersed about his camp, promising rewards to those who should kill him, which extreamly offended the *Macedonians*, and what they did for his safety, 45. He loses a battle with *Antigonus*, by the treachery of one of his officers, whom he immediately seizes and hangs, *ibid.* After his flight returns to the field of battle, and burns the dead bodies of his soldiers, *ibid.* He could have taken *Antigonus's* baggage, and the reason why he would not, *ibid.* &c. What he did in that affair, 46. And what *Antigonus* said of him, *ibid.* He dismisses great part of his soldiers, and why, *ibid.* He retires to the citadel of *Nora*, *ibid.* &c. The answer he sent to the proposition of an interview, 47. His interview with *Antigonus*, *ibid.* He is besieged in *Nora*, *ibid.* Description of his person and conversation, 48. His project to keep the men and horses fit for service, *ibid.* &c. *Antigonus* offers him terms of peace, 49. And sends the form of the oath, which he corrects, *ibid.* His fidelity to *Olympias* and her issue, *ibid.* He gets together a body of about a thousand horse, *ibid.* He receives letters from *Olympias* for him to come and take the command of *Alexander's* little son, 50. Has orders to make war on *Antigonus*, *ibid.* His artifice to decline the envy of *Antigenes* and *Teutamus*, chief officers of the *Argyraspides*, *ibid.* &c. Joined by *Peucestas*, and other governors, 51. He borrows money of those who most hated him, and thereby secures

them to his interest, *ibid.* He defeats *Antigonus* who attempted to pass the river *Pasitigris*, *ibid.* A great instance of the esteem the *Macedonians* had for him, *ibid.* Being sick, he is forced to be carried in a litter in the rear of the army, *ibid.* How he encouraged the soldiers, 53. His stratagem to deceive *Antigonus*, 55. A conspiracy against him discovered by some who had lent him money, 56. What he said to his friends, *ibid.* He makes his will, and destroys his papers, *ibid.* Loses the battle with *Antigonus*, through the cowardice of *Peucestas*, 57. Seized and bound by the *Argyraspides*, 58. His speech to the *Macedonians* thereupon, *ibid.* Delivered up to *Antigonus*, 59. His conversation with *Onomarchus*, *ibid.* Put to death, 60. The advantages of *Eumenes* above *Sertorius*, 61, 62.

Eumolpides, super-intendants of the holy mysteries of *Ceres*, II. 111. Ordered to absolve *Alcibiades*, 133.

Euneus, one of *Theseus's* companions in his voyage to the *Euxine* sea, I. 35.

Eunomus, the father of *Lycurgus*, I. 103. Killed by a cook's knife, 104.

Eunomus the *Tbiasian*, his reproach to *Demosthenes*, V. 382.

Eunuchs, usually keepers of the treasure, V. 256.

Eunus, a fugitive slave, the author of the servile war in *Sicily*, III. 266.

Euphemides, the father of *Epicurus*, I. 288.

Euphranor a carpenter, preparing scaling ladders for *Aratus*, 149.

Euphranor

I N D E X.

- Euphrantides* a divine, who urged the sacrificing the three children of *Xerxes's* sister *Sandaucē*, I. 299. II. 396.
- Euphronius*, tutor to *Antony's* children by *Cleopatra*, sent to *Augustus*, V. 356.
- Eupolemus*, the son of *Icetes*, taken prisoner and put to death, II. 230.
- Eupolia*, the second wife of *Archidamus*, and mother of *Agefilaus*, II. 64.
- Euripides*, his tomb, I. 150. The ode he made in praise of *Alcibiades*, II. 101. One of his verses saves *Athens* from being destroyed, III. 195. His epitaph on the *Athenians* slain in *Sicily*, 398. The great esteem the *Sicilians* had for him, 415. His verses saved a great many prisoners, *ibid.* An accident much to the honour of *Euripides*, *ib.* &c.
- Eurybiades*, admiral of the *Græcian* fleet, charged with want of courage, I. 95. Offers to strike *Themistocles*, *ibid.*
- Eurycles*, the orator at *Syracuse*, the barbarous decree he proposed, III. 414.
- Eurycles*, the *Lacedæmonian*, commands a ship for *Augustus* against *Antony*, what he said to *Antony*, V. 351.
- Euryclidas*, sent by *Cleomenes* to the *Ephori*, V. 151.
- Eurydice*, a descendant of *Miltiades*, married to *Demetrius*, V. 244.
- Eurydice*, the sister of *Phila* and wife of *Ptolemy*, V. 278.
- Eurylochus* the *Ægean*, in love with *Telephippa*, *Alexander's* kindness to him, IV. 280.
- Eurymedon* the *Athenian*, sent with succours to *Nicias* in *Sicily*, III. 402. Killed in battle, 409.
- Euryptolemus*, *Pericles's* sister's son, II. 11.
- Euryptolemus*, the son of *Megacles*, *Cimon* marries his daughter *Iso-dice*, III. 279.
- Euryfaces*, one of the sons of *Ajax*, I. 212. II. 91.
- Eurytion*, the son of *Sous*, I. 103. gave the name of *Eurytiontidæ* to his descendants, 104. The first who slackened the reins of the regal authority, *ibid.* The disorders that ensued thereupon, *ibid.*
- Euterpe*, said by some to be the name of *Themistocles's* mother, I. 281.
- Eutbippus*, a friend of *Cimon*, killed with all his companions in a battle with the *Lacedæmonians*, III. 297.
- Eutbydemus*, an officer who served under *Nicias*, joined in commission with him, III. 402. His fatal ambition, 403.
- Euthymus* of *Leucadia*, defeated in *Sicily*, II. 228. Taken prisoner, 230. Put to death, and why, 54.
- Exæciestides*, the father of *Solon*, I. 203.
- Execrable*, who so called, and why, I. 214.
- Exile, voluntary, *Lycurgus* thought it the wisest course to decline the jealousy of the people, I. 105, 106. Exiles of *Thebes*, II. 294. They enter *Thebes* in the habits of peasants, 295, 296. Exiles of *Achaia*, the disputes about them in the senate, 436.
- Exodium*, a kind of farce among the *Romans*, which they performed at the end of their tragedies, III. 461. N. Among the *Greeks*, the conclusion of the tragedy it self, *ibid.*

F.

F *Abia*, a vestal, sister to *Terentia*, *Cicero's* wife, V. 59.

Y 2

Fabii

I N D E X.

Fabii, descended from *Hercules*, II. 53. The original of that name, *ibid.* &c.

Fabius Ambustus, sent ambassador to the *Gauls*, violated the law of nations, I. 173. And was the cause of the war, 174.

Fabius Pictor, sent to consult the oracle at *Delphi*, II. 76.

Fabius Buteo, chosen joint Dictator at *Rome*, while *Marcus Junius* was Dictator with the army II. 67.

Fabius, high-priest when *Brennus* King of the *Gauls* took *Rome*, I. 345.

Fabius Maximus, his noble extraction, II. 53, 54. The fourth in descent from *Fabius Rullus*, 54. Nicknamed *Verrucosus* and *Ovicula*, *ibid.* The false judgment that was made of his great qualities in his youth, *ibid.* Inures himself to bodily labour, *ibid.* And to eloquence, and makes a funeral oration on the death of his son who died consul, *ibid.* &c. He was five times consul, 55. Triumphed in his first consulship, *ibid.* His prudence, and the wise advice he gave the *Romans*, 56, 57. Chosen Dictator, 58. Asks leave to serve in the army on horseback, 59. How he maintained the authority of his office, *ibid.* Consults the *Sibylline* books, *ibid.* His religious vow to celebrate games in honour of the gods, 60. He raises the spirits of the people by making them believe the gods took their part, *ibid.* His prudent conduct against *Hannibal*, *ibid.* &c. Reflected on at *Rome*, and in his camp, for want of courage, 61. Called in scorn the pedagogue of *Hannibal*, 62. His friends pressing him to engage *Hannibal*, the

wise answer he made 'em, *ibid.* Attacks the rear of *Hannibal's* army, cuts off eight hundred men, and disorders the whole army, 63. Blamed by the senate for the contract he made with *Hannibal*, about the exchange of prisoners, 65. He sends his son to *Rome* to sell lands, and raise money to redeem them, *ibid.* Is called to *Rome*, and leaves the command of the army to *Lucius Minutius*, *ibid.* His reflection on the success of *Minutius*, *ibid.* &c. Disdains to reply to *Metilius*, but hastens to the army to punish *Minutius* for disobeying his orders, 66. The *Romans* make *Minutius* joint Dictator, *ibid.* *Fabius's* prudent behaviour in that affair, 67. A wise reply he made to *Minutius*, 68. Marches to assist *Minutius*, and what he said to his soldiers, 69. He saves *Minutius*, *ibid.* He lays down the dictatorship, 71. The wise advice he gave *Paulus Æmilius*, who was consul with *Terentius Varro*, 72. Extremely honoured by the *Romans*, for his caution after the defeat of *Terentius Varro*, 75. His wise conduct in that public calamity, *ibid.* &c. Chosen general with *Claudius Marcellus*, and called the buckler of the *Romans*, 77. Had like to have been surprized by *Hannibal*, 78. His generous behaviour to a *Marfan* who encouraged some *Romans* to desert, *ibid.* And to a *Lucanian* who used to lie out of the camp at nights, 79. By what means he got possession of the town of *Tarentum*, *ibid.* &c. A stratagem he used to divert *Hannibal*, while he took *Tarentum*, 80, 81. His vanity prompts him to an act of cruel

I N D E X.

ty, II. 81. What he said to the officer who took account of the spoils, in respect to the gods of the *Tarentines*, *ibid.* &c. He takes the statue of *Hercules* from *Tarentum*, and places it in the capitol next to his own, 82. His second triumph, *ibid.* His answer to *Marcus Livius*, 83. His son made consul, and a great action of the son's in maintaining the dignity of the consulship, and what *Fabius* said to his son on that occasion, *ibid.* His courage in bearing the loss of that son, 84. He makes a funeral oration for him, *ibid.* He opposes *Scipio's* design of carrying the war into *Africa*, *ibid.* The opinion of the people of his opposition to *Scipio*, 85. He hinders the *Romans* from giving money to *Scipio* for the *Carthaginian* war, *ibid.* He accuses *Scipio* of flying from *Hannibal*, and draining *Italy* of its forces, *ibid.* He endeavours to send one to succeed *Scipio* in *Africa*, and his reason for it, 86. The apprehensions he endeavoured to instil into the people when *Hannibal* left *Italy*, *ibid.* He dies before the final overthrow of *Hannibal* by *Scipio*, 87. The *Romans* express their gratitude to him, by agreeing to contribute a piece of money towards the expence of his funeral, *ib.* The advantages of *Fabius* above *Pericles*, *ibid.* &c. Not inferior to *Pericles* in policy. but had not the power, 89.

Fabius Maximus, the son of *Paulus Emilius*, II. 244, 245. Contends with his brother *Scipio* for the command of a party who were to attack *Perseus*, 257.

Fabius Rullus, or *Rutilianus*, who first acquired the name of *Maximus*, the great-grandfather of *Fabius Maximus*, II. 54. His behaviour in respect to his son, 84.

Fabius, *Lucullus's* lieutenant, defeated by *Mithridates*, III. 354.

Fabius the proprætor of *Spain*, censured for rendering the *Romans* odious to the provinces, V. 213.

Fabius Fabulus, said to be the person that murdered *Galba*, VI. 226.

Fabius Valens, commander of a legion, the first who took the oath of fidelity to *Galba*, VI. 208. Salutes *Vitellius* emperor, 221. His avarice, 235.

Fable of *Picus* and *Faunus*, I. 179. Of the festival, and the day after the festival, I. 304. Of *Minerva* and *Neptune* contending for the patronage of *Athens*, by whom, and to what end invented, 305. Of the serpent whose tail rose in rebellion against the head, V. 126. Of the cuckoo, and little birds, VI. 174. Of the huntsman and horse, 181.

Fabricius, what he said on the defeat of *Lævinus*, III. 78. Sent by the *Romans* to treat with *Pyrrhus* about the prisoners, 81. He refuses to accept of a present, *ibid.* A saying of his to *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.* What he said of the *Epicurean* philosophy, 82. His answer to *Pyrrhus's* offers, *ibid.* He informed *Pyrrhus* of the treachery of his physician, *ibid.* &c.

Factions of what service to a commonwealth, IV. 172, 173.

Faith : A temple built by *Numa* to *Faith*, I. 180. The most solemn

I N D E X.

- lemn of all oaths among the
Romans, *ibid.*
- Falerian* schoolmaster, what he did,
and how used by *Camillus*, I.
337.
- Falerii*, besieged by the *Romans*,
I. 333.
- Falisci*, beat by *Camillus*, I. 238.
- Fame, see glory.
- Famine at *Athens* under the tyrant
Aristion, III. 234. Another
famine at *Athens*, V. 265.
The extremity to which the
Athenians were reduced by it,
ibid. The sails and tackle of
ships eaten in a famine, V.
101. Famine in the camp of
Artaxerxes, VI. 137. In the
army of *Antony*, V. 330.
- Fannia*, her generosity to *Marius*,
and her history, III. 149, 150.
- Fannius*, a companion of *Tiberi-*
us Gracchus's, V. 187.
- Fannius*, *Caius*, made consul by
the interest of *Caius Gracchus*,
V. 214, 215. He opposes
Caius Gracchus, 218.
- Fathers, the law that impowered
them to sell their children,
amended, I. 182.
- Father of his country, *Cicero*, the
first that was so styled, V. 435.
- Faunus*, the demi god, the fabu-
lous story of his being taken by
Numa, I. 179. Supposed to
have married the *Bona Dea*,
IV. 334.
- Favonius*, his unseasonable rally
on *Pompey*, IV. 191. 199. 364.
371. He flies with *Pompey*,
and the respect he paid *Pom-*
pey, 208, 209. He opposes
what the senate did in favour
of *Cæsar*, 351. He was an in-
timate friend of *Cato's* V. 71.
And a zealous imitator of him,
ibid. and IV. 191. 371. Chosen
Ædile, *ibid.* *Curio* was his col-
league, *ibid.* The pleasure he
took in the shows exhibited by
Cato for him, IV. 337. His ad-
venture with *Brutus* and *Cassius*,
VI. 88.
- Fausulus*, the person that brought
up *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 53.
And husband of *Acca Laurentia*,
54. Killed in the scuffle be-
tween *Romulus* and *Remus*, 61.
- Faustus*, the son of *Sylla*, IV. 167.
puts his estate up to sale, V.
440.
- Fear, a deity to which *Theseus* sa-
crificed I. 36. And *Alexander*,
IV. 267. The temple of fear,
V. 151. The worship to fear
described, *ibid.* Its a passion
most cruel and bloody in ty-
rants, VI. 139.
- Feast celebrated in honour of the
two *Ariadnes*, I. 25. Feast of
boughs at *Athens*, I. 27. Feast
of slaves, or *Saturnalia*, 193.
Feast of the *Latins*, I. 327.
One day added to the *Latin*
feasts, 369. Feast of *Proserpine*
near *Cyzicus*, III. 316. Feast
of mysteries at *Athens*, IV. 266.
Feast of the *Lupercalia*, 392.
Feast of love, I. 119. Feast of
Ceres, II. 76. Feast of *Adonis*
happened as the *Athenians* were
imbarking for *Sicily*, 112. Feast
in honour of *Juno*, called the
feast of *Lysander*, III. 198.
Feast of the women, and the
ceremonies thereof, I. 94.
- Februata*, the ancient name of the
feast called *Lupercalia*, I. 94.
- Feciales*, an order of priests insti-
tuted by *Numa*, I. 172. Their
office, *ibid.* &c.
- Feretrius*, the meaning of the
word, I. 71.
- Fidenæ* a city, how taken by *Ro-*
mulus, I. 84, 85.
- Figs forbidden to be transported
out of *Attica*, I. 232.
- Fimbria*, besieges *Mithridates* in
Pitane.

I N D E X.

Pitane, III. 306. Invites *Lucullus*, to come to his assistance, *ibid.* He assassinated *Flaccus*, 234, 249. Being deserted by his soldiers, he kills himself, 250.

Fimbrians, a bold, hardy, lawless band, III. 311.

Fire: Holy fire guarded by vestals at *Rome*, I. 168. At *Athens* and *Delpbi*, guarded by widows, *ibid.* How to be kindled at *Rome*, *ibid.* &c. Called *Vesta* and *Unity* by the *Pythagoreans*, 171. Worshipped as the principal of all things, I. 344. An emblem of purity, *ibid.* All the fires in the country of *Platæa*, put out, and why, II. 415. How the holy fire was to be lighted, *ibid.*

Fire-hearth sacred to domestick deities, IV. 297. V. 39.

Firmians, brave soldiers that accompanied *Cato*, II. 442.

Flaccus assassinated by *Fimbria*, III. 234, 249.

Flaccus Hordeonius, sent by *Galba* to succeed *Virginus*, VI. 208. The army refuse to take the oath proposed by him of fidelity to the emperor, 220.

Flagellation, the name of a feast amongst the *Spartans*, I. 130. N.

Flamen quirinalis, instituted by *Numa*, I. 163.

Flaminius, Caius, the consul, of a fiery temper, II. 56. His rash resolution to fight *Hannibal*, 57. Not to be deterred by ill accidents, *ibid.* Killed in the battle, 58. See *Caius Flaminius*.

Flaminius, C. Quintus, when consul, fought and defeated the *Gauls*, II. 334. Named General of the horse, and why obliged to quit that post, 336.

Flaminius, Titus Quintus, his statue erected at *Rome*, III. 26.

His natural disposition, *ib.* &c. The pleasure he took in doing favours, 27. His application to war, *ibid.* Serves as tribune under *Marcellus*, *ibid.* Made governor of *Tarentum*, and of the country about it, *ibid.* Appointed leader of two colonies, *ibid.* He stands for the consulship before he had passed through other inferior offices, *ibid.* Obtains it, 28. By lot appointed General against *Philip*, *ibid.* He takes a different method against *Philip* from that of other Generals, 29. He gets safe into *Epirus*, *ibid.* The herdsmen discover to him the way to attack *Philip*, 30. He drives the enemy from their strong holds, and becomes master of their camp, 31. The good discipline he kept in his army during their march, and the advantage of it, *ibid.* &c. The qualities by which he gained the affection of the people of the country, 33. His interview with *Philip*, and the conditions of peace he offered, *ibid.* How he amused the *Thebans*, and entered *Thebes*, 33. Being continued in his command, he marches into *Thessaly*, to engage *Philip*, *ibid.* &c. He defeats him, 34, 35. The conditions of peace which he agreed to, 37. And the reasons of state that induced him to it, *ibid.* &c. The advice given him by the ten deputies from *Rome*, 38. He restores liberty to all *Greece*, *ibid.* Which he caused to be proclaimed at the *Isthmian* games, *ibid.* The grateful reflections of the *Greeks* thereon, 39, 40. He sends deputies to enfranchise the *Greek* cities, 40. Chosen judge of the *Nemæan* games, *ibid.* He re-

con-

I N D E X.

- conciles the *Greeks* amongst themselves, III. 41. He consecrates a silver target at *Delphi*, *ibid.* And a crown of gold, 42. He makes war upon the tyrant *Nabis*, *ibid.* And concludes a peace with him, for which he was blamed, *ibid.* The reasons he gave in his justification, 43. Extremely jealous of the honours paid to *Philopæmen*, 42. pleased with the present made him by the *Achæans*, 43. His triumph, *ibid.* The riches he brought home, 44. Sent lieutenant into *Greece*, *ibid.* The remonstrance he made to the consul *Manius*, 45. He prevails on him to agree to a truce with the *Ætolians*, *ibid.* He intercedes for the *Chalcidians*, *ibid.* Their acknowledgment of his favours, and the great honours they paid him, 46. His natural goodness, *ibid.* His pleasant conversation, *ib.* Some good sayings of his, 47. Chosen censor with the son of *Marcellus*, *ibid.* What they did in their censorship, *ibid.* &c. His difference with *Cato*, and the cause of it, *ibid.* He accepts the office of military tribune, 49. Censured for what he did against *Hannibal*, *ibid.* &c. But by some commended for it, 52. He died a natural death, 53. His advantages over *Philopæmen*, *ibid.* &c.
- Flavius* a tribune, wounds one of *Hannibal's* elephants, II. 369, 370.
- Flavius* and *Marcellus*, the tribunes deposed by *Cæsar*, IV. 393.
- Flavius Gallus*, his rashness, VI. 327. Slain, 328.
- Flavius Flaccus* informs *Tiberius Gracchus* that the senators intended to murder him, VI. 202.
- Flavius Sabinus*, brother of *Vespasian*, left governor of *Rome*, by *Otho*, VI. 333.
- Flora* the courtesan, her amours with *Pompey*, IV. 115. A celebrated beauty, *ibid.* Her picture placed in the temple of *Castor*, and *Pollux*, *ibid.*
- Flute not accounted a musical instrument fit for a gentleman, II. 93. An instrument consecrated to peace, 363.
- Flute reeds where the best grew, III. 245.
- Flying as they fight, a wise contrivance of the *Parthians*, III. 447.
- Fodii*, the original name of the *Fabian* family, II. 53, 54.
- Fonteius Capito*, sent by *Antony* to conduct *Cleopatra* into *Syria*, V. 320. Killed by *Valens*, VI. 213.
- Forms, the inconveniences arising from too strict an adherence to them in some cases, I. 260. Whether they may be dispensed with in some crimes against the state, IV. 101, 102.
- Fortunate islands described, IV. 11.
- Fortune distinguished from chance, II. 234.
- Fortune, her image, said to have made a speech to the *Roman* ladies, II. 186.
- Fortune, her ways secret and incomprehensive, II. 213. Her power even in cases the most desperate and critical, III. 97. Her effect on the minds of men, 259. 339. Her inconstancy, II. 209. 271. 279, 280. V. 266, 277. Cannot overpower virtue, V. 181, 226. VI. 240.

I X N D E X.

Fountains of fire near *Apollonia*, III. 252.

Fox, stolen by a *Spartan* boy, I. 130.

Friend and mercenary, wherein they differ, V. 156.

Friendship, a remarkable instance of it in *Lucilius* to *Brutus*, VI. 103, 104. True friendship on what founded, II. 292.

Fulcinia, the mother of *Marius*, III. 107.

Fulvia, the widow of *Clodius*, married to *Antony*, V. 296.

Her extraordinary natural parts, *ibid.* She maintained his quarrels in *Rome* against *Augustus*, 311. She was the sole cause of the war, 314. Her death, *ib.*

Fulvia, a lady of quality, who acquainted *Cicero* with *Catiline's* designs against him, V. 426.

Fulvius Quintus chosen dictator, II. 367.

Fulvius, a particular friend of *Caius Gracchus*, his being accused was the principal cause of *Caius's* ruin, V. 217. He opposes *Opimius* the consul, 221. He sends his son to propose an agreement, 223. He and his eldest son slain, *ibid.* His corps thrown into the river, 225. His widow forbid to put herself in mourning, *ibid.*

Funeral orations, the original of them, I. 257. When first made for women, and on what occasion, I. 332. Not made for young women 'till *Cæsar's* time, IV. 330.

Furcifer, a name of reproach, and to whom given, II. 170.

Furii, a family not considerable before *Camillus*, I. 323.

Furius, Lucius, a military tribune, colleague with *Camillus*, I. 363. Chosen by *Camillus* to oppose the *Tuscan*s, 364.

Furius, the lieutenant of *Publius*

Varinus, defeated by *Spartacus*, III. 428.

G.

G*Abii*, *Romulus* and *Remus* sent thither to be educated, I. 55.

Gabinus, Aulus, a tribune, marched to the relief of *Chæronæa*, III. 239. Proposed a law in favour of *Pompey*, IV. 143. Elected consul, 174.

Gabinus, a man of consular dignity, carries *Antony* with him into *Syria*, V. 289. The offer made him by *Ptolemy* King of *Ægypt*, *ibid.* His rude behaviour to *Cicero*, 444.

Gæfylas, a *Spartan*, reconciles *Dion* and *Heraclides*, VI. 46.

Gaieochus, a name given to *Nephtune*, I. 48.

Galba Sulpitius, his riches and descent, VI. 202. He commands in *Germany*, *ibid.* Proconsul in *Lybia*, *ibid.* Blamed for his unseasonable temperance and oeconomy, *ibid.* Sent governor into *Spain*, *ibid.* His concern for the abuses the people suffered by the emperor's officers, *ibid.* Declared emperor, 203. He accepts the government only as lieutenant to the senate and people, *ibid.* His estate seized by *Nero*, 204. He seizes *Nero's* estate in *Spain*, *ibid.* He writes to *Virginus*, 205. He retires to *Colonia*, *ibid.* His inclination to a quiet life, *ibid.* He was seventy three years old when he was chosen emperor, 206. Ambassadors sent to him by the senate, 208. His modesty, 209. He puts all *Nymphidius's* accomplices to death, 212. Accosted in his way to *Rome* by a disorderly rabble of seamen, who had been formed

I N D E X.

- formed into a legion by *Nero*, VI. 213. He orders them to be charged by his horse, who cut them all to pieces, which was accounted an ill omen, *ibid.* His present to an excellent musician, and what he said to him on that occasion, 214. His act of resumption upon the players, &c. *ibid.* A good saying of his, 216. His deliberation on the choice of a successor, 219. Why the army had an aversion to him, 220. His statues demolished, *ibid.* He adopts *Piso*, 221. Informed that *Otho* was proclaimed, 225. Deserted by every body, *ibid.* His head cut off and carried on the point of a spear, 226. Given to the servants of *Patrobius* and *Vitellius*, 227. *Priscus Helvidius* conveys away his body, and *Argius* buries it, *ibid.* He did not seize the empire but resigned himself to it, 208. His character, *ibid.* He suffered himself to be imposed on by his favourites, *ibid.*
- Galba, Servius*, accuses *Paulus Aemilius*, II. 274.
- Galley of *Theseus* preserved for many ages by the *Athenians*, I. 28. A philosophical problem upon that subject, *ib.* &c.
- Galley two cubits long of gold and ivory presented by *Cyrus* to *Lyfander*, III. 198.
- Galleys of *Rhodes*, III. 304.
- Galleys, the number of their rowers, V. 275.
- Gallus*, one of *Otho's* Generals, VI. 234. Marched to join *Spurina*, 235.
- Gallus*, one of *Sylla's* lieutenants, III. 241.
- Gallus, Flavius*, an officer under *Antony*, V. 327. Dies of the wounds he received in battle, 328.
- Gallus*, sent by *Augustus* to *Cleopatra*, V. 362.
- Games instituted by *Theseus* at *Delos*, I. 26.
- Games, *Isthmian*, instituted by *Theseus* in honour of *Neptune*, I. 33. The *Athenians* were to have the most honourable place at those games, 34. *Olympian* in honour of *Jupiter*, 33. There always was a cessation of arms during the *Olympian*, *Isthmian*, *Pythean*, and *Nemæan* games, 102. *Roman* games, what they were, 327. Of liberty, celebrated at *Platæa*, II. 415, 416.
- Gandarites*, and *Præfians*, their Kings make preparations against *Alexander*. IV. 306. The number of their forces, *ibid.*
- Ganges*, *Alexander's* soldiers refuse to pass it, IV. 306. The breadth and depth of that river, *ibid.*
- Gardens belonging to *Tisaphernes*, lieutenant to the King of *Persia*, II. 120. Gardens of *Lucullus*, III. 360. Of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 138.
- Gates of cities, why they are not accounted sacred, I. 62.
- Gaugamela*, a place near *Abela*, where the great battle between *Alexander* and *Darius* was fought, IV. 266.
- Gauls* descended from the *Celte*, I. 337. Besieged *Clusium* a *Tuscan* city, 338. Took *Rome*, 346. Beat by *Camillus*, 354. Made war on the *Romans*, II. 232.
- Gauls* originally descended from the *Celte*, I. 337. They came into *Italy* for the sake of the wines, *ibid.* They besiege *Clusium*, 338. A great fault they committed after the battle of *Allia*, 343. They divide their army and send the greatest part of

I N D E X

- of their forces to *Ardea*, I. 347, 348. Defeated by *Camillus*, 348, 349. They lay siege to the capitol, 347. Their attempts to enter it, 351. The hardships the *Romans* in the capitol were reduced to, *ibid.* Propositions for an accommodation between them, *ibid.* &c. The fraud and insolence of the *Gauls*, *ibid.* Defeated by *Camillus*, 354. Their force lay chiefly in their swords, and their manner of using them, 366, 367. Their swords being made of ill-tempered metal bent in the fight, 368. The fear the *Romans* conceived of the *Gauls*, *ibid.*
- Gauls* were excellent horsemen, II. 332. The resolution wherewith they defended *Milan*, 338. Their courage, III. 91. They were the most covetous and insatiable of all men, 92. What they did at *Ægæ*, *ibid.* The *Gauls* were the troops on which young *Crassus* chiefly depended, 449. Their great courage, *ib.*
- Geese, sacred ones kept near the temple of *Juno*, by their cackling discover the approach of the *Gauls*, and save the capitol, I. 351.
- Gegania*, a vestal virgin consecrated by *Numa*, I. 169.
- Gelæ*, a people, their territories, IV. 158.
- Gelanor* King of *Argos* displaced by a faction, III. 101.
- Gellianus* sent into *Spain* by *Nymphidias* as a spy on *Galba*, VI. 207.
- Gellius* the consul defeats a party who had straggled from *Spartacus*, III. 428.
- Gellius* and *Catulus*, the first censors on the reviving of that office by *Pompey*, IV. 139.
- Gellius Lucius*, in what he opposed *Cæsar*, V. 438.
- Gelo* King of *Sicily* sends a present of corn to *Rome*, II. 159. His statue preserved by the *Syracusians*, II. 221.
- Gelo's* government, VI. 7.
- Gelon*, a faithful friend to *Neoptolemus*, III. 61. He presents *Pyrrhus* with two yoke of oxen, *ibid.* He formed a plot to poison *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.*
- Geminus* an enemy to *Marius*, the dread *Marius* was in of falling into his hands, III. 146. He seized *Marius* and carried him to *Minturnæ*, 149.
- Geminus* a friend of *Pompey's*, in love with *Flora*, IV. 115. He kills *Brutus* by *Pompey's* order, 132.
- Geminus*, sent by *Antony's* friends to acquaint him with the state of his affairs at *Rome*, V. 343. Suspected by *Cleopatra*, *ibid.* Genealogy of *Numa* and other *Romans*, suspected, and why, I. 152, 153.
- Genthius* King of *Illyria*, II. 254. His alliance with *Perseus* against the *Romans*, *ibid.* Defeated by *Lucius Anicius*, *ibid.*
- Gentleness, a virtue necessary for a statesman, II. 159.
- Geometry, when first applied to mechanical purposes, II. 348.
- Geradas* a *Spartan*, a saying of his about adultery, I. 126.
- Gerandas* a *Spartan*, an obscure citizen, in what battle slain, II. 316.
- Germanicus*, a name taken by *Vitellius*, VI. 221.
- Gesatae*, a people of the *Gauls* who fought for pay, II. 332. They invade *Italy*, 336. Are defeated by *Marcellus*, 338.
- Gigis*, a maid of honour to *Paryatis*, VI. 131. Was privy to the

I N D E X.

- the poisoning of *Statyra*, VI. 131. Her cruel punishment, 132.
- Gisco*, a nobleman of *Carthage*, what he said to *Hannibal*, and *Hannibal's* answer, II. 72. Sent by the *Carthaginians* with an army into *Sicily*, II. 227.
- Glabrio*, his command decreed to *Pompey*, IV. 149, 150.
- Gladiators, their wars against the *Romans*, III. 426.
- Glaucias* King of *Illyria* preserved *Pyrrhus* when an infant, III. 58. And at twelve years of age restored him to the throne of his ancestors, 59.
- Glaucias*, a resolute person, a friend to *Marius*, III. 138. Put to death for his villany, 141.
- Glaucus* the physician of *Hephaestion* crucified by order of *Alexander*, IV. 318.
- Glaucus* the son of *Polymedes* behaved himself gallantly in battle, V. 15.
- Glaucus*, *Cleopatra's* physician, V. 343.
- Glory gained by virtue is more excellent than what flows from power, I. 161. To be careless of glory proceeds from impudence and madness, II. 103. Glory of one's ancestors, in what manner to be claimed by a descendant, VI. 145, 146. That which is most durable to be preferred, IV. 220.
- Glory's but the image of virtue, V. 125. How esteemed by a wise man, 126. How far necessary to a magistrate, *ibid.* The thirst after it permitted to young men, *ibid.* An exorbitant thirst after it dangerous in those who are at the head of affairs, *ibid.*
- Gnathænum*, the mother of *Perseus*, VI. 198.
- Goats Marsh*, the place from whence *Romulus* disappeared, I. 89, 154.
- Gobrias* the father of *Ariomander*, II. 290.
- God, ought not to be represented by images, I. 165. In what manner to be adored, 178. Has no manner of resemblance with what is human, II. 186. *Psammon* the philosopher, his notion of God. IV. 261.
- Gods, the sentiments men have of them, II. 392.
- Goddesses of the women, the mother of *Midas* and *Bacchus*, and married to *Faunus*, IV. 334. Her mysteries, *ibid.* &c.
- Gold and silver money cried down by *Lycurgus*, I. 115.
- Gold and silver the great debauchers of mankind, V. 127.
- Golden column where all the high-ways of *Italy* terminate, VI. 223.
- Gomphi*, a town in *Thessaly*, taken by *Cæsar*, IV. 372.
- Gongylus* comes from *Corinth* to the assistance of the *Syracusans*, III. 400. Slain in battle, 401.
- Good goddesses amongst the *Romans*, who she was, IV. 334.
- Gordian* knot, IV. 246, 247.
- Gordius* driven out of *Capadocia* by *Sylla*, III. 221.
- Gorgias*, the character he gave of *Cimon*, III. 287.
- Gorgias*, one of *Eumenes's* captains, IV. 42.
- Gorgias* the rhetorician, V. 436.
- Gorgidas* assists *Pelopidas* in restoring the liberty of *Thebes*, II. 301. The stratagem he and *Pelopidas* contrived to make the *Athenians* and *Spartans* quarrel, 303. First instituted the sacred band, 307. A fault he committed in letting them fight dispersed and not in one body, 309.
- Gorgo* the Wife of King *Leonidas*, what

I N D E X

what was said to her, and her answer, I. 124.

Gorgoleon, a *Spartan* commander, killed in battle, II. 306.

Gracchi, what was the cause of their ruin, V. 127.

Gracchus, *Tiberius*, the father of *Tiberius* and *Caius Gracchi*, V.

183. He married *Cornelia* the daughter of *Scipio* the great,

184. A prodigy that happened in his family, *ibid.*

Gracchus, *Tiberius* and *Caius*, their natural parts, V. 184. Their education, *ibid.* Wherein they resembled each other, and wherein they differed, 184,

185. *Tiberius* the elder by nine years, 186. Admitted into the college of *Augurs*, *ibid.* The address made to him by *Appius Claudius*, who offered him his daughter in marriage, *ibid.* He serves in *Africa* under *Scipio* the younger, who had married his sister, 187. His courage, *ibid.* He is chosen *quæstor* in the war against the *Numantines*, *ib.* The respect the *Numantines* had for him, *ibid.* He concludes a peace with them, 188. And obtains favourable conditions, *ibid.* He loses his books of accounts, *ibid.* He returns to *Numantia* to desire they might be restored to him, *ibid.* The kind entertainment he met with from the *Numantines*, *ibid.* The presents they offered him, 189. After his return to *Rome* he is reproached for making the peace, *ibid.* The affection of the people to him on that occasion, *ibid.* Elected *tribune*, 191. He endeavours to revive the *Agrarian* law, 191, 192. The moderation and gentleness of that law, 192. His speech in behalf of the poor, *ibid.* He proposes another law more

severe to the rich, 193. His generous offer to his colleague *Octavius*, 194. He publishes an edict prohibiting the exercise of all offices till the law was confirmed or rejected, *ibid.* *Russians* procured to murder him, *ibid.* He endeavours to deprive *Octavius* of his *tribuneship*, *ibid.* He makes the people consent to that deprivation, 195, 196. He endeavours to quell the riot, 196. He passes the law for dividing the lands, *ibid.* He makes *Mutius* one of his clients, *tribune* in the room of *Octavius*, 197. Affronted in the senate, *ibid.* The sudden death of one of his friends occasions a tumult among the people in his favour, *ibid.* He proposes a law for distributing the money left by King *Attalus* amongst the people, 198. His speech to the people to justify his proceedings against *Octavius*, 199. He is continued *tribune* another year, 200. He proposes several new laws to oblige the people, *ibid.* He endeavours to lessen the authority of the senate, 201. He addresses himself to the people for protection, pretending he feared his enemies would murder him in the night, *ib.* Ill omens that beset him, *ibid.* A gesture of his how explained by his enemies to his prejudice, 203. He is killed in a tumult, 204. The malice of the rich men against him appeared in their cruelty to his dead body, *ibid.* Of his friends, some were banished and many slain, 205.

Gracchus, *Caius*, absents from publick assemblies after the death of his brother *Tiberius*, V. 207. His disposition, *ibid.*

His

I N D E X

His eloquence, V. 208. He defends the cause of his friend *Vettius*, *ibid.* The people transported with joy to see him at the bar, *ibid.* He is chosen quæstor, and attends the consul *Orestes* into *Sardinia*, *ib.* *Cicero* relates that his brother appeared to him in a dream, *ib.* His great qualities, *ibid.* The good effect of his persuasions, 209. His popular actions raise new jealousies amongst the senators, *ibid.* He leaves the General in *Sardinia*, and comes to *Rome*, *ibid.* Tried for it before the censors, *ibid.* His apology, 209, 210. Acquitted, 210. Other accusations brought against him, of all which he cleared himself, *ibid.* He stands for the tribuneship, *ibid.* An infinite number of people come from all parts of *Italy* to elect him, *ibid.* He is named the fourth tribune in order, but soon becomes the first in authority, *ibid.* His discourse to the people, *ibid.* He proposes two laws, 211. The design of those laws, and against whom they were levelled, *ibid.* He abrogates the first law for the sake of his mother *Cornelia*, *ib.* He proposes several laws to raise the authority of the people, and lessen that of the senate, 212. He adds three hundred of the *Equestrian* order to an equal number of the senators, who were to be judges in all causes brought before them, *ib.* He introduces the custom of turning towards the people in his harangues, *ibid.* The change introduced by it in state affairs, 213. The prudent advice he gave to the senate, *ibid.* He proposes the repairing the high-ways and building grana-

ries, *ibid.* The crowds that attended him, *ibid.* Notwithstanding his great civilities, he always took care to support his dignity, *ibid.* His art of insinuating himself into the people's favour, 214. He repairs and beautifies the high-ways, and erects pillars at a mile distance, *ibid.* He gets his friend *Fannius* declared consul, 215. He is elected tribune a second time, *ibid.* He proposes sending colonies to re-people *Tarentum* and *Capua*, and that all the *Latins* should enjoy the privileges of citizens of *Rome*, *ibid.* Sent with a colony to *Carthage*, 217. Suspected of being concerned in the murder of *Scipio Africanus*, *ibid.* He changes the name of *Carthage*, and calls it *Junonia*, *ibid.* Several ill omens that beset him, *ibid.* He settles every thing, and returns to *Rome* in seventy days, 218. By what means his interest with the people declined, *ibid.* &c. He removes from his house to be among the common people, *ibid.* On what occasion he quarreled with his colleagues, 219. An insolent expression of his, *ibid.* He opposes the consul *Opimius*, *ibid.* Guarded by the people, 221. He goes out in his gown, with only a short dagger under it, 222. His wife's discourse to him, *ibid.* He retires to *Diana's* temple, and attempts to kill himself but is hindered, 223. He flies into the grove consecrated to the furies, 224. Slain by his slave, who then killed himself, *ibid.* His head cut off, *ibid.* His corps, with about three thousand others, thrown into the river, 225. His widow deprived of her portion,

I N D E X

tion, V. 225. The respect the people had for the *Gracchi*, 226. The honours paid to their memory, *ibid.* The chief things aimed at by the *Gracchi*, 227. The advantages of the *Gracchi* above *Agis* and *Cleomenes*, 129. The greatest fault charged on the *Gracchi*, 221. *Plutarch's* judgment upon those four great men, *ibid.*
Graces, *Plato* desired *Xenocrates* to sacrifice to 'em, III. 106.
Gracinus, one of the conspirators against *Sertorius*, IV. 32.
Granius, *Marius's* wife's son by a former husband, III. 146. He seizes a ship, and gets to the isle of *Ænaria*, 148. He fails with *Marius* to *Africa*, 152.
Granius the quæstor strangled by order of *Sylla*, the day before *Sylla's* death, III. 266.
Granius Petronius the quæstor, his resolute answer to *Scipio*, IV. 344. Kills himself, *ibid.*
Grathania said to be the mother of *Perseus* King of *Macedon*, II. 249.
Grecians, *Philopæmen* called the last of all the *Græcians*, III. 4.
Greece, the magnificence of her publick buildings, II. 18.
Greece the most glorious theatre in the world, III. 34. Liberty proclaimed to all *Greece* by a cryer at the *Isthmian* games, 38, 39.
Greeks, wherein their wisdom consisted, I. 239. Invincible when united, VI. 153. When first listed in the *Punick* service, II. 227, 228.
 Grove consecrated to the furies, V. 224.
Guras the brother of *Tigranes*, surrenders himself to *Lucullus*, III. 351.
Gylippus, the son of *Cleandridas*, banished from *Sparta*, II. 31.

His extreme avarice, 285.
 A scandalous action committed by him, III. 196. In what manner discovered, *ib.* Comes to the assistance of the *Syracusans*, 399. Arrives in the very instant when they were going to capitulate, 400. He defeats *Nicias* and the *Athenians*, 401. He takes *Plemmyrium* by assault, 402. He refuses a truce to *Nicias*, 412. Touched with compassion for him, 413. Demands him of the *Syracusans* as his prisoner, but is refused, 414. Despised and hated by them, *ibid.*
Gymnosophists, *Indian* philosophers, *Lycurgus's* supposed conferences with them, I. 108. Why so called, IV. 309. Their conversation with *Alexander*, 310, 311.
Gynæcea, or the goddess of the women, the mother of *Midas* and *Bacchus*, and married to *Faunus*, IV. 334. Her mysteries, *ibid.* &c.

H.

H Air, why worn by the *Spartans*, I. 136. First fruits of the hair sacrificed to *Apollo*, I. 6. Said by *Herodotus* to be shaved off for grief, and let grow for joy, III. 179.
Halæ, the place near which *Timon* was buried, V. 354.
Hamilcar and *Asdrubal*, Generals of the *Carthaginians*, sent into *Sicily* with an army, II. 222.
 Hands folded, a mark of servitude in *Armenia*, III. 333.
Hannibal comes into *Italy*, gains a great battle near *Trebia*, and over-runs all *Tuscany*, II. 55. Beats *Flaminius* the consul, kills fifteen thousand, and takes fifteen thousand prisoners, 58.
 The

I N D E X.

- The only one who saw *Fabius's* prudence in avoiding a battle, II. 61. Led by his guides to *Casilinum*, instead of *Casnum*, 62. The rear of his army attacked and disordered by *Fabius*, 63. He hangs the guides, *ibid.* His stratagem to get out of a disadvantageous camp, *ibid.* His wise conduct in protecting the lands of *Fabius*, 64. Defeats *Lucius Minucius*, 68, 69. A saying of his about *Fabius*, 69. The good effect of a jest of his, 72, 73. His prudence in chusing the ground, and drawing up his army for the battle at *Cannæ*, 73. A saying of his when he saw the *Roman* cavalry dismount, 74. Kills fifty thousand, and takes fourteen thousand prisoners, *ibid.* A great oversight in him, *ibid.* &c. The effects of his victory, 75. His vain endeavours to ensnare *Fabius*, 78. A saying of his upon that *Roman*, and the occasion of it, 82. His observation upon *Marcellus*, 368. Another, 369. He overruns *Italy*, 370. The snare he laid for *Marcellus*, 374. His behaviour at the fight of his corps, 375. A fine saying of his, 376. Never wounded, 380. Goes to the court of King *Antiochus*, III. 37. From thence retires to *Prusias* King of *Bithynia*, 50. An oracle concerning him, *ibid.* His death, and his speech on the occasion of it, *ibid.* &c. Whom he judged to be the greatest commanders, 51. III. 65. His advice to *Artaxes* King of *Armenia*, to build the city of *Artaxata*, 349.
- Hanno*, a trivial stratagem of his to discourage the *Corinthians* that defended *Syracuse*, II. 216.
- Happiness, the sentiments of *Solon* and *Croesus* concerning it, I. 238, 239.
- Harlots sons not obliged to relieve their fathers, I. 230.
- Harmony, the tutelar goddess of *Thebes*, II. 309.
- Harp, why preferred to the flute by *Alcibiades*, II. 93.
- Harpalus* governor of *Babylon*, IV. 273. His infidelity and flight, 280. Retires to *Athens* with all his treasure, V. 23. Banished from thence, 400.
- Hartaspes*, the son of *Tiribazus*, kills *Artabanes*, VI. 144.
- Head, a bloody head found in laying the foundation of the *Capitol*, I. 356.
- Hearing, of all the senses, most effectually disturbs the mind, III. 446.
- Hecale* receives and entertains *Theseus*, I. 15.
- Hecalesium*, a sacrifice to *Jupiter Hecalus*, in honour of *Hecale*, I. 15.
- Hecatæus*, the tyrant of the *Cardians*, IV. 38.
- Hecatompodon*, the Name of a temple at *Athens*, II. 432.
- Hedui*, people that opposed *Cæsar's* march, IV. 356.
- Hegemon*, appeals to *Polyperchon*, and the answer he received, V. 36. Condemned to die, 37, 38.
- Hegesias* of *Magnesia*, an historian, a mean and cold expression of his, IV. 227.
- Hegesistratus*, *Archon* the year wherein *Solon* died, I. 245.
- Hegyspylle* a *Thracian*, the daughter of King *Olorus*, the wife of *Miltiades*, and mother of *Cimon*, III. 277.
- Heifers, consecrated to *Diana Persica*, 338.
- Helen* stolen by *Theseus*, I. 39, 42. *Helenus*,

I N D E X.

Helenus, the son of *Pyrrhus* by *Barrenna*, III. 66. He enters *Argos* to assist his father, 101. Civilly treated by *Alcyoneus* and his father *Antigonus*, 103, 104.

Helepoles, machines invented by *Demetrius*, V. 250. A description of the largest of them, 251.

Helots, when subdued by the *Spartans*, I. 103. The cruel and treacherous behaviour of the *Spartans* towards them, 144. They make war upon the *Spartans*, III. 296.

Hephaestion, his quarrel with *Eumenes*, IV. 36, 37. With *Craterus*, 287. His death, 318. *Alexander's* extravagant expressions of sorrow for it, *ibid.* and II. 327. His magnificent funeral, IV. 318, 319.

Helicon, an excellent artist, made *Alexander's* belt, IV. 269.

Helicon of *Cyzicus* foretels an eclipse of the sun, for which he is rewarded by *Dionysius*, VI. 19.

Hellanicus sent by the *Syracusans* to *Dion*, VI. 40.

Helvetians surprize *Cæsar*, but are defeated by him, and compelled to repair to the country they had deserted, IV. 346.

Helvia, the mother of *Cicero*, V. 408.

Heraclea, places in *Athens* consecrated by *Theseus* to *Hercules*, I. 46.

Heracidae, entertained by the *Athenians*, I. 28. Settle in *Peeloponnesus*, III. 206. The Kings of *Sparta* were all of that family, *ibid.*

Heracles of *Pontus*, an historian, *Plutarch's* judgment of him, I. 346.

Heracledes, a noble *Syracusan* youth that insulted the *Athenians*, III. 408. He was the nephew of *Pollicus*, *ibid.* Was Vol. VI.

the occasion of the battle in which *Nicias* was defeated, *ib.* &c.

Heracledes, chosen admiral by the *Syracusans*, VI. 33. His insinuations against *Dion*, *ib.* Sends to *Dion*, desiring him to come to the assistance of *Syracuse*, 42. Submits to *Dion*, 44. *Dion* pardons him, 45. Continued admiral, *ibid.* His treachery, *ibid.* Reconciled to *Dion*, 47. He impeaches *Dion*, 49. He is murdered, 50.

Hercules destroyed most of the robbers of his time, I. 7, 8. He kills *Iphitus*, and becomes a slave to *Omphale*, *ibid.* In what manner he punished those he overcame, 12. The first that granted the bodies of the slain to the enemy, I. 39, 40. Initiated in the grand mysteries by the means of *Theseus*, 41. Falling in love with a nymph in *Italy*, he had by her the first *Fabius*, II. 53. A God that regarded not a coward's offerings, 261. *Euripides's* description of him, III. 279. He never was the aggressor, but stood always upon the defensive, 49.

Hercules, the son of *Alexander* by *Barbine* the daughter of *Artabaxus*, IV. 36.

Herennius, Caius, cited as an evidence against *Marius*, III. 110.

Herennius defeated by *Pompey*, IV. 134.

Herennius, a centurion, murders *Cicero*, V. 461.

Herippidas, a *Spartan*, the bad effects of his avarice, IV. 76, 77.

Hermæ, statues of *Mercury* at *Athens*, all except those of *Andocides* defaced in one night, II. 112, 116. III. 391.

Hermæus the priest trodden to death, III. 326.

Z

Herminius

I N D E X.

- Herminius* joins with *Horatius Co-*
cles in defending the bridge
against *Porfenna*, I. 266.
- Hermionick* purple, exceedingly
durable, IV. 273, 274.
- Hermippidas*, a *Spartan* comman-
der, executed for surrendering
the castle at *Thebes*, II. 302.
- Hermippus* accuses *Aspasia* of im-
piety, and of being a bawd to
Pericles, II. 43.
- Hermotimus*, the father of *Milto*,
Cyrus's concubine, II. 34.
- Hermocrates*, General of the *Syra-*
cusans, a pleasant saying of his
to encourage his men, III.
396. His stratagem to deceive
Nicias, 410. A speech of his,
414.
- Hermocrates*, father-in-law to *Dio-*
nysius the elder, VI. 5.
- Hermocrates* of *Rhodes*, sent into
Greece by *Artaxerxes*, to cor-
rupt the *Greek* cities, VI.
133.
- Hermolaus's* conspiracy against *A-*
lexander, IV. 297.
- Hermion* stabs *Phrynicus* and is re-
warded for it, II. 123.
- Hermus*, a nobleman of *Athens*,
made governor of *Pythopolis*, I.
35.
- Hero*, the niece of *Aristotle*, and
mother of *Callisthenes*, IV. 298.
- Herod* of *Judea* sends forces to
assist *Antony*, V. 345. He de-
clares for *Cæsar*, 355.
- Herodotus* of *Bithynia*, his history,
I. 157.
- Herophytus*, the advice he gave the
allies to take the spoils and leave
the slaves, III. 286.
- Hersilia*, the only married woman
of the *Sabins*, taken by the *Ro-*
mans, I. 67. Said by some to
have been married to *Romulus*,
ibid.
- Hesiod* honoured by a deity after
his death, I. 157.
- Hestians*, their cruelty to the pri-
soners they took in an *Attick*
ship, II. 31.
- Hesychia* the priestess of *Minerva*,
ordered by the oracle to be re-
moved from *Clazomene* to *Athens*,
III. 392.
- Hiarbas*, a confederate of *Domi-*
tius, taken prisoner by *Pompey*,
who gives his kingdom to *Hiemp-*
sal, IV. 126, 127.
- Hiempsal*, King of *Numidia*, his
behaviour to young *Marius* and
Cethegus, who had taken refuge
in his court, III. 152, 153.
- Hiero*, tyrant of *Sicily*, I. 311.
Desires *Archimedes* to reduce his
speculations into practice, II.
348.
- Hiero*, the pretended son of *Diony-*
sus Chalcus, a servant to *Nicias*,
III. 378. The services he did
his master, *ibid.*
- Hieronymus*, tyrant of *Syracuse*, II.
346. The son of *Gelo*, and
grandson of *Hiero*, *ibid.* N.
- Hieronymus* a *Greek*, settled at *Car-*
ræ, his advice to young *Crassus*,
III. 450.
- Hieronymus* the historian, sent by
Antigonus, with terms of peace
to *Eumenes*, IV. 49. Appointed
governor of *Beotia* by *Demetri-*
us, V. 270.
- Himæreus*, brother of *Demetrius* the
Phalerean, taken and put to
death by *Archis*, V. 404.
- Hind*, a white one presented to
Sertorius, IV. 14. The advan-
tage he made of it, 15.
- Hipparchus*, the first person that
was banished by ostracism, II.
389.
- Hipparete*, the daughter of *Hippe-*
nicus, married to *Alcibiades*, be-
ing offended at his dissolu-
tiness, leaves him, II. 98, 99.
- Hipparinus* of *Syracuse*, *Dionys-*
the elder's father-in-law, VI.
- Hipparinus*, the son of *Dion*, V.
31.

I N D E X.

- Hippias*, a faithful servant to *Pyrrhus*, in his infancy, III. 57.
- Hippias* a comedian, one of *Antony's* favourites, V. 295.
- Hippo*, tyrant of *Messina*, besieged by *Timoleon*, seized by the inhabitants as he was endeavouring to escape, scourged, and put to death, II. 232.
- Hippobotæ*, a people so called among the *Chalcidians*, II. 31.
- Hippoclus*, the father of *Pelopidas*, II. 290.
- Hippocrates*, Governor of *Chalcedon*, slain by *Alcibiades*, II. 129.
- Hippocrates*, the *Syracusan* General, II. 347. Defeated by *Marcellus*, 348.
- Hippocrates*, the *Athenian* General defeated at *Delium* in *Boeotia*. III. 379.
- Hippolyta* the *Amazon*, a pillar erected to her honour, I. 137.
- Hippolytus* the son of *Theseus*, the calamities that befel him, I. 38, 39.
- Hippolytus* the *Sicyonian*, beloved by *Apollo*, I. 158.
- Hippomachus* the wrestler, VI. 4.
- Hippomedon*, cousin of *Agis*, a youth of great reputation, V. 130. Saves his father *Agefilaus* from the resentment of the people, 138.
- Hippo*, a popular person amongst the *Syracusans*, proposes a division of lands, VI. 36.
- Hipponicus*, *Solon* censured on his account, I. 221.
- Hipponicus*, the father of *Callias*, surnamed *the Rich*, II. 33.
- Alcibiades* gave him a box on the ear without provocation, 98. But making satisfaction, he gave him his daughter *Hipparete* in marriage, *ibid.*
- Hippostenides*, a friend to *Pelopidas's* enterprize, but timorous, II. 296.
- Hippotas* one of *Cleomenes's* friends, his great courage, VI. 178.
- Hirtius* and *Pansa*, the Consuls, defeat *Antony*, but are both slain in battle, V. 302.
- Historian, his duty, VI. 36.
- History, the uncertainty of ancient history, I. 2, 3.
- History of the *Romans* but little known by the *Greeks* in the time of *Camillus*, I. 345. The difficulty of tracing out the truth from history, II. 22. The use of history, 240, 241. The difference between writing history and lives, IV. 224, 225.
- History, materials necessary for writing one, how and where to be gathered, V. 376.
- Hobby-horse, *Agefilaus* riding on one amongst his children, IV. 94.
- Holy Cornel-tree, fabulous account of it, I. 79.
- Holy fire, how to be lighted if extinguished, I. 169.
- Holy-island at *Rome*, how first made, I. 255.
- Holy mount near *Rome*, II. 148.
- Holy-water placed at the gate of *Apollo's* temple at *Rome*, III. 261.
- Holy Women that attended the *German* army, IV. 347.
- Homer's* works by whom preserved, I. 107. *Lycurgus's* opinion of *Homer's* works, *ibid.* Till his time they were not collected and formed into one body, *ibid.* His opinion of the divine influence on men explained and justified, II. 179, 180. The peculiar excellence of his verses, 234. According to *Homer* the most valiant ought to be the best armed, 288. A passage of *Homer's* explained, 465. Said to have been born at *Ios*, and to have died at *Smyrna*, IV. 4. Where his *Elysian* fields are, 12. His poems

I N D E X.

- poems greatly esteemed by *Alexander*, IV. 233, 258. *Alexander's* copy of the *Illiad* corrected by *Aristotle*, 233.
- Homoloichus*, and *Anaxidamas*, inhabitants of *Chæronca*, their great services to *Sylla*, III. 241.
- Honey, the best is produced in *Attica*, VI. 53.
- Honey commonly used for embalming, IV. 111.
- Honours, the different effects they have on different persons, II. 146, 439. The disposition necessary for obtaining honours from the people, II. 194. Whether honours change mens manners, 259.
- Honoratus*, *Antonius*, the first of the tribunes, his speech to the people, VI. 211.
- Hoplitæ*, the soldiers at *Athens* so called, I. 231.
- Hoplites*, the place near which *Lysander* was slain, III. 313.
- Horace*, what he said on the furniture of *Lucullus's* house, III. 360.
- Horatius Cocles*, why so called, I. 266. A galant action of his, *ibid.* How rewarded for it by the *Romans*, *ibid.*
- Horses: the flesh of dead horses breeds wasps, VI. 181.
- Horse always sent by the oriental Princes to their favourites, IV. 160, N.
- Horse turned loose by *Paulus Emilius* to occasion the enemy to begin the fight, II. 260.
- Hortensius*, marches to reinforce *Sylla* in *Bæotia*, III. 237. One of *Sylla's* lieutenants 241.
- Hortensius* slain by order of *Antony* on his brother's tomb, V. 306.
- Hortensius* the prætor delivers up *Macedon* to *Brutus*, VI. 79.
- Hosilius* slain in the battle between *Romulus* and *Tatius*, I. 76.
- Hostess of *Megara*, her mistake concerning *Philopœmen*, III. 4.
- Houses, the excessive height of them at *Rome*, incommodious, III. 418.
- Human sacrifices were sometimes offered before a battle, II. 311.
- Humanity recommended, II. 432. 433. VI. 44, 45.
- Husbandry, encouraging it is the readiest way to produce peace, I. 181.
- Hyacinthus* beloved by *Apollo*, I. 158. His festival, II. 399.
- Hybla* besieged by *Nicias*, III. 395.
- Hybreas*, agent from the *Asian* cities, his bold remonstrance to *Antony*, V. 308.
- Hyccara*, demolished by *Nicias*, III. 395.
- Hydaspes*, a river, *Alexander's* passage over it, IV. 303.
- Hyllus*, the father of *Cleodes*, III. 57.
- Hypates*, a friend to *Leontidas's* party, II. 300. Killed by *Peisipidas*, 301.
- Hyperbatas* General of the *Acheans*, V. 157.
- Hyperbolus* his character, II. 103. What he did to draw the sentence of Ostracism upon his own head, 393. Why the last that ever fell under that sentence, III. 389.
- Hyperboreans*, a northern people, I. 346.
- Hyperides* the orator, his excuse to the *Athenians*, V. 13. The question he put to *Phocion*, and *Phocion's* reply, 24, 25. Put to death by *Archias* at *Egina*, V. 404.
- Hyppicratia*, the concubine of *Matthridates*, her courage, and services to that Prince, IV. 157.

I.

I *Achus* carried in a procession at a festival, V. 29.

Jaly

I N D E X

Jahsus, the story of him painted by *Protopenes*, V. 252.

Janus an ancient Demigod, or King, I. 186. His temple at Rome the temple of war, *ibid.* Shut all *Numa's* reign, *ibid.*

Jarbus, King of *Numidia* in *Africa*, taken prisoner by *Pompey*, who gave his kingdom to *Hiempsal*, IV. 126, 127.

Jason a comedian in the *Parthian* court, III. 460. The use to which he put the head of *Crassus*, 461.

Jberia (the King of) presented *Pompey* with a bedstead, table, and chair of state, all of gold, IV. 160, 161.

Jberians, a warlike people inhabiting about mount *Caucasus*, IV. 156. Defeated by *Pompey*, 157.

Jhyrtius, governor of *Arachosia*, *Antigonus* delivered up the *Argyraspides* to be punished by him, IV. 160.

Jcilus, a freed man of *Galba's* arrives from *Rome* at *Colonia* in *Spain* in seven days, VI. 205. Greatly honoured by *Galba*, *ibid.*

Jetes Prince of the *Leontines* chosen General by the *Syracusans*, II. 196. His views, 197. His letters to the *Corinthians*, 202. Defeats *Dionysius*, 203. His captious propositions to *Timoleon*, 204. His fear of him, 206. He is defeated by him, 207. Sends two assassins to *Adranum* to murder *Timoleon*, 213. Who is preserved by a wonderful incident, *ibid.* *Jetes* reduced to a private life, 221. He relapses and enters into a league with the *Carthaginians*, 227. Defeated and put to death, 230. His whole family punished for his cruelties to that of *Dion*, 231. VI. 54.

Jchneumon, an *Egyptian* animal, IV. 279.

Jctinus and *Callicrates* the workmen that built the *Parthenon* at *Athens*, II. 20.

Ida, the *Dactyli* of mount *Ida*, what sort of priests they were, I. 179. N.

Idleness punished at *Athens*, I. 230.

Idomenæus, a disciple of *Epicurus*, his calumny against *Pericles* refuted by *Plutarch*, II. 16. And against *Phocion*, V. 7.

Idrieus the *Carian*, *Agefilæus's* letter to him, IV. 79.

Jealousy how provided against by *Lycurgus*, I. 125. *Jealousy* of the *Persians*, I. 312. VI. 140.

Jerusalem taken by *Pompey*, IV. 162. N.

Ignatus, one of *Crassus's* lieutenants, escapes with three hundred men to *Carra*, III. 453. Justly condemned for that action, *ibid.*

Ignorance in enemies, sometimes more to be feared than their numbers, IV. 109.

Ilia, *Rhea*, or *Sylvia*, the name of *Numitor's* daughter, the mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 53.

Ilia one of the wives of *Sylla*, III. 225.

Ilcius, a place at *Rome*, from whence named, I. 180.

Images of God forbidden by *Pythagoras* and *Numa*, nor were any suffered in the temples at *Rome* for 160 years, I. 165, 166.

Images or phantasms of *Democritus*, II. 241. The images wherewith the mind ought to be filled, *ibid.*

Immortality of the soul asserted, I. 92.

Imprecations, the opinion the *Romans* had of imprecations and those that used them, III. 437.

Incon-

I N D E X.

- Incontinence of the tongue frustrates the end of speaking, as the other incontinence does generation, I. 132.
- Indians* served, for pay, such Princes and States as wanted soldiers, IV. 202, 203.
- Indian* philosophers, several taken and hanged by order of *Alexander*, IV. 303. Persuaded *Sabbas* to rebel, 309. Called *Gymnosophists*, and why, *ibid.* Their conversation with *Alexander*, 310, 311.
- Infamy, the fear of it the ruin of the *Gracchi*, V. 127.
- Infernal Gods, that man was to sacrifice to them, who parted with his wife, I. 83.
- Inimitable Lovers*, a society so termed by *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. 111.
- Io*, what she suffered from the jealousy of *Juno* represented in a sacrifice by the *Romans*, I. 328.
- Insensibility, not always owing to a moderation of temper, but sometimes to violent indignation, II. 166.
- Insubrians*, a people inhabiting near the *Alps*, II. 332.
- Interpreter to the messengers of the King of *Persia* put to death by *Themistocles*, and why, I. 288.
- Interregnum of the *Romans*, after the death of *Romulus*, how settled, I. 155.
- Iolaus* beloved by *Hercules*, II. 208. he accompanied *Hercules* in all his labours, whence arose the custom for lovers to swear inviolable faith on his tomb, *ibid.*
- Iolaus*, one of the sons of *Antipater*, chief cup-bearer to *Alexander*, IV. 320.
- Ion*, a tragick poet, *Plutarch's* account of him, II. 9.
- Ion* of *Thessalonica*, his treachery to *Perseus*, II. 269.
- Ionian* lady, her rich attire, and what *Phocion's* wife said to her, V. 21.
- Ionians*, their way of living expensive and luxurious, I. 39.
- Iope* the daughter of *Iphicles*, and wife of *Theseus*, I. 39.
- Ios* a city where *Homer* was said to be born, famous for violets, IV. 4.
- Ioxus* the son of *Menalippus*, and grandson of *Theseus*, I. 10. Chief of the colony that passed into *Caria*, *ibid.* The custom observed by the *Ioxides*, his descendants, *ibid.*
- Joy, when sudden discomposes the mind more than fear and sorrow, VI. 161.
- Iphicrates*, a comparison of his, II. 288, 289. Defeated a party of *Lacedæmonians*, IV. 89.
- Iphicrates* lieutenant of *Artaxerxes* against the *Ægyptians*, VI. 137.
- Iphitus* slain by *Hercules*, I. 8.
- Iphitus* lived in the time of *Lycurgus*, I. 102. Assisted him in ordering the ceremonies of the *Olympian* games, 138.
- Iptha* King of *Mauritania*, the father of *Ascalis*, IV. 12.
- Iras* awaiting-woman of *Cleopatra*, V. 344. Found dead at *Cleopatra's* feet, 367.
- Irens* and *Mell-Irens* at *Sparta*, where they were, I. 129.
- Iron money in *Sparta*, and none else current, I. 115. Hardened by being quenched in vinegar, 116.
- Isadas*, the son of *Phæbidas*, his heroic valour, IV. 105. His person described, *ibid.* He rewarded, and why fined, *ibid.*
- Isæus*, *Demosthenes's* tutor in eloquence, his character, VI. 38.
- Isander* the son of *Epylicus*, married his daughter to the son of *Pericles*, II. 48.

I N D E X.

Isauricus opposed *Cæsar* when he set up for the high-priest's office, IV. 332. He opposes the sending persons from *Cæsar* to *Pompey* to treat of a peace, 366, 367. *Cæsar* declared him joint Consul with him, *ibid.*

Isidorus, the Admiral of *Mithridates's* fleet, killed, III. 319.

Isis, *Cleopatra* dressed in the habit of that Goddess, V. 339.

Isus, a Corinthian captain under *Timoleon*, II. 218.

Island, *Atlantick*, I. 236.

Island in the *Tiber*, how made, called the *Holy Island*, and the *Island between two Bridges*, I. 255.

Islands, the *Fortunate Islands*, or *Homer's Elysum*, described, IV. 11, 12.

Ismenias joins *Androclides* and *Peopidas*, to form a party in *Thebes*, II. 293. By whom opposed, *ibid.* Carried prisoner to *Ladæmon* and murdered, *ibid.*

Ismenias, a *Theban* General, taken prisoner by *Alexander* the tyrant of *Pheræ*, II. 319. Released by *Epaminondas*, 321.

Ismenias the musician, in what manner he instructed his scholars, V. 233.

Ismenias the *Theban*, his mean behaviour in the court of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 135.

Isodice the daughter of *Euripolemus*, and wife to *Cimon*, III. 279.

Isthmian games, see *Games*, I. 33.

Isthmian games, the victor how rewarded, I. 231.

Italia, one of the daughters of *Themistocles*, I. 320.

Itonis, an appellation of *Minerva*, III. 91.

Juba, King of *Mauritania*, his insupportable pride, V. 94. How corrected by *Cato* of *Utica*, *ibid.*

Juba, son of the former, the

best of all royal historians, IV. 13. Led in triumph as a prisoner, and wherein he proved a fortunate captive, 383. Marries *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. 369.

Jugurtha, delivered to *Sylla* by *Bocchus*, III. 115. His character, 119. Thrown into a dungeon, and his saying thereupon, *ibid.* His history represented in twenty golden statues erected in the capitol, 142.

Julia, *Julius Cæsar's* aunt, married to *Marius*, III. 111. Her funeral oration made by *Cæsar*, IV. 329.

Julia, the daughter of *Cæsar*, her affection for her husband *Pompey*, IV. 180, 181. Dies in Childbed, 181.

Julia, *Antony's* mother, married to *Corn. Lentulus*, V. 288.

Julia, the daughter of *Augustus*, married to *Agrippa*, V. 369.

Julius Proculus, in what manner he prevented a civil war ready to break out at *Rome* upon the death of *Romulus*, I. 90.

Julius Atticus, a soldier in the guards, boasts that he had killed *Otho*, VI. 224. His bold reply to *Galba*, 225.

Julius Martialis, commander of a *Prætorian* cohort when *Otho* was proclaimed, VI. 224.

Junius Brutus one of the first *Tribunes*, II. 149. Stirred up the people against the *Consuls*, IV. 327.

Junius, *Prætor* in *Asia*, his covetousness, IV. 327.

Junius Vindex revolts against *Nero*, VI. 202. Kills himself, 205.

Juno, her image set on a spear was called *Juno Quiritis*, I. 93.

Juno's statue sent to *Rome* from *Veii* by *Camillus*, I. 329, 330.

Juno, her temples at *Samos*, *Argos*, and

E N D B X.

Incontinence of the tongue frustrates the end of speaking, as the other incontinence does generation, I. 132.

Indians served, for pay, such Princes and States as wanted soldiers, IV. 202, 203.

Indian philosophers, several taken and hanged by order of *Alexander*, IV. 303. Persuaded *Sabbas* to rebel, 309. Called *Gymnosophists*, and why, *ibid*. Their conversation with *Alexander*, 310, 311.

Infamy, the fear of it the ruin of the *Gracchi*, V. 127.

Infernal Gods, that man was to sacrifice to them, who parted with his wife, I. 83.

Inimitable Lovers, a society so termed by *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. 111.

Ino, what she suffered from the jealousy of *Juno* represented in a sacrifice by the *Romans*, I. 328.

Insensibility, not always owing to a moderation of temper, but sometimes to violent indignation, II. 166.

Insubrians, a people inhabiting near the *Alps*, II. 332.

Interpreter to the messengers of the King of *Persia* put to death by *Themistocles*, and why, I. 288.

Interregnum of the *Romans*, after the death of *Romulus*, how settled, I. 155.

Iolaus beloved by *Hercules*, II. 208. he accompanied *Hercules* in all his labours, whence arose the custom for lovers to swear inviolable faith on his tomb, *ibid*.

Iolaus, one of the sons of *Antipater*, chief cup-bearer to *Alexander*, IV. 320.

Ion, a tragick poet, *Plutarch's* account of him, II. 9.

Ion of *Thessalonica*, his treachery to *Perseus*, II. 269.

Ionian lady, her rich attire, and what *Phocion's* wife said to her, V. 21.

Ionians, their way of living expensive and luxurious, I. 39.

Iope the daughter of *Iphicles*, and wife of *Theseus*, I. 39.

Ios a city where *Homer* was said to be born, famous for violets, IV. 4.

Ioxus the son of *Menalippus*, and grandson of *Theseus*, I. 10.

Chief of the colony that passed into *Caria*, *ibid*. The custom observed by the *Ioxides*, his descendants, *ibid*.

Joy, when sudden discomposes the mind more than fear and sorrow, VI. 161.

Iphicrates, a comparison of his, II. 288, 289. Defeated a party of *Lacedæmonians*, IV. 89.

Iphicrates lieutenant of *Artaxerxes* against the *Egyptians*, VI. 137.

Iphitus slain by *Hercules*, I. 8.

Iphitus lived in the time of *Lycurgus*, I. 102. Assisted him in ordering the ceremonies of the *Olympian* games, 138.

Ipiha King of *Mauritania*, the father of *Ascalis*, IV. 12.

Iras a waiting-woman of *Cleopatra's*, V. 344. Found dead at *Cleopatra's* feet, 367.

Irens and *Mell-Irens* at *Sparta*, where they were, I. 129.

Iron money in *Sparta*, and none else current, I. 115. Hardened by being quenched in vinegar, 116.

Isadas, the son of *Phæbidas*, his heroic valour, IV. 105. His person described, *ibid*. He rewarded, and why fined, *ibid*.

Isæus, *Demosthenes's* tutor in eloquence, his character, VI. 38.

Isander the son of *Epylicus*, married his daughter to the son of *Pericles*, II. 48.

I N D E X.

Isauricus opposed *Cæsar* when he set up for the high-priest's office, IV. 332. He opposes the sending persons from *Cæsar* to *Pompey* to treat of a peace, 366, 367. *Cæsar* declared him joint Consul with him, *ibid.*

Isidorus, the Admiral of *Mithridates's* fleet, killed, III. 319.

Isis, *Cleopatra* dressed in the habit of that Goddess, V. 339.

Isius, a *Corinthian* captain under *Timoleon*, II. 218.

Island, *Atlantick*, I. 236.

Island in the *Tiber*, how made, called *the Holy Island*, and *the Island between two Bridges*, I. 255.

Islands, the *Fortunate Islands*, or *Homer's Elysium*, described, IV. 11, 12.

Ismenias joins *Androclides* and *Pe-lopidas*, to form a party in *Thebes*, II. 293. By whom opposed, *ibid.* Carried prisoner to *Ladæmon* and murdered, *ibid.*

Ismenias, a *Theban* General, taken prisoner by *Alexander* the tyrant of *Pheræ*, II. 319. Released by *Epaminondas*, 321.

Ismenias the musician, in what manner he instructed his scholars, V. 233.

Ismenias the *Theban*, his mean behaviour in the court of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 135.

Iodice the daughter of *Euripolemus*, and wife to *Cimon*, III. 279.

Isthmian games, *see Games*, I. 33.

Isthmian games, the victor how rewarded, I. 231.

Italia, one of the daughters of *Themistocles*, I. 320.

Ionis, an appellation of *Minerva*, III. 91.

Juba, King of *Mauritania*, his insupportable pride, V. 94. How corrected by *Cato* of *Utica*, *ibid.*

Juba, son of the former, the

best of all royal historians, IV.

13. Led in triumph as a prisoner, and wherein he proved a fortunate captive, 383. Marries *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. 369.

Jugurtha, delivered to *Sylla* by *Bocchus*, III. 115. His character, 119. Thrown into a dungeon, and his saying thereupon, *ibid.* His history represented in twenty golden statues erected in the capitol, 142.

Julia, *Julius Cæsar's* aunt, married to *Marius*, III. 111. Her funeral oration made by *Cæsar*, IV. 329.

Julia, the daughter of *Cæsar*, her affection for her husband *Pompey*, IV. 180, 181. Dies in Childbed, 181.

Julia, *Antony's* mother, married to *Corn. Lentulus*, V. 288.

Julia, the daughter of *Augustus*, married to *Agrippa*, V. 369.

Julius Proculus, in what manner he prevented a civil war ready to break out at *Rome* upon the death of *Romulus*, I. 90.

Julius Atticus, a soldier in the guards, boasts that he had killed *Otho*, VI. 224. His bold reply to *Galba*, 225.

Julius Martialis, commander of a *Prætorian* cohort when *Otho* was proclaimed, VI. 224.

Junius Brutus one of the first *Tribunes*, II. 149. Stirred up the people against the *Consuls*, IV. 327.

Junius, *Prætor* in *Asia*, his covetousness, IV. 327.

Junius Vindex revolts against *Nero*, VI. 202. Kills himself, 205.

Juno, her image set on a spear was called *Juno Quiritis*, I. 93.

Juno's statue sent to *Rome* from *Veii* by *Camillus*, I. 329, 330.

Juno, her temples at *Samos*, *Argos*, and

I N D E X.

and *Lucanium*, plundered by the pirates, IV. 142.
Juno, her feast at *Argos*, V. 255.
Junonia, a name given to *Carthage*, when rebuilt by *Caius Gracchus*, V. 255.
Jupiter Hecalus, I. 15. His sacrifice called *Hecalestum*, *ibid.* *Stator*, the origin of that name, 76. The *Syllanian*, 111.
Jupiter complains of a profanation committed by the *Romans*, II. 169, 170.
Jupiter the *Feretrian*, why so called, I. 71. II. 339, 340.
Jupiter and *Mercury* the *Terrestrial*, II. 416.
Jupiter Ammon, *Alexander* goes to visit his temple, IV. 359.
Jupiter Olympius, his temple, the only one left unfinished by the *Athenians*, I. 244.
Jupiter Olympius, his temple near *Syracuse*, III. 396.
Jupiter, how represented sitting on his throne by *Anaxarchus*, IV. 294.
Jupiter the warrior, III. 61.
Just, a title given to *Aristrides*, II. 392.
Justice, no virtue, the honour whereof procures a man so much envy, V. 82, 83.
Ivy and *Laurel*, with which the *Romans* decked their tents, II. 265.
Ixion, the signification of the fable concerning him V. 125.

K.

Kalendar reformed by *Numa*, I. 183, &c. By *Cæsar*, IV. 390.
Kings, why called *Anaces* by the *Greeks*, I. 45. The true character of a King, and what ought to be his principal care, 96, 97. The *Kings of Sparta* descended from *Hercules*, 102.

They had always two Kings at *Sparta*, 108, &c.
Kings of Persia honoured and worshipped as the image of the Deity, I. 313. What was the greatest honour they could confer on any one, 316. N. Where, and by whom crowned, VI. 114. A custom for them to give every woman a piece of gold when they visited that country, IV. 315.
Kings: it was a very ancient opinion that some Kings could cure certain maladies by touching, III. 59.
Kings of Sparta, their aversion to the *Ephori* and Senate, IV. 68. When in town, the Kings always dined together, 87.
King of Kings, a title given to the *King of Parthia*, IV. 162. *Demetrius* assumed the same title, V. 255.
King: the title of King assumed by the successors of *Alexander*, V. 248. That additional honour changed their natures, *ibid.*
The name of King dreaded by the *Romans*, V. 249.
Kings, the fruits of their friendship, VI. 197.
Knife: the ancient *Greeks* used to have a knife hang by their sword, I. 13. N.
Knot. *Gordian knot* cut by *Alexander*, IV. 246, 247.
Know thy self, a divine precept, V. 377.

L.

Labeo entered into the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, VI. 66. Lieutenant to *Brutus*, 105.
Labienus forsakes *Cæsar*, and goes over to *Pompey*, IV. 295-304. He takes an oath not to quit the battle till he had put the enemy to flight, 200. When *Cæsar's* lieutenant

I N D E X.

lieutenant, he routs the *Tigurines*, IV. 346. Slain in *Asia*, V. 317. What *Cicero* said to him, 451.

Labyrinth of *Crete*, a state prison, I. 16.

Lacedæmonians send embassies to *Lycurgus* to return, I. 108. The place where their council met, 111. They were no less addicted to musick than to war, 136. The only people to whom war gave repose, 137. Just before an engagement their King sacrificed a goat, *ibid.* And their musicians played the tune of the hymn to *Caster*, *ibid.* In battle the King had always fighting by his side some brave man, who had come off conqueror in the *Olympick* games, *ibid.* What a *Lacedæmonian* said when he saw an *Athenian* who had been punished for idleness, 139. They maintained themselves at the head of all *Greece* for five hundred years together, 147. They reward *Euribiades* for valour, and *Themistocles* for wisdom and conduct, 303. They propose to exclude from the council of the *Amphyctions*, the representatives of those cities that had not fought against *Xerxes*, 306. They endeavour to advance *Cimon*, that he might rival *Themistocles*, 307. They cross the designs of *Pericles*, II. 27. They fine *Pleistonax* their King, and for what, 30. They invade the *Athenian* territories, 44. They make a peace with the *Bæotians*, and deliver up *Panactum* to the *Athenians*, II. 104. The offers of their ambassadors at *Athens* rejected by the contrivance of *Alcibiades*, 105, 106. They were enemies to democracy, 124. What they esteemed

honourable and just, 131. Blamed for authorizing an enterprize, and at the same time punishing the author, 293, 294. A great oversight in their officers who commanded the garrison in *Cadmea*, 301. They surrender the castle, and are punished for it, 302. The *Lacedæmonians* enter *Bæotia*, with a powerful army, 303. They are defeated by the *Thebans* under *Pelopidas*, 307. They continue the war against the *Thebans*, 310. The most expert in war of all the *Greeks*, 312. Defeated by *Epaminondas* and *Pelopidas*, 313. Their offer to the *Athenians* to prevent their closing with *Mardonius*, 398. Not very expert in sieges, 412. Their inhuman decree against the *Athenians*, III. 210. Their respect for *Cimon*, 294. The affront they gave the *Albanians*, 297. Their ambassadors how deceived by *Alcibiades*, 386. Beat at *Leuctra* by the *Thebans*, IV. 95. Their Magnanimity on that defeat, 97, 98. Their answer to the ambassadors of *Tachos* and *Nectanabis*, 109. Their unjust orders to *Agefilas*, *ibid.* A wrong principle espoused by them, *ibid.* Their scruple about the oracle relating to a lame King, 98, 99. There had not been an enemy in their country for the space of six hundred years, 100. Their moderation in their greatest achievements, 103. Their great joy on the success of *Archidamus*, 103, &c. From whence they might date their corruptions, V. 129. Their great deference to their wives, 151.

Lacedæmonius, one of the sons of *Cimon*, II. 38.

Lace-

I N D E X.

- Lacetanians*, defeated by *Cato*, II. 439.
- Lachares* an usurper in *Athens*, V. 264. He quits the place, 265.
- Lachares* the father of *Euricles*, V. 351.
- Lachartus* an officer in *Corinth*, his speech to *Cimon*, and *Cimon's* answer, III. 296, 297.
- Laco* a friend of *Galba's*, VI. 224. Murdered, 226.
- Laconia* divided by *Lycurgus* into thirty thousand shares, I. 114.
- Laconian* laws introduced amongst the *Romans*, I. 153.
- Laconick* cup, I. 116.
- Lacopluti*, a nick-name, and the occasion of it, II. 391.
- Lacratidas* accuses *Pericles*, II. 48.
- Lacratidas*, his advice to *Agefi-laus*, III. 215.
- Lacritus* an orator, V. 404.
- Laelius* accounted happy in never having known but one woman, V. 48.
- Laelius C.* why surnamed *the Wise*, V. 191.
- Laelius* sent in disguise from *Lepi-dus's* camp to advise *Antony* to attack it, V. 303.
- Læna Popilius*, his discoursing with *Cæsar* surprized the conspirators, VI. 70.
- Lævinus* the consul, recalled from *Sicily*, II. 367. His resolute answer to *Pyrrhus*, III. 76. Defeated by *Pyrrhus*, 78.
- Luis* the famous courtezán, said to be the daughter of *Timandra*, *Alcibiades's* mistress, II. 141. When very young, she was taken at *Hyccara* by *Nicias*, and sold amongst other captives, III. 395.
- Lake, *Alban*, a remarkable story concerning it, I. 325.
- Lake *Lucanian*, the water of it sometimes sweet and sometimes salt, III. 430.
- Lamachus* named one of the *Ge-nerals* against *Sicily*, III. 390. His character, 394. His poverty made him disrespected, *ibid.* A better soldier than *Nicias*, 395. He takes the opportunity, which the sickness of *Nicias* had given him, to engage the *Syracusans*, without him, 398. He and *Callicrates* their General fight and kill each other, *ibid.*
- Lamachus*, the sophist, his panegyric upon *Philip* and *Alexander*, V. 384.
- Lamb, yeaned with a head shaped and coloured like a *Tiara*, IV. 299.
- Lamia*, a celebrated beauty, taken prisoner by *Demetrius*, who fell in love with her, V. 246. The magnificent supper she provided for *Demetrius*, 257. Called *Helepolis*, and why, *ibid.* Her objection to the sentence of *Bocchoris* an *Egyptian* judge, 258.
- Lamp, the holy lamp at *Athens* &c. How to be rekindled in case it went out, I. 168, 169.
- Lampido*, the wife of *Archidamus* and mother of *Agis*, IV. 64.
- Lampo* a famous diviner a prediction of his, II. 9, 10.
- Lamponius* the *Lucanian*, lieutenant to *Telestinus*, III. 256.
- Lamprias*, grand-father to *Platarch*, V. 312.
- Lampsacus*, a city given to *The-mistocles* by the *Persians* toward his maintenance, I. 317.
- Lamyrs*, or the *Buffoon*, a name given to one of the *Ptolemies*, II. 154.
- Lanassa* the daughter of *Cleodemus* and wife of the elder *Pyrrhus* and founder of the *Pyrrbidæ*, III. 57.
- Lanassa*, the daughter of *Agathocles* the *Syracusan*, married to *Pyrrhus*.

I N D E X.

- Pyrrhus*, III. 66. She leaves *Pyrrhus* and marries *Demetrius*, 67, 68.
- Lance, the chief weapon of *Tigranes's* cavalry, III. 344.
- Language. *Laconick* language, the conciseness and force of it, I. 132.
- Language, the *Greek* anciently much mixt with the *Latin*, I. 163. II. 339. Difficult to know wherein the beauties of a language consist, V. 377.
- Laodice*, her picture painted in the porch at *Athens*, III. 278, 279.
- Laomedon* refusing *Hercules* the horses he had promised him was the cause of *Troy's* being the first time taken, IV. 4.
- Laomedion* the *Orchomenian*, his cure for the spleen, V. 381.
- Labyrius*, a *Syracusan* Orator, accuses *Timoleon*, II. 235.
- Lapithæ*, *Theseus* assists them in their wars with the *Centaurs*, I. 32. The story of them, 41.
- Laras*, or *Lars* in the *Tuscan* language signifies king, I. 265. N.
- Larentia*, a feast in honour of *Acca Larentia*, I. 54. The story of *Larentia* and *Hercules*, *ibid.*
- Latins*, by what stratagem defeated by the *Romans*, before the gates of *Rome* I. 94. They invade the *Roman* territories, 357. Defeated by *Camillus*, 360. Attempt to restore *Tarquinius*, and why, 145.
- Latona* frightened by a wild boar near mount *Ptoom*, II. 306.
- Lattamyas* and the *Thessalians* defeated at *Geræstus*, I. 343.
- Laughter. A little statue dedicated to the God of Laughter by *Lycurgus*, I. 140.
- Laughter, the temple thereof, V. 151.
- Latviniun*, the first city built by *Aeneas* in *Italy*, II. 175.
- Laurion*, a silver mine belonging to *Athens*, the revenues whereof used to be divided amongst the people, I. 285.
- Lauron*, a city besieged and taken by *Sertorius*, without *Pompey's* being able to relieve it, IV. 23, 24.
- Law, relating to husband and wife, I. 83. Law, a strange one of the *Athenians*, 209.
- Law of *Pericles* against bastards, II. 49, 50.
- Law of the *Thebans*, a very remarkable one II. 313.
- Law the chief of all laws directs that the weakest should submit to those who are best able to protect and defend them, II. 314.
- Law of the *Spartans*, never to make one man twice admiral, III. 185. How evaded, *ibid.*
- Law, that the party accused might set a guard upon his accuser, V. 60.
- Law among the *Romans*, that those who stood for any office should be present, and those who demanded a triumph should continue without the walls of *Rome*, IV. 339.
- Law a remarkable one among the *Lacedemonians*, V. 134.
- Laws not reduced to writing by *Lycurgus*, I. 121. Laws should be imprinted on the minds of the people by a good education, *ibid.*
- Laws. To men of few words few laws are sufficient, I. 133.
- Laws infused into the manners of children by education, I. 200.
- Laws written compared to spiders webs, I. 207.
- Laws should be so contrived as to be more profitable in the observance than breach of them, I. 207.
- Laws purposely made ambiguous

I N D E X.

- to encrease the credit of the judges, I. 223.
- Laws should be easy to be obeyed, I. 228.
- Law among the *Romans* forbidding any one to possess above five hundred acres of land, V. 190.
- Law against burying the dead within the city walls, VI. 197.
- Law sometimes must give way to common interest, III. 118.
- Law suits ceased in *Sparta* on prohibiting gold and silver, I. 139.
- League between the *Athenians*, *Mantineans*, *Elians*, and *Argives*, III. 387.
- League between *Cæsar*, *Crassus*, and *Pompey*, V. 78.
- Lebadia*, prophecies from thence foretold *Sylla's* victory, III. 240.
- Legions, a name given to military companies, why, I. 64. The *Roman* legions doubled by *Romulus*, on the union with the *Sabines*, 78.
- Lentiles offered by the *Romans* on the tombs of the dead, III. 441.
- Lentulus Batiatus*, his profession III. 426.
- Lentulus* sent into *Asia* by *Flaminius* to set free the *Bargyllians*, III. 40.
- Lentulus* the Consul marches with a great army against *Spartacus*, III. 428. Defeated by *Spartacus*, *ibid.*
- Lentulus* the Consul refuses to assemble the Senate, IV. 190. He was always an enemy to *Cæsar*, 357. He opposes *Cæsar's* demands, *ibid.* What he said of *Cæsar*, 361. His behaviour to *Antony* and *Cutio*, *ibid.* Commands *Antony* to leave the Senate, V. 292.
- Lentulus, Lucius*, coming to *Egypt*, not knowing of *Pompey's* fate, is murdered, IV. 216.
- Lentulus, Cornelius*, his character, V. 427. Why called *Sura*, *ibid.* Expelled the Senate, *ibid.* An insolent saying of his, *ibid.* His mind turned by the predictions of false prophets, 428. His detestable design, *ibid.* He gains the ambassadors of the *Allobroges*, *ibid.* Convicted in full Senate, degraded, and confined, 429, 430. Executed, 433.
- Leo of Byzantium*, a saying of his, III. 406.
- Leo the Corinthian*, who commanded in the citadel of *Syracuse*, attacks and defeats the besiegers, and makes himself master of *Acbradina*, II. 215.
- Leobotes of Agraula*, the son of *Alcmaeon*, accuses *Pausanias* of treason, I. 309.
- Leochares*, a statuary, IV. 279.
- Leocrates*, a great statesman, II. 25.
- Leocrates*, one of the Generals of the *Greeks*, persuaded by *Aristides* to refer a dispute to the assembly, II. 414.
- Leonates*, a *Macedonian*, warned *Pyrrhus* of the design of *Oplatus*, one of the enemy, upon his person, III. 77.
- Leonatus*, one of *Alexander's* Generals, ordered to establish *Eumenes* in the government of *Cappadocia*, IV. 38. What prevented him, *ibid.* The confidence he put in *Eumenes*, *ibid.* His airy hopes, *ibid.* Sent by *Alexander* to the mother, wife and daughters of *Darius*, who were taken prisoners, IV. 251. He extravagance, 278. He joins with *Antipater*, V. 27. Is killed in battle, *ibid.*
- Leonidas* the uncle of *Charilaus*, I. 104.
- Leonidas* King of *Sparta*, a saying of his to one who spoke to the pur-

I N D E X.

- purpose, but out of season, I. 133.
- Leonidas* slain at *Thermopylae*, I. 292.
- Leonidas*, *Alexander's* governor, IV. 229. An undesigned prediction of his to that Prince, 257.
- Leonidas* one of the Kings of *Sparta*, the son of *Clionymus*, his genealogy, V. 128. His character, *ibid.* His insinuations against *Agis*, 131. He opposes *Agis* in reforming the state, 133. Adheres to the rich, 134. Accused by *Lysander*, 135. He flies to the temple of *Minerva*, *ibid.* Is deposed, and *Cleombrotus* his son-in-law advanced in his stead, *ibid.* Restored, 138. Condemns *Cleombrotus* to perpetual exile, 140. His designs against *Agis*, *ibid.* He compels the widow of *Agis* to marry his son *Cleomenes*, 144.
- Leonidas* espouses the *Spartan* interest at *Thebes*, II. 293. He gets *Androclides* assassinated at *Athens*, 294. Killed by *Pelopidas*, 301.
- Leos* the herald discovers the plot of the *Pallantidae* to *Theseus*, I. 14.
- Leosthenes*, General of the *Athenians*, author of the *Lamiack* war, V. 24. What he said to *Phocion*, and *Phocion's* answer 24, &c. His victories, 25. His death, *ibid.*
- Leotychidas* an ancient King at *Sparta*, a question he asked his host at *Corinth*, I. 122.
- Leotychidas*, the son of *Agis* and *Timæa*, supposed to be the son of *Alcibiades*, II. 120. Acknowledged by *Agis*, III. 203. Set aside on account of bastardy, IV. 66.
- Lepida*, contracted to *Cato*, V. 48.
- Lepidus, Marcus*, chosen Consul by the interest of *Pompey*, III. 263. IV. 130. He usurps the government, IV. 131. What was said to be the cause of his death, 132.
- Lepidus Cæsar*, chuses him for his colleague, V. 296. His conference with *Augustus* and *Antony*, 303. He had *Africa* for his share, 315.
- Leptines*, tyrant of *Apollonia*, surrenders to *Timoleon*, and is by him sent to *Corinth*, II. 221.
- Leptines* the brother of *Dionysius* the elder, VI. 101.
- Lesche*, a place of conference, I. 126.
- Leucads*, a *Corinthian* colony, II. 210.
- Leucaspidae*, a body of *Antigonus's* army so called, V. 165.
- Leucotboe*, I. 327.
- Leuctra*, battle of, II. 312, 313. IV. 97.
- Leuctrides*, the daughters of *Scedæsus*, their history, II. 310.
- Levies of troops, great ones accounted dangerous to a state, II. 71.
- Liberty of men agrees with God's co-operation, II. 180.
- Liberty (an anniversary game of) observed by the *Plateans* in honour of those who died for the liberty of *Greece*, II. 415, 416.
- Liberty proclaimed to all *Greece*, at the *Isthmian* games, III. 38, 39.
- Libitina*, a goddess at *Rome*, I. 173.
- Libo* commander of the fleet that guarded the mouth of the haven of *Brundisium*, V. 294.
- Library of *Alexandria* burnt, IV. 380. Of *Pergamus* given to *Cleopatra* by *Antony*, V. 342. Of *Lucullus*, III. 363.
- Lice. *Sylla* and several others de-

I N D E X

- devoured by them, III. 265, 266.
- Lichas*, the *Lacedæmonian*, famous for his hospitality, III. 287.
- Licinia* the daughter of *P. Crassus*, married to *C. Gracchus*, V. 205. Her discourse to her husband, 222. Deprived of her portion, 225.
- Licinia*, the vestal virgin, courted by *Crassus*, and for what, III. 418, 419.
- Licinius Stolo*, raises a sedition in *Rome*, I. 365. Chosen General of the horse, 366. He made a law that no one should possess above five hundred acres of land, which he was the first that broke, and suffered the penalty, *ibid.*
- Licinius* a servant to *Caius Gracchus*, V. 186. Killed in defence of his master, 223, 224.
- Licinius Macer* his adventure, V. 418.
- Lictors officers appointed by *Romulus*, why so called, I. 88.
- Ligarius Quintus*, defended by *Cicero*, before *Cæsar*, V. 452. In the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, VI. 65.
- Light, a great one appeared over *Cæsar's* camp the night before the battle of *Pharsalia*, IV. 200, 201.
- Lightning how expiated, I. 179. Places struck with lightning accounted sacred, III. 96.
- Ligurians*, a warlike people, wherein of service to the *Romans*, II. 246.
- Limnæus* killed while he was defending *Alexander*, IV. 308.
- Limnus*, a *Macedonian*, who conspired against *Alexander*, IV. 288. Killed in defending himself by those who were sent to apprehend him, *ibid.*
- Lingones* a people of *Gaul*, IV. 356.
- Lions let loose in the city of *Megara*, VI. 63.
- Lipareans* attack the *Romans* who were carrying an offering to *Delfhi*, I. 332.
- Lisping gave a grace to *Alcibiades*, in his pronounciation, II. 92.
- Lituus* a crooked rod used by the augurs. I. 82. Lost when the *Gauls* took *Rome*, and recovered by a miracle, 83.
- Livius Drusus*, the uncle of *Cato* the younger by the mother's side, V. 41. His character, 42.
- Livius Drusus*, fellow-tribune with *Caius Gracchus*, V. 215. Encouraged by the senate to oppose *Caius Gracchus*, 215, 216.
- Livius Posthumus* General of the *Latins*, I. 93.
- Lollius Marcus*, *Cato's* colleague in the quæstorship, V. 56.
- Lots*, *Prænestine*, II. 56. N.
- Love, how defined by the philosophers, I. 96. What the love of the Gods is toward men, 157, 158.
- Love of boys among the *Spartans*, I. 132. IV. 87.
- Love of the sacred band at *Thebes*, II. 308.
- Lucilius* the tribune proposes the chusing *Pompey* dictator, IV. 182.
- Lucilius* suffers himself to be taken, to preserve *Brutus*, VI. 103. His speech to *Antony* on that occasion, 104. He attended *Antony* when he retired into a desert, V. 353.
- Lucius* the son of *Camillus*, I. 360.
- Lucius Afranius*, see *Afranius*, IV. 199.
- Lucius Albinus*, his respect for the vestals and reverence for the Gods, I. 345.

Lucius

I N D E X

- Lucius Albinus*, one of *Cæsar's* Generals, IV. 202.
- Lucius Anitius* defeats *Gentius* King of *Illyria*, II. 254.
- Lucius Antonius* rebels against *Domitian*, the news of his defeat miraculously conveyed to *Rome*, II. 268.
- Lucius Apuleius* accuses *Camillus* of a fraud in the *Tuscan* spoils, I. 335.
- Lucius Bassillus* sent by *Sylla* to secure one of the gates of *Rome*, III. 229.
- Lucius Analius*, *Crassus* struck him and drove him out of the court bleeding, for contradicting him, III. 464.
- Lucius Æmilius*, II. 242. N.
- Lucius Lollius* called by *Metellus* to his assistance against *Sertorius*, IV. 16.
- Lucius Mallius*, a guide made use of by *Cato*, II. 441.
- Lucius Manlius* overthrown by *Sertorius's* lieutenant, IV. 16.
- Lucius Murena* accused of bribery by *Cato*, V. 60. Acquitted, 61. His respect for *Cato*, *ibid*.
- Lucius Ostinus* recorded for the first parricide in *Rome*, I. 83.
- Lucius Octavius* sent by *Pompey* to supersede *Metellus* in *Crete*, IV. 148.
- Lucius Philippus*, what he said of *Pompey*, IV. 115.
- Lucius Paulus*, the father of *Paulus Æmilius*, died in battle, II. 242.
- Lucius Quintus*, the brother of *Flaminius*, expelled the senate by *Cato*, II. 447. Appointed Admiral, 29. His character, 48.
- Lucius Quintus* the Tribune, who was for abrogating *Sylla's* acts, his ambition suppressed by *Lucius Lucullus*, III. 309. Obtains the decree for recalling *Lucius Lucullus*, 353.
- Lucius Scipio* prosecuted by *Cato*, and fined, II. 444, 448. Joined in commission with *Flaminius* to procure the death of *Hannibal*, III. 53.
- Lucius Sextius*, the first of the commonalty that was chosen Consul, I. 370.
- Lucius*, the brother of *Antony*, created tribune, V. 300.
- Lucius Censorinus* left in *Greece* with the command of the army by *Antony*, V. 307.
- Lucius Opimius* a friend to the nobility, and one who opposed *Caius Gracchus*, V. 218.
- Lucius Rufus* boasted in being concerned in the murder of *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 204.
- Lucius Pella* disgraced by *Brutus* for embezzling the publick money, VI. 89.
- Lucretia*, the rape committed on her by the son of *Tarquin* the cause of the great revolution in *Rome*, I. 247.
- Lucretia*, the wife of *Numa*, I. 189.
- Lucretius*, the father of *Lucretia*, chosen Consul, I. 261.
- Lucretius Ofella* commands at the siege of *Preneſte*, III. 258. Persuaded to raise the siege, *ibid*. Murdered by order of *Sylla*, 262.
- Lucullian* coin, why so called, III. 304.
- Lucullian* games instituted in honour of *Lacullus*, III. 335.
- Lucullus* (*Lucius*) his statue erected at *Cbæronea*, and on what occasion, III. 276. Wherein he resembled *Cimon*, 277. His luxury, IV. 116. An enemy to *Pompey*, yet consented to send him supplies to *Spain*, and why, 135. His forces and government decreed to *Pompey*, 149. His interview with *Pompey*, 151. On his return from *Asia* esteemed by

I N D E X.

by the senate, IV. 171. He opposes *Pompey*, *ibid.* His esteem for *Cato's* friendship, V. 68. His original, III. 302. By what he first made himself known in the world, *ibid.* Learned both in *Greek* and *Latin*, 303. *Sylla* dedicated his memoirs to him, and with what view, *ibid.* He studied the liberal sciences, *ibid.* A remarkable instance of his great learning, *ibid.* He wrote an account of the *Marcian* war in *Greek*, *ibid.* His singular affection to his brother *Marcus*, 304. The confidence *Sylla* had in him, *ibid.* Sent by *Sylla* to *Lybia* and *Aegypt*, to procure shipping, *ibid.* His arrival at *Crète*, and what he did to the *Cyrenians*, *ibid.* The honours he received at *Alexandria*, 305. He did not go to *Memphis*, nor to see any of the wonders of *Aegypt*, and why, *ibid.* The present he received from the King of *Aegypt*, *ibid.* The stratagem he made use of to get safe to *Rhodes*, 306. He drives *Mithridates's* garrison out of *Chios*, and sets the *Colophonians* at liberty, *ibid.* He refuses an advantageous proposal of *Fimbria's*, and why, *ibid.* He twice defeats *Mithridates's* fleet, 307. He joins *Sylla* in *Chersonesus*, and assists him in his passage, *ibid.* His moderation in levying the fine set upon *Asia*, 308. His stratagem to deceive the *Mitylenians*, *ibid.* He defeats them, *ibid.* He had no hand in the calamities brought upon *Italy* by *Marius* and *Sylla*, *ibid.* *Sylla* makes him guardian to his son, *ibid.* Declared Consul with *Cotta*, 309. He seconds *Pompey's* demand of money to continue the war in *Spain*, and his

policy therein, *ibid.* He calms the ambition of *Lucius Quintius* the Tribune, *ibid.* The ground of his ambition to be made Governor of *Cilicia*, 310. The means whereby he obtained that government, *ibid.* He passes into *Asia*, where he finds the army corrupted by luxury, 311. Hereforms and disciplines them, *ibid.* He marches to succour *Cotta*, and his speech to the army on that occasion, 313. His prudent conduct against *Mithridates*, *ibid.* He intercepts his convoy, 318. Obliges him to quit the siege of *Cyzicus*, *ibid.* And beats his army in their retreat, *ibid.* He sails into the *Hellepont*, lands at *Troas*, and lodges in the temple of *Venus*, 319. His dream, *ibid.* He takes thirteen of *Mithridates's* gallies, *ibid.* He orders his soldiers not to kill any one-eyed man, and why, *ibid.* He pursues *Mithridates* into *Bythynia*, 320. He generously refuses the supplies decreed by the senate, *ibid.* He enters the kingdom of *Pontus*, 321. His army suffer much from a scarcity of provisions, *ibid.* The clamours of the army against him, *ibid.* Of which he takes no notice, *ibid.* Reasons for his delay in pursuing *Mithridates*, 322. He leaves *Murena* in command before the city of *Amisus*, 323. Marches against *Mithridates*, *ibid.* His cavalry beat in the first encounter, *ibid.* The punishment he inflicted on the soldiers that fled, 324. How preserved from a design of *Othacus*, 325. He takes the city of *Cabiri*, and several other places, 327. He pursues *Mithridates*, 328. His conquests, *ibid.* He sends *Appius* to *Ti-*

grana: to demand *Mithridates*, IV. 328. He returns to the siege of *Amisus*, 329. He takes the city, *ibid.* His endeavours to save the city which had been fired by the Governor, *ibid.* He examines into the civil administration of affairs in *Asia*, III. 330. He redresses the abuses, 331. During his residence at *Ephesus*, he entertains the people with feasts and public sports, 335. The honours which were done him by the people, *ibid.* He returns into *Pontus*, and besieges *Sinope*, *ibid.* Which he restored to the natives, 336. His dream, *ibid.* The Tribunes of *Rome* prefer a complaint against him, 337. He arrived at the *Euphrates* which was swoln with the rains, *ibid.* The river abating on a sudden, the people conceive a wonderful opinion of him, 338. A favorable accident that befell him, *ibid.* What he said to his soldiers who would have stormed a castle, *ibid.* He passes the *Tigris* and enters into *Armenia*, 339. He besieges *Tigranocerta*, 344. He holds a council of war, 342. Their different opinions, and the resolution he formed, *ibid.* A good saying of his on days accounted unfortunate, 343. The armour he wore in battle, *ibid.* He defeats *Tigranes*, 344. He defeats the two most potent Kings on the earth, by two very different expedients, 345. He storms the city of *Tigranocerta*, which he lets his soldiers plunder, 346. He makes use of the players and musicians in the city, to celebrate his victories, *ibid.* His generosity, *ibid.* He gains the hearts of the barbarians by his justice and clemency, Vol. VI.

ibid. He made the war furnish its own expences, 347. He receives an embassy from the King of *Parthia*, but soon finds the *Parthian* was underhand offering to assist *Tigranes*, *ibid.* He resolves to make a descent into *Parthia*, 348. But the soldiers in *Pontus* mutinying, refuse to march, *ibid.* He quits that design, and marches against *Tigranes*, *ibid.* He marches to *Artaxata*, the capital city of the Kingdom, 349. In a certainty of victory, he offers thanksgivings to the gods before the battle, 350. He routs the army of *Tigranes*, *ibid.* His troops mutiny, 351. He marches back into *Mygdonia*, *ibid.* He besieges *Nisibis*, and takes it by storm, *ibid.* His fortune turns against him on a sudden, 352. His good qualities, *ibid.* Guilty of two very considerable faults, *ibid.* He would not suffer his soldiers to quarter in any *Greek* city in alliance with the *Romans*, *ibid.* Accused at *Rome*, 353. Another decreed to succeed him, *ibid.* His troops being corrupted by the discourse of *Cleodius*, refuse to march against *Mithridates* or *Tigranes*, 354. They repent, and offer to march where he pleased, *ibid.* He hastens to engage *Tigranes* before he had joined *Mithridates*, *ibid.* Another revolt of his troops, *ibid.* &c. His submission to them, and the conditions they insisted upon, 355. Their insolence, *ibid.* *Pompey* named General in his stead, *ibid.* How slighted by *Pompey*, 356. The interview between *Lucullus* and *Pompey*, *ibid.* *Lucullus*'s lictors give some fresh laurels to the lictors of *Pompey*, which is looked

I N D E X:

- looked on as a favourable omen to *Pompey*, *ibid.* His great fault, *ibid.* &c. Accused by *Memmius*, 357. His triumph, 358. He divorces *Clodia* for incontinence, and marries *Servilia* the sister of *Cato*, *ibid.* He was forced to dismiss *Servilia*, 359. He retires from all public affairs, *ibid.* For which he is highly commended, *ibid.* But laughed at for it by *Crassus* and *Pompey*, *ibid.* His life compared to the old comedy, 359, 360. His immense expences, 360. His gardens, *ibid.* His houses of pleasure, *ibid.* Called *Xerxes in a gown*, *ibid.* What he said to *Pompey*, *ibid.* What he said to the Prætor who wanted to borrow some purple hangings of him, *ibid.* &c. His insolent ostentation and vanity in his repasts, 361, &c. *Cicero* and *Pompey* offer to sup with him, and how he deceived them, 362. He had an excellent library, and made a noble use of it, 363. His house called the Sanctuary and *Prytanæum* of *Greece*, *ibid.* He esteemed all philosophy, but adhered chiefly to the old academy, *ibid.* He attended the senate, whenever it was to defeat any of *Pompey*'s projects, 364. Driven out of the assembly by *Pompey*, *ibid.* Calumniated by one *Vestius*, *ibid.* Before his death he grew moping, 365. The cause of his illness, *ibid.* The people much afflicted at his death, *ibid.* He was interred at his country seat at *Tusculum*, *ibid.* His advantages above *Cimon*, 369, 370.
- Lucullus*, *Marcus*, one of *Sylla*'s commanders, gained a considerable victory, III. 5. Brother to *Lucullus*, who defeated *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*, *ibid.*
- Chosen *Ædile*, 304. Accused by *Memmius*, 357.
- Lucullus*, *Marcus*, Prætor of *Macedonia*, IV. 328.
- Lucumo*, his affair with *Arron*'s wife, I. 338.
- Lupercalia*, or feast of purification, I. 80. IV. 392.
- Luperci* (the priests concerned in the *Lupercalia*) I. 81. They sacrifice a dog, *ibid.*
- Lusitanians*, sent ambassadors to *Sertorius*, IV. 13.
- Lutatius*, *Catulus*, opposed *Crassus*'s making *Egypt* tributary to *Rome*, III. 433.
- Luxury fled from *Sparta*, when iron money only was suffered to be current, I. 116. Other laws to prevent luxury, 121. Luxury increased greatly at *Rome* in a short time, III. 144.
- Lybis*, the father of *Lyfander*, V. 130.
- Lycian*, guide that conducted *Alexander* into *Persia*, IV. 274.
- Lycimnius*'s tomb in *Argos*, III. 103.
- Lycomedes*, an *Athenian* captain, the first that took one of the *Persian* ships at the battle of *Salamin*, I. 301.
- Lycomedes*, King of *Scyrus*, flung *Theseus* from a rock and killed him, I. 46.
- Lycomedians*, *Themistocles* related to them, I. 281. He rebuilds the chapel belonging to that family, *ibid.*
- Lycon*, an actor, how he begged ten talents of *Alexander*, IV. 262, 263.
- Lycon* of *Syracuse* concerned in the murder of *Dion*, VI. 52, 53.
- Lycophron*, the brother of *Thebe* conspires with her to kill *Alexander*, the tyrant of *Phææ*, her husband, II. 328.
- Lycophron*, General of the *Caribians*, killed in battle, III. 380.
- Lycorta*

I N D E X.

Lycortus, chosen General of the *Achaëans*, III. 24.

Lycurgides, the days of meeting in memory of *Lycurgus*, so called, I. 151.

Lycurgus, different traditions concerning his family, his original, his voyages, and his death, and the time in which he lived, I. 101. In what time he flourished, 102. It is possible he might have seen *Homer*, *ibid.* Two of that name at *Sparta*, wherein they differed, *ib.* His genealogy, 103. Reigned as King till the pregnancy of his sister-in-law was discovered, 104. His loyalty and great care for the preservation of the infant, 104, 105. As soon as it was born he shewed it to the *Spartans*, and his speech to them thereupon, 105. Suspicions raised against him by those who envied him, *ibid.* The means he took to remove them, 105, 106. He sails to *Crete*, and makes choice of some of their laws, 106. He persuades *Thales* to go and settle at *Lacedæmon*, *ibid.* He goes into *Asia*, 107. There he found *Homer's* works, which he transcribed and collected into one body, *ibid.* He goes into *Ægypt*, the regulation he drew from thence, *ibid.* Did not go to *Africa* or *Spain*, 108. Is desired to return home, *ibid.* Makes a regulation in the government, *ib.* Goes to *Delphi* to consult the oracle, *ibid.* His second regulation, *ibid.* Establishes the senate, 109. Ordered by the oracle to establish the senate, 111. The addition made afterwards to the oracle by the Kings *Polydorus* and *Theopompus*, 112. The benefit of a limited government, 113. He divides the lands anew, 114. Attempts the division of their moveables,

115. Makes iron money only current, *ibid.* The good effect of that regulation, 116. The third attempt was, their eating in common, 117. The accident that befel him thereon, 118. In memory of that accident he consecrated a temple to *Minerva Optilete*, *ibid.* The number that met at each table, 119. Their method of admitting a member into the society, 120. Their black broth, *ibid.* His laws not reduced to writing, 121. He forbids magnificence in their houses, *ibid.* The advantage thereof, *ibid.* His third ordinance relating to war, 122. He regulates their marriages, *ibid.* His regulations concerning the women, 123. Intended to encourage marriages, 124. The manner of their marriages, *ibid.* He banishes jealousy by allowing a loan of wives, 125. Children partake of their parents health or sickness, so should be begot by healthful persons, 126. Ordered children to be destroyed in their infancy if they appeared to be sickly, *ibid.* The manner of bringing up children, 127. Distributed into classes when seven years old, *ibid.* The manner of training up the youth, 127 to 139. The manner of the *Spartans* discourse and their ready answers, 133, &c. Their method of marching to battle, 135. They were finely apparelled in their wars, 136. *Lycurgus* a valiant and experienced commander, 138. His forbidding mean trades, procured the people abundance of leisure, 138, 139. The prohibition of gold and silver caused law-suits to cease, 139. He dedicated a little statue to

A a 2

the

I N D E X.

the god of laughter, I. 140. He so moulded the citizens, that they could not, nor would not live by themselves, *ibid.* Their general love for the publick, *ibid.* Senators to be above sixty years old, 141. The method of chusing them, *ibid.* He regulated their burials, burial-places and the times of mourning, 142. He would not admit all persons to travel that had a mind, and his reason for it, 143. He banished strangers that could not give a good account of themselves, lest they should introduce ill customs, *ibid.* An unjust reflection on his laws, 144. An account of the ambuscade, *ibid.* *Plutarch* will not allow him to have been the institutor of it, 145. The pleasure he had in observing the legal œconomy of his government, such as *Plato* says of the maker of the universe, *ibid.* The method he took to make his laws immortal, 145, 146. And the answer he had from *Apollo*, 146. Resolves to put a voluntary end to his life, *ibid.* His city continued the chief of all *Greece* for five hundred years, by observing his laws, 147. His design was not to make the city great, but good, 149. He had a temple and annual sacrifices appointed to him in *Sparta*, 150. His tomb consecrated by thunder, *ibid.* The place where he died, *ibid.* His son died without issue, *ibid.* His ashes cast into the sea, and why, 151. Advantage of *Lycurgus* over *Numa*, 194, &c. A better law-giver than *Numa*, which made his ordinances to be observed for so many ages, 199, 200. He excelled all the *Græcians*, V. 221.

Lycurgus the Orator, a saying of his, III. 41.

Lycurgus, one who agreed to deliver *Byzantium* to *Alcibiades*, and on what terms, II. 130.

Lydian-March, a feast at *Sparta* so called, II. 410.

Lynceus wrote a description of the supper provided by *Lamia* for *Demetrius*, V. 257.

Lysander, his marble statue at *Delphi*, tho' by some said to be the statue of *Brasidas*, III. 178, 179. His original, 179. He was brought up in poverty, *ibid.* He was brave and ambitious of honour, 180. A little too complaisant to his superiors for his interest, *ibid.* Notwithstanding his poverty he was entirely untainted, though he filled his country with riches, *ibid.* What he said to *Dionysius* on his offering him a vest for his daughter, *ibid.* Chosen commander of the *Lacedemonian* fleet, 181. He goes to *Ephesus*, and what he did there, *ibid.* He goes to *Cyrus* at *Sardis* to complain of *Tisaphernes*, *ibid.* His affable conversation gained him the affection of *Cyrus*, 182. The modest request he made to *Cyrus*, *ibid.* By what means he weakened the *Athenian* fleet, *ibid.* He beats the fleet when left to the command of *Antiochus*, 182, &c. He contrives to dissolve the democracy in the *Asiatic* cities, *ibid.* His vain and unhandsome treatment of *Callieratidas*, 184. Again receives the command of the fleet, 185. Was crafty and cunning, and chiefly succeeded by artifice, *ibid.* His detestable principle, *ibid.* A saying of his, *ibid.* A most unjust action of his at *Miletus*, 185, &c. Another scandalous

I N D E X

scandalous saying of his, III. 186. The great confidence *Cyrus* had in him, *ibid.* He steers to *Africa* to wait on King *Agis*, 187. He attacks *Lampsacus*, takes it by storm and suffers his soldiers to plunder it, *ibid.* His stratagem, 187, &c. He defeats *Conon* the *Athenian*, 189. The great advantage of that success, *ibid.* By what means he almost engrossed to himself the whole empire of *Greece*, 192. His cruelty and injustice, 192, 193. He forces *Athens* to surrender, 193. The articles of that capitulation, *ibid.* &c. His menaces to the *Athenians*, 194. He pulls down their walls and burns their ships, 195. He changes the form of their government, *ibid.* He sails to *Thrace*, *ibid.* He sets up his own and several other commanders statues in brass at *Delphi*, and causes two golden stars to be made to represent *Castor* and *Pollux*, 197, 198. Had the greatest power of any *Lacedæmonian* General, 198. Had divine honours paid him, and was commemorated by the poets, 198, 199. His cruelty, and in particular what he did to the *Milesians*, 199. Recalled from the *Hellepont*, 193. His consternation on being recalled, *ibid.* He applies to *Pharnabazus*, and desires a letter from him to the magistrates, *ibid.* He desires leave to go to the temple of *Ammon* in *Lybia*, *ibid.* His reason for it, *ibid.* He persuades the *Spartans* to assist the nobles of *Athens* against the people, and is named chief commander, 202. The policy of the Kings of *Sparta* in opposing him, *ibid.* What he said of the *Argives*, 203. His

reprimand to a *Megarian*, *ibid.* To the *Bæotians*, *ibid.* And to the *Corinthians*, *ibid.* He assists *Agessilaus* in being chosen King of *Sparta*, 203, 204. The interpretation he gave of an oracle in favour of *Agessilaus*, 204. He persuades *Agessilaus* to make war on *Asia*, *ibid.* *Agessilaus* chuses him for his particular favourite, 205. He loses his interest with *Agessilaus* by his ambition, *ibid.* *Agessilaus* makes him his carver on purpose to affront him, 206. His free discourse with the King on that occasion, *ibid.* The effect of that conversation, and the great service he did the King, *ibid.* He endeavours to corrupt the oracles, 207. He forms a scheme to give all the people of *Sparta* an equal right to the crown, *ibid.* He endeavours to effect it by the assistance of prophecies and oracles, *ibid.* He endeavours to corrupt the priestesses of *Apollo* and *Dodona*, and the priests of *Ammon*, *ib.* Accused for it by the priests of *Ammon* at *Sparta*, but acquitted, *ibid.* What the *Lybians* said when they left *Sparta*, 208. A story of a woman's being with child by *Apollo*, by which he hoped to accomplish his design, *ibid.* It miscarries through the cowardice of one of the agents, 209. Accused of having engaged his country in a war against the *Bæotians*, *ibid.* He marches an army against them, 211. He takes *Orchomenus*, storms *Lebadia* and plunders it, *ibid.* He designs to besiege *Haliartus* but is prevented by the *Thebans*, *ibid.* He is slain before *Haliartus*, 212. The *Spartans* would have recovered his body without demanding

I N D E X.

- demanding a truce, III. 212, 213. But *Pausanius* their King thinking it not advisable, and obtaining a treaty, carries off the dead, and inters *Lyfander* in the territories of the *Panopæans*, 213. An oracle which foretold his death near *Oplites*, *ibid.* His virtue admired after his death on account of his poverty, 214. *Agésilæus* discovers amongst his papers (after his death) his design to alter the government, 215. The honours that were paid him by the *Spartans* after his death, *ibid.* His advantages over *Sylla*, 267, &c. For what he was to be blamed, 270. He excelled *Sylla* in moderation and abstinence, 273.
- Lyfander* the son of *Lybis*, V. 130. Chosen *Ephorus* by the interest of *Agis*, 131. The decree he proposed, *ibid.* His accusations against *Leonidas*, 134. Prosecuted by the *Ephori* for cancelling the debts, 135. Deceived by the craft of *Agésilæus*, 136.
- Lyfandridas* a *Megalopolitan*, his Advice to *Gleomenes*, V. 166.
- Lyfanoridas*, the *Spartan*, fined for surrendering the citadel of *Thebes*, II. 392.
- Lyfiades* tyrant of *Megalopolis*, his character, VI. 173. He quits the tyranny and incorporates the city in the *Achæan* League, *ibid.* Being chosen General, he declares war against the *Lacedæmonians*, *ibid.* He falls out with *Aratus* and loses his interest, 174. His contrivance to have to himself all the honour of bringing *Aristomachus* into the league, 178. His death and the manner of it, 179. 180.
- Lyficles* a *Græcier*, by keeping *Aspasia* company became chief Man at *Athens*, II. 31.
- Lyfidice*, the daughter of *Pelops*, and mother of *Alcmena*, I. 8.
- Lyfimachus* the father of *Aristides*, I. 297. II. 382. III. 280.
- Lyfimachus* the son of *Aristides*, the bounty of the *Athenians* to him, II. 423.
- Lyfimachus*, the grandson of *Aristides*, gained his living by interpreting dreams, II. 423.
- Lyfimachus*, (King) forges a letter to *Pyrrhus*, III. 63. How discovered, *ibid.* Wastes the upper *Macedon*, 68. Divided the kingdom with *Pyrrhus*, 69. Marches against him to *Edeffa*, 76. His saying to *Onesicritus* upon the history of the *Amazon*, who was said to have given *Alexander* the meeting, IV. 285. Decamps upon sight of *Demetrius's* machines, V. 251. His conversation with the Ambassadors of *Demetrius*, *ibid.* Suspected by his allies on account of his great power, 262. Taken prisoner in *Thrace*, 270.
- Lyfimachus* the soothsayer, his interpretation of *Pyrrhus's* dream, III. 96.
- Lyfimachus* the *Acarnanian*, *Alexander's* chief preceptor, IV. 230. How he endangered *Alexander*, 236.
- Lyfippus*, *Alexander* suffered none but him to make his statue, IV. 227. He made figures in brass representing *Alexander's* killing a Lion, 279.

M.

- M** *Acaria* the daughter of *Hercules*, II. 311.
- Macedonian* phalanx became insolent and ungovernable, IV. 39.
- Macedonians*, always accounted great lovers of their kings, II. 265. More submissive and tractable in times of war than in peace, III. 70.
- Macedonicus*, a name given to *Metellus*, III. 105.

Macha-

I N D E X.

- Machanidas* tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, III. 12. Killed in battle by *Philopœmen*, 13.
- Machares* the son of *Mithridates*, sends *Lucullus* a crown of gold, and desires to be declared a friend to the *Romans*, III. 337.
- Machæriones*, the posterity of *Anticrates* why so called, IV. 106.
- Macro* slain by *Trebonianus*, VI. 213.
- Mæcenæ* a favourite of *Augustus* V. 319.
- Madness, a strange species of it, V. 330.
- Magas*, brother of *Ptolemy*, his life saved by *Cleomenes*, V. 175.
- Magæus* the brother of *Pbarnabæus*, who undertook to murder *Alcibiades*, II. 141.
- Magick of the *Persians*, *Themistocles* instructed in it, I. 316.
- Magnesia*, a city given to *Themistocles* by the *Persians*, towards his maintenance, I. 317. He died there, 320.
- Magneſian* citizen, his house given by *Antony* to a cook for dressing his supper well, V. 308.
- Mago* admiral of the *Carthaginians* openly assists *Icetes* against *Syracuse*, II. 214. Goes back to *Africa*, 217. Kills himself, 220.
- Malchus* of *Arabia*, sends forces to the assistance of *Anthony*, V. 345.
- Malcitus* and *Diogiton* sent by the *Thebans* with an army into *Theſſaly* to revenge the Death of *Pelopidas*, II. 328.
- Mallians*, *Alexander's* adventure at the siege of their city, IV. 308.
- Mallius Lucius*, a guide made use of by *Cato* the censor, II. 441.
- Mamerci* descended from *Mamercus* the son of *Numa*, I. 189.
- Mamercus*, the tyrant of *Catana*, makes an alliance with *Timoleon*, II. 208. Makes a league with the *Carthaginians*, 227. Defeated by *Timoleon*, 231. Flies to *Hippo* tyrant of *Messina*, 232. Surrenders to *Timoleon*, *ibid.* Sent to *Syracuse*, and at his trial there endeavours to kill himself, but is prevented and put to death, *ibid.*
- Mamertines*, a warlike people, inhabitants of *Messina*, III. 86. A saying of *Pompey's* to them, IV. 123.
- Mamurius Vaturius*, an excellent artist, I. 174. The respect paid to his memory by the *Romans*, 175.
- Mancinus*, C, the Consul, General against the *Numantines*, V. 187. Disgraced and imprisoned for having made a dishonourable Peace, 189.
- Mandricidas* a Spartan what he said to *Pyrrhus*, III. 93.
- Mandroclidas* the son of *Erphanes*, V. 130. His character, *ibid.* Cited by the *Ephori*, for cancelling the debts, 135.
- Mavilius* the tribune, his law in favour of *Pompey*, IV. 149. Accused of having robbed the publick, and defended by *Cicero*, V. 419, 420.
- Manipuli* and *Manipulares*, what, I. 58.
- Manius Aucilius Glabrio* sent against *Antiochus*, III. 44. His behaviour in that service, 44, &c.
- Manius Curius* defeats *Pyrrhus*, III. 90. His little farm near *Cato* the censor's country-house, II. 427. His answer to the *Samnite* ambassadors, 428.
- Manlius* conspires against *Sertorius*, IV. 32.
- Manlius*, his great service when the *Gauls* stormed the capitol, I. 351, 352. How rewarded for it by the *Romans*, 352. Eavies *Camillus*, 361. His intrigues, *ibid.* Sent to prison, 362. Tried, condemned, and put to death, *ibid.*

I N D E X.

Manlius Torquatus causes his son to be beheaded, and why, II. 66
Manlius opposed *Flaminius* when he stood for the consulship, III. 27.
Manlius defeated by the *Ambrones*, &c. III. 126.
 Manners, the principal cause of good or bad fortune, I. 97.
 Manners and tempers of men, oftener discovered by small things than by great, V. 76.
Mantinea, a city, its name changed to *Antigonea* by *Aratus*, VI. 190.
Marathon, bull of *Marathon* conquered by *Theseus*, I. 15. Battle of *Marathon*, II. 389, 390.
Marobius, his generous death, I. 44.
 Marble, an extraordinary property of some white marble, I. 291.
Marcellus opposes *Cæsar's* demands, IV. 359.
Marcellus the quaestor, colleague with *Cato*, V. 58.
Marcellus, the son of *Marcellus* by *Octavia*, V. 369.
Marcellus, the original of his name, II. 330. His natural disposition for war, *ibid.* His modesty and humanity, *ibid.* He saved his brother *Otacilius* in a battle, 331. Made *Curule Aedile* and augur, *ibid.* He brings an accusation against *Capitolinus*, 332. Chosen Consul in the room of *Flaminius*, 336. His presence of mind on his horse's starting aside, 337. He kills *Viridomarus* in single fight, 338. The prayer he made to *Jupiter Feretrius* on that occasion, *ibid.* He with a small party defeats a great army of the *Gauls*, *ibid.* The magnificence of his triumph, 339. Sent into *Sicily*, 340. Called *the Sword of the Romans*, 341. His affable behaviour, 342. His method to regain *Bandius* to the Roman interest, 342. &c. His stratagem to deceive *Hannibal*, 343. Defeats *Hannibal* before *Nola*, *ibid.* Chosen Con-

sul, but to comply with the superstition of the augurs, lays down that office continues the command of the army as Proconsul, 344. He again defeats *Hannibal*, 345. A third time created consul, *ibid.* He goes into *Sicily*, *ibid.* Desires of the senate that he might recruit his army with some *Romans* who had formerly fled from battle, 347. Is refused, *ibid.* He takes the city of *Leontium* by storm, 348. His usage of the deserters, *ibid.* He besieges *Syracuse* by land and by sea, *ibid.* A pleasant saying of his on *Archimedes's* engines, 352. He turns the siege into a blockade, *ibid.* He goes with part of the army to *Megara* which he takes by storm, 354. He beats *Hippocrates* at *Acrille*, *ibid.* He returns to *Syracuse*, *ibid.* Discovers how he might best attack the place, *ibid.* He takes the city, *ibid.* &c. His extreme concern for the death of *Archimedes*, 357, 358. He takes the city of *Engium*, and causes the inhabitants to be put in irons, but pardons them on the intercession of *Nicias*, 360. He carries from *Syracuse* fine statues, paintings and furniture, *ibid.* &c. And for what use 361. He introduces into *Rome* a taste for the polite arts, *ibid.* Being opposed in a triumph he accepts of an ovation, 362. A fourth time chosen consul, 363. Accused by the *Syracusans*, 364. His civility and modesty on that occasion, *ibid.* &c. He is acquitted by the senate and forgives his prosecutors, 365. The honours decreed him and his family by the *Syracusans*, *ibid.* Sent against *Hannibal*, and his conduct contrary

I N D E X.

trary to that of the other Generals, II. 365. His first success, *ibid.* He engages *Hannibal's* army, 366. He escapes several ambuscades, 367. Continued in his command as Proconsul, *ibid.* Beat by *Hannibal*, and the cause of that defeat, 368. His speech to the soldiers after the battle, *ibid.* &c. He beats *Hannibal*, and by what means, 370. He withdraws to *Sinuessa* to refresh his soldiers, *ibid.* Accused at *Rome*, *ibid.* Acquitted, and chosen Consul the fifth time, 371. He quiets the seditions in *Tuscany*, and on his return resolves to dedicate a temple to Honour and Virtue, *ibid.* Hindered by the priests, *ibid.* Several prodigies, 372. About sixty years of age when he was the fifth time chosen Consul, 373. His imprudence, 374. Killed by an ambush laid by *Hannibal*, 375. After his death *Hannibal* views his body with admiration, *ibid.* And orders it to be magnificently adorned and burnt, *ibid.* &c. His ashes scattered in a quarrel, 376. His publick donations, *ibid.* His statue with an inscription in the temple of *Minerva* at *Lindus*, *ibid.* His family continued long in great splendor, 377. His advantages above *Pelopidas*, 379. He changed the face of the war, *ibid.* Blamed for the manner of his death, 380.

Marcellus, a tribune, son of the preceding *Marcellus* II. 374.

Marcellus, (the son of *Caius Marcellus*) in whose honour *Oæavia* his mother dedicated a library, and *Augustus* a theatre, which were called after his Name, II. 377.

Marcellus expelled the senate by *Cato*, II. 448.

Marcellus, attended by the senate, ordered *Pompey* to be in readiness to defend his country, IV. 189.

Marcus or *Martius*, a kinsman of *Numa*, I. 160. Persuades him to accept the kingdom, 161.

Marcus the son of *Marcus* marries *Pompilia* the daughter of *Numa* I. 189. The father of *Ancus Marcus*, *ibid.*

Marcus employed by *Catiline* to kill *Cicero*, V. 425.

Marcus, *Caius Marcus Coriolanus*, see *Coriolanus*.

Marcus Crassus, see *Crassus*.

Marcus Cato, see *Cato*.

Marcus Aurelius Cotta, see *Cotta*.

Marcus Claudius Marcellus, see *Marcellus*.

Marcus Lepidus, see *Lepidus*.

Marcus Lucullus, see *Lucullus*.

Marcus Horatius admitted Consul, I. 261. Dedicates the temple of *Jupiter*, 263.

Marcus Junius being Dictator, and with the army, *Fabius Buteo* is chosen at the same time Dictator at *Rome*, II. 67.

Marcus Marius sent as general to *Mithridates* by *Sertorius*, IV. 30.

Marcus the brother of *Valerius Poplicola*, I. 251. A stratagem of his in which he was disappointed, 263. Made Consul, 270.

Marcus Cedicius, his account to the military tribunes of a voice he had heard, I. 337. A temple built by *Camillus*, where he had heard that voice, 355.

Marcus Livius, what he said concerning *Fabius's* recovering *Tarentum*, and *Fabius's* answer, II. 83.

Marcus Lollius, see *Lollius*, V. 56.

Marcus Oæavius, his message to *Cato* about the chief command at *Utica*, V. 102.

Marcus Papirius killed by the Gauls, I. 347.

Marcus

I N D E X

- Marcus* the son of *Cato*, and son-in-law of *Paulus Æmilius*, his bravery, II. 264.
- Marcus Servilius*, his speech in behalf of *Paulus Æmilius*, II. 275. His reply to *Galba*, 276.
- Marcus Æmilius Lepidus*, declared Prince of the senate by *Paulus Æmilius*, II. 283.
- Marcus Philippus*, his moderation when censor, II. 283.
- Marcus Tullius Cicero*, see *Cicero*.
- Marcus Appius*, what *Cicero* said to him, V. 439.
- Marcus Valerius* the Consul, what he engaged for to the people who undertook the expedition against the *Sabines*, II. 147.
- Mardian*, the advice he gave to *Antony*, V. 326.
- Mardion* the eunuch, V. 344.
- Mardonius*, *Xerxes's* General, I. 286. Left in Greece with an army of three hundred thousand men, II. 397. His offer to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* Slain in battle, 411.
- Margites*, *Demosthenes* called *Alexander* by that name; and why, V. 397.
- Margian steel*, III. 446.
- Mares* which had won prizes in the *Olympick* games, buried, when they died, by *Cimon*, II. 432.
- Marriage, customs observed about, at *Rome*, I. 68, 69. *Romulus's* laws concerning marriages, I. 83. Marriages regulated by *Lycurgus*, 124, 125, *Solon's* laws about marriages, 127, 128.
- Marica*, a grove sacred to a nymph of that name, III. 151.
- Marius*, *Caius*, his effigies at *Ravenna*, agreeable to the roughness of his manners, III. 106. He despised the study of *Greek*, *ibid.* Of an obscure birth, 107. His first campaign, *ibid.* He overcame an enemy in his General's fight, *ibid.* The great honour done him by *Scipio*, 108. And the encouragement he took from thence, *ibid.* Made tribune, and proposes a law about voting, *ibid.* Which *Cotta* the Consul opposing, and *Metellus* joining with him, *Marius* orders him into custody, *ibid.* Thence esteemed a man of undaunted courage, and one that would not oblige either party contrary to the publick interest, 109. Twice in one day frustrated in his pursuit of the *Ædileship*, *ibid.* He obtains the *Prætorship*, *ibid.* Accused of indirect practices, *ibid.* But is acquitted, 110. His behaviour under that accusation, *ibid.* He clears the further *Spain* of thieves, *ibid.* He marries *Julia* the aunt of *Julius Cæsar*, 111. His patience under an operation of surgery, *ibid.* Lieutenant to *Metellus* in the war against *Jugurtha*, *ibid.* His ambition and ingratitude, 111, &c. The great reputation he acquired in *Africa*, 112. His insolence and wickedness, 113. He arrives at *Rome* from *Utica* in four days, *ibid.* Chosen Consul with great applause, *ibid.* He enlists slaves and poor people contrary to custom, 114. His haughty and insolent speeches, *ibid.* Punished for his ingratitude to *Metellus*, 115. The original of his hatred to *Sylla*, *ibid.* Unanimously chosen Consul a second time, though absent, 116. His triumph, 119. The riches exposed in that triumph, *ibid.* He enters the senate in his triumphal robe, but perceiving that it gave offence he withdraws and changes his dress, 119. He exercises his soldiers

I N D E X

in their march, III. 149. The care he took of his horses and mules in his first campaign, *ibid.* A great and noble act of justice in him, 120, 121. Chosen Consul the third and fourth time, 121. He cuts a channel from the *Rhone*, *ibid.* &c. Not moved with the bravadoes of the *Teutones* and *Ambrones* who defied him, 122. His prudence on that occasion, and what he said to his soldiers, *ibid.* The complaints of the soldiery against him, 123. The use he made of *Martha*, a Syrian prophetess, *ibid.* &c. He pitches his camp where there was a scarcity of water, and his reason for it, 125. He defeats the *Ambrones*, 127. His prudent disposition of his army, 128. The great victory he obtained, 129. The magnificent recompence that was made him, *ibid.* A fifth time appointed Consul, 130. He refuses a triumph, and why, 132. His rally on the *Cimbrians* who demanded lands for themselves and the *Teutones*, *ibid.* He changes the fashion of the javelins, 133. His answer to *Boiorix*, *ibid.* He appoints the plains of *Vercellæ* for the field of battle, *ibid.* He disposes the order of the army with design to secure to himself all the glory, 134. He vows a hecatomb, *ibid.* Divine vengeance defeats his design against *Catulus*, 135. Defeats the *Cimbri*, 136. Stiled the third founder of Rome, *ibid.* Divine honours paid him by the *Romans*, 137. He triumphs with *Catulus*, *ibid.* Instances of his ambition, *ibid.* He chose rather to be great than good, *ibid.* He dreaded *Metellus*, *ibid.* He obtained the

sixth Consulship by bribery, 138. His vile artifice to get *Metellus* banished, *ibid.* &c. His double dealing, 140, 141. *Metellus* being recalled he was not able to endure the sight of him, 141. He makes a voyage to *Cappadocia* and *Galatia*, *ibid.* The respect *Mithridates* had for him, 142. What his design was with that prince, *ibid.* The reason why he was so little resorted to, *ibid.* His jealousy against *Sylla*, *ibid.* He gains a battle over the confederates, 143. The answer he made to *Papedius Silo*, *ibid.* What he said to his troops that would not take a fair opportunity of engaging, 144. Named General against *Mithridates*, *ibid.* The effeminate and luxurious furniture of his villa, *ibid.* Obligated by *Sylla* to fly from Rome, 146. The extremities he was put to, *ibid.* &c. The fable he invented to encourage his companions, 147, 148. Abandoned by the seamen, 149. He arrives at the cottage of a poor old man, who hid him in a cave in the fens, *ib.* Taken, *ib.* And carried to *Minturnæ*, *ibid.* An accident that happened, which he interpreted to be a lucky omen, 150. A ruffian employed to kill him, but prevented by a voice, 151. He consecrates a painting of his adventures in the temple of *Marica*, 152. He arrives at *Carthage*, *ibid.* What he said to the officer of *Sextilius*, *ibid.* He sees some scorpions fighting, which he takes for an ill omen, 153. He returns into *Italy*, *ibid.* His wicked politicks, 154. Named Proconsul by *Cinna*, but refuses the ensigns of authority, *ibid.* Notwithstanding his pretended humility

I N D E X.

- humility there was no change in his natural temper, *ibid.* He makes a considerable alteration in the posture of affairs, *ibid.* He possesses himself of the hill of Janiculum, *ibid.* He enters Rome, 156. A seventh time chosen Consul, 159. Worn out with care and labour, *ibid.* He addict himself to drinking, *ibid.* His death, and the deliriousness that preceded it, 160. His advantages over *Pyrrhus*, 165, &c.
- Marius* a Roman officer in the service of *Mithridates*, III. 312. Taken prisoner by *Lucullus*, 319.
- Marius* the son of *Caius Marius*, II. 146. Flies to *Hiempsal* King of *Numidia* for assistance, 152. By what means he escaped from him, 146, &c. His cruelty, 161. Not being able to escape he kills himself, *ibid.*
- Marius's* ditch, a channel which he cut from the *Rhone*, III. 121, 122.
- Marius Celsus*, see *Celsus*.
- Marius's* males, a proverb, laborious fellows so called, III. 119.
- Marius's* sedition, III. 125, &c.
- Marphadates* a Prince of *Cappadocia*, the husband of *Psyche*, V. 108.
- Mars* reported to be the father of *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 34.
- Marsyas* put to death by *Dionysius* for a dream, VI. 10, 11.
- Martba* a Syrian prophetess, the use *Marius* made of her, III. 123, 124.
- Martia* the wife of *Cato*, and daughter of *Philip*, V. 63. *Cato* consents to let his friend *Horatius* have her, 64. He takes her again, she being a rich widow, 89.
- Martianus* a gladiator, VI. 207.
- Martius Rex* marries *Terentia* the sister of *Clodius*, V. 441.
- Marullus* and *Flavius* two Tribunes deposed by *Cæsar*, IV. 393.
- Masinissa* King of *Numidia*, his wars with the *Carthaginians*, II. 460. Always a friend to the Romans, *ibid.*
- Masstius* a Persian commander, II. 404. His courage, *ibid.* Killed in battle, *ibid.*
- Massilia* a city founded by a merchant, I. 205.
- Massilians*, make inclosures for their vineyards with the bones of those who had fallen in battle, III. 129.
- Matronalia*, a feast, why so called, I. 80.
- Matuta*, the mother, the temple of a Goddess so called by the Romans, I. 327.
- Mauriscus*, what he said to the Senate, VI. 207.
- Mausolus* the brother of *Ada*, and husband of *Artemisia*, IV. 252.N.
- Mazeus* attacks those who guarded *Alexander's* baggage, IV. 268. His son's modest refusal of the government offered him by *Alexander*, 277.
- Meal*. No sacrifice to be without it, I. 177.
- Mechanicks*, by whom invented, II. 348, 349.
- Medea* the wife *Ægeus*, I. 13. Made use of *Naptea*, and for what, IV. 273.
- Medes*, their habits, IV. 284.
- Medimnus* of corn, how valued, I. 231. Of wheat sold for a thousand drachma's, III. 234.
- Medius*, a friend of *Antigonus*, his dream, V. 248.
- Megabacchus*, a friend of young *Crassus*, III. 448.
- Megabacchus*, an excellent orator, III. 448. Slew himself after young *Crassus's* defeat, 450.
- Megabates* the son of *Spithridates*, the passion *Agésilas* had for him, IV. 76.

Megabyfus,

I N D E X.

- Hegabyfus*, *Alexander's* letter to him, IV. 280.
- Megacles*, *Archon* of *Athens*, his perfidy, I. 214.
- Megacles* the father of *Dinomache*, who was mother of *Alcibiades*, II. 91.
- Megacles* the son of *Alcmæon*, heads a party of the *Athenians*, I. 240. Flies the country, 242.
- Megacles*, a friend to *Pyrrhus*, what *Pyrrhus* said to him of the order of the *Roman* army, III. 76. *Pyrrhus* changing clothes with him during the fight, he is particularly attacked and killed, 76, &c.
- Megacles* the brother of *Dion*, VI. 28. Chosen lieutenant-general of the *Syracusans* with *Dion*, 29.
- Megalæus* a courtier of *Philip* the son of *Demetrius*, VI. 192.
- Megalopolitans*, how they behaved in a long siege, III. 15.
- Megara* restored to its liberty by *Demetrius*, V. 240.
- Megarensians* take *Nisæa* and *Salamina* from the *Athenians*, I. 215. The decree of the *Athenians* against them, II. 40, 41. Suspected to have had a hand in the death of *Anthemocritus*, *ibid*.
- Megellus* and *Pberistus* come from *Elea* in *Peloponnesus* to live in *Sicily*, II. 233.
- Megistonus* marries the mother of *Cleomenes*, V. 150. Sent by *Cleomenes* to the *Argives* who had revolted, and slain as he was entering *Argos*, 163.
- Melancholy*, great Wits naturally inclined to melancholy, III. 180.
- Melanippus*, the son of *Theseus* by *Perigune*, I. 10.
- Melanthius* the poet, III. 277.
- Melanthus* a famous painter, VI. 156.
- Melantius* his reproof to an actor in praise of *Phocion's* wife, V. 21.
- Melas*, a river like the *Nile*, and navigable from its source, III. 245.
- Meleager*, *Theseus* assists him in slaying the *Calydonian* boar, I. 39.
- Melicerta*, ceremonies instituted to his honour, I. 34.
- Melissus* a Philosopher, *Themistocles* studied under him, I. 282.
- Melissus* the son of *Isbagentes*, Admiral of the *Samians*, beats the *Athenians*, II. 35. Defeated by the *Athenians*, 36.
- Mel-Irenes*, youths of about eighteen, so called at *Sparta*, I. 129.
- Melon*, one of the associates of *Pelopidas*, II. 295.
- Melos*, *Alcibiades* the chief cause of the slaughter of the inhabitants thereof, II. 109.
- Memmius* (C.) accuses *Marcus Lucullus*, and *Lucius Lucullus*, III. 357. What he said of *Cato*, V. 47.
- Memmius*, *Pompey's* lieutenant, slain in battle, IV. 26.
- Memmius*, *Pompey's* sister's husband, *Pompey* leaves him governor of *Sicily*, IV. 125.
- Memnon*, the best of *Darius's* commanders, his death, IV. 247. The husband of *Barsina*, 252.
- Mempbis*, one of the celebrated wonders of *Egypt*, III. 305.
- Menander* put to death by *Alexander*, IV. 299.
- Menander* an *Athenian* commander, II. 138.
- Menander* sent by *Mithridates* to intercept a convoy, III. 325.
- Menander* who had the care of *Antigonus's* baggage, *Eumenes* sent to him to secure it, and why, IV. 46.
- Menander* joined in commissions with *Nicias*, III. 402. His fatal ambition, 403.

Menander

I N D E X

- Menander* the poet, his allusion to a pretended miracle in favour of *Alexander*, IV. 245, 246.
- Menas*, a sea-officer under *Sextus Pompeius*, V. 316. What he proposed to *Sextus*, *ibid*.
- Mendes* (the Prince of) solicits the favour of *Agésilas*, IV. 109.
- Meneclides* the rhetorician, his character, and practices against *Epaminondas* and *Pelopidas*, II. 315, 316. Fined by the *Thebans*, 316.
- Menecrates* a sea-officer under *Sextus Pompeius*, V. 316.
- Menecrates* a vain Physician, IV. 88.
- Menedemus*, an officer of the bed-chamber to *Lucullus*, saves his master's life III. 325.
- Menelaus's* haven in *Africa*, *Agésilas* died there, IV. 111.
- Menelaus* the brother of *Ptolemy*, V. 246. Defeated by *Demetrius*, *ibid*. He surrenders to *Demetrius*, *ibid*.
- Menemachus* and *Myro* sent by *Mithridates* to intercept a convoy, III. 326. Defeated by *Adrianus*, *ibid*.
- Menenius Agrippa* sent by the senate to appease a tumult, II. 148. His speech to the people, *ibid*. &c.
- Menestheus*, one of the *Athenian* tributaries to *Crete* with *Thestus*, the son of *Scirus's* daughter, I. 20.
- Menestheus*, the son of *Peteus*, I. 42.
- Menippus*, lieutenant-general under *Pericles*, II. 22.
- Menippus* of *Caria*, a rhetorician, V. 413.
- Menocceus* the son of *Creon* devotes himself to death for his country, II. 311.
- Menon*, *Phidias's* scholar, becomes his accuser, II. 42.
- Menon* commands the *Thessalian* horse, V. 27.
- Mentor*, goes with *Eumenes* to *Alexander*, and for what IV. 36.
- Menyllus* made commander of the garrison put into *Athens* by *Antipater*, V. 29. He offers a sum of money to *Phocion*, which he refuses, 31.
- Mercedinus*, or *Mercedonius*, the name of the intercalary month among the *Romans*, I. 183. IV. 390.
- Merchant, an honourable profession, I. 204.
- Mercuries*, three erected by *Cimon*, III. 282.
- Mercury* of *Ægeus's* gate, I. 14.
- Mercury* several of his images defaced in one night at *Athens*, II. 112. For which *Alcibiades* and several of his friends are accused, 113.
- Merope* the daughter of *Erechtheus*, and mother of *Dædalus*, I. 23.
- Mesabates*, the cruel punishment inflicted on him by *Parysatis*, for having cut off the head and hand of *Cyrus*, VI. 128.
- Mesolabes*, mathematical instruments, II. 349.
- Messala* fights in the right wing of the army commanded by *Brutus*, VI. 94. His generous answer to *Augustus*, 99.
- Messala*, the father of *Valeria* who was married to *Sylla*, III. 255.
- Messene*, the fertility of that country, IV. 104.
- Messenger that was sent to *Dionysius*, an odd accident that befel him, VI. 26, 27.
- Metagenes* the architect continues the building that had been begun by *Choræbus*, II. 20.
- Metella*, see *Calpurnia Metella*, III. 224.
- Metella* the wife of *Sylla* and mother of *Æmilia* by *Scaurus* her former husband, IV. 122, 123.
- Metellus* the high-priest, *Sylla* marries his daughter *Cæcilia*, III. 224.

INDEX

Metellus Celer marries *Clodia* the sister of *Clodius*, V. 441.

Metellus Quintus, why called *Celer*, I. 61.

Metellus Cimber gives the signal for the murder of *Cæsar*, IV. 398.

Metellus Q. Cæcilius, called *Nu- midicus*, being named General in the war against *Jugurtha*, takes *Marius* for his lieutenant, III. 111. His constancy, 139. An excellent saying of his, 140. His fine way of reason- ing, *ibid.* Banished, *ibid.* Re- called, 141.

Metellus, Caius, the bold question put by him to *Sylla*, III. 260.

Metellus Pius, his character, IV. 16. 132. Refuses the challenge of *Sertorius*, 17. Lays siege to *Lagobrites*, *ibid.* Which he is forced to raise, 18. Wound- ed in an engagement near *Saguntum*, 26. The effect that had upon his army, *ibid.* He sets a price upon the head of *Sertorius*, 27. His vanity upon having once got the better of *Sertorius*, *ibid.* As he grew in years he degenerated, and lived in luxury, 133.

Metellus, a relation of the former, sent to command in *Crete*, IV. 148. His resolution and con- stancy, 149.

Metellus Nepos, Tribune of the people, opposes *Cæsar's* seiz- ing on the publick money, IV. 192, 366. A decree proposed by him, V. 65. The means he made use of to get it passed, *ibid.* &c. His behaviour to *Cicero*, 434. His inconstancy, 439.

Metellus Scipio, *Pompey's* father-in- law, IV. 184. Accused, but escapes the prosecution, 185. Sent into *Spain* by *Pompey*, 193. Retires after *Pompey's* defeat to

the court of King *Juba*, V.

93. His inhuman resolution,

95. His letter to *Cato* in *Utica*,

96. Defeated at *Thapsus*, *ibid.*

Metellus the high-priest, his death IV. 332.

Metilius the Tribune, kinsman to *Minutius*, II. 64. His speech against *Fabius*, 66.

Metacia, a sacrifice instituted by *Theseus*, and on what occasion, I. 31.

Meton the astrologer averse to the *Sicilian* expedition, II. 111. What he did to keep his son at home, III. 392.

Meton a *Tarentine*, his artifice to deter the senate from calling *Pyrrhus* to their assistance, III. 72.

Metrobius a player, beloved by *Sylla*, III. 218. He played womens parts, 265. N.

Metrodorus of *Scepsis*, the favourite of *Mithridates*, and as such called the King's father, III. 334. Put to death by that prince, and for what, *ibid.* Magnificently buried by *Tigranes*, 335.

Metrodorus a dancer, V. 307.

Micion heads a party of *Macedo- nians*, V. 26. He is routed and killed by *Phocion*, *ibid.*

Mecion of *Athens* opposes *Aratus*. VI. 184.

Micipsa, a King in *Africa* sends corn to the *Roman* General in *Sardinia* out of respect to *Caius Gracchus*, V. 209. His ambassa- dors driven out of the senate, *ib.*

Midias an *Athenian* exile inter- cedes with *Sylla* for *Athens*, III. 236.

Midias, why *Demosthenes* dropped the accusation he had preferred against him, V. 387.

Milan taken by the *Romans*, II. 339.

Milestacks, obscene writings of *A- ristides*, so called, III. 459.

IX N D E XI

- Military tribunes** elected by the Romans instead of Consuls, I. 323. Their number, *ibid*.
- Milo** detached by *Perseus* to oppose *Scipio Nasica*, II. 258.
- Milo** puts up for the consulship, V. 85.
- Milo, Annius**, the tribune, seizes *Clodius*, V. 446. He kills *Clodius*, 447.
- Miltas** of *Thessalia* a friend of *Dion*, VI. 21. What he said to encourage the soldiers, 23.
- Miltiades** opposes the advice given by *Themistocles*, I. 186. The first in dignity and authority of the ten *Athenian* Generals, II. 389. The father of *Cimon*, III. 277. Fined and cast into prison, where he died, 278.
- Mitho** a favourite concubine of *Cyrus* the younger, II. 34.
- Mimallones**, the *Bacchanals*, so called, IV. 226.
- Mindarus** the *Spartan* Admiral, who had worsted the *Athenian* fleet, is defeated by *Alcibiades*, II. 126. Killed in battle. 127.
- Minds**. Great minds are apt to produce great virtues and as great vices, V. 234.
- Minerva** the *Syllanian*, I. 111. *Opilete*, 118. A statue erected to her by *Pericles* as to the Goddess of health, and on what occasion, II. 21. Her golden statue by *Phidias*, *ibid*. She appears in a dream to the inhabitants of *Illium*, III. 317. The *Itonian*, IV. 85.
- Mines** of gold at *Thasos*, III. 293.
- Minos** sends to demand tribute of the *Athenians*, I. 15. The terms on which he consented to a peace, *ibid*. There were two of that name that reigned in *Crete*, and one of them is often taken for the other, 17. N. 25. Why abused on the *Athenian* theatre, 17, 18. He goes in person to demand the tribute at *Athens*, 19.
- Minotaur**, a monster described by *Euripides*, I. 16. Slain by *Theseus*, 21.
- Minturnæ**, what the magistrates thereof did to *Marius*, III. 149, &c.
- Minucius** when Dictator obliged to quit his office, because a rat was heard to cry as he named *Flaminius* a General of the horse, II. 336.
- Minucius, Lucius**, chosen General of the horse by the Dictator *Fabius Maximus*, II. 59. His imprudence and presumption, 61, 62. Left General of the army by *Fabius*, 65. Attacks *Hannibal* with some success, *ibid*. Decried by the people to be equal in authority with *Fabius*, 66. His triumph over *Fabius*, 67, 68. Circumvented by *Hannibal*, 68. His wife discourse to his soldiers, 70. And submissive speech to *Fabius*, *ibid*. *Minucius, Marcus*, chosen quaestor, I. 261.
- Miracles**, *Plutarch's* opinion of miracles, I. 330. II. 186.
- Mirrors**, concave, by which the *Vestal* fire was to be rekindled, I. 168, 169.
- Mithres** or *Mithras*, the secret and religious rites of that deity, IV. 142.
- Mitbridates** King of *Pontus* after many defeats was still formidable to the *Romans*, III. 52. The flourishing condition of his affairs, 231, 232. His interview with *Sylla*, 249. He causes a hundred and fifty thousand *Romans* to be massacred in one day, 250. Compared to a sophist, 311. Taught to be wiser by experience, *ibid*. He marches to surprise *Cyzicus*, 314. His endeavours to impose

I N D E X.

- pose upon the besieged, III. 315.
 Ignorant of the extreme scarcity in his camp, 317. Raises the siege, *ibid.* &c. His escape in a great storm, 320. This storm was attributed to the indignation of *Diana*, and why, *ibid.* &c. Breaks up his camp in great disorder, 326. Escapes through the avarice of the Roman soldiers, *ibid.* &c. Sends an order to put his wives and sisters to death, 327. Flies to *Tigranes*, 328. His generosity and humanity to that Prince after his defeat, 334. His offers to *Sertorius*, and his saying upon that General's refusing them, IV. 29. 30. His humility, 30. Shut up in his camp by *Pompey*, 153. His dream, *ibid.* Defeated, and flies with only three persons in his retinue, 154. He delivers to each of his favourite friends a deadly poison, his memoirs, and what was contained in them, 161. Wanton letters betwixt him and *Monima*, *ibid.* He kills himself, 166.
- Mithridates* of *Pontus*, his rally on *Galba*, VI. 211. Put to death, 212.
- Mithridates* the son of *Ariobarzanes*, what passed between him and *Demetrius*, V. 235, 236.
- Mithridates*, an officer of the *Parthians*, the advice he gave to *Antony*, V. 331, 332, 333.
- Mithridates* rewarded by *Artaxerxes* for wounding *Cyrus*, VI. 125. Why and how put to death, 127.
- Mithrobarzanes* sent with an army by *Tigranes* against *Lucullus*, III. 339. Slain in battle, 340.
- Mithropaustes*, nephew to *Xerxes*, what he said to *Damaratus*, I. 316.
- Mnasitheus*, a friend of *Atus*, VI. 151.
- Vol. VI.
- Mnesicles* the architect finished in five years the porch of the citadel of *Athens*, II. 21. A wonderful accident that happened during the course of that work, *ibid.*
- Mnesiphilus* a politician, the instructor of *Themistocles*, I. 283.
- Mnesiptoloma* the daughter of *Themistocles* devoted by him to the service of *Cybele*, I. 318.
- Mnestheus*, the praise given him by *Homer*, III. 283.
- Mnestra*, one of *Cimon's* mistresses III. 279.
- Molo*, *Apollonius*, IV. 328. *N. Cæsar* and *Cicero* were his auditors, *ibid.*
- Molossians* revolt from *Pyrrhus* and set up *Neoptolemus*, III. 60.
- Molossus* an indiscreet commander, V. 15.
- Molpada* an *Amazon*, a pillar erected to her honour, I. 37.
- Monarchy refused by *Solon*, I. 218. An enemy to eloquence, 247. Disliked by the *Romans*, IV. 358.
- Monefes*, a nobleman of *Parthia*, revolts to *Antony*, V. 321. And deserts him soon after, *ibid.*
- Moneta*, her temple built on the ground, where the house of *Manlius Capitolinus* had stood, I. 362.
- Money of the ancient *Romans*, the impression it bore, I. 260.
- Money for the payment of the army coined near the seat of the war by *Lucullus*, III. 304.
- Money stamped with an ox in memory of the *Marathonian* bull, I. 33.
- Money of gold or silver cried down at *Sparta*, I. 115. And none but iron money to pass, *ibid.* The advantages thereof, *ibid.* &c. The iron was rendered unfit for any other use, 116. III. 196.
- Money

I N D E X

- Money** the cause of the ruin of *Sparta*, I. 147, 148. Money of all *Greece* deposited at *Delos*, II. 18. When first used at *Rome* to gain votes uncertain, 158. When at *Athens*, *ibid.* Money anciently of a pyramidical form, II. 87. N. III. 197. The scarcity of money at *Athens* in the time of *Solon*, I. 231. Money the sinews of business, V. 169.
- Monima**, one of the wives of *Mithridates*, her history and death, III. 327, 328.
- Month** intercalary, called *Mercedonius*, I. 183.
- Months**. Roman months do not answer to the *Grecian*, I. 62. The irregularity of the *Grecian* months, II. 414.
- Monuments** an ancient custom of anointing them, IV. 242.
- Moon** eclipsed, II. 259. As *Nicias* was embarking, a lunar eclipse terrified him, III. 406.
- Moons**, three seen at *Ariminum* at one time, II. 334.
- Moon** its changeableness described, V. 277.
- Mother Earth**, or *Vesta*, her temple at *Rome*, III. 230.
- Mothers**, the Goddesses *Cybele*, *Juno*, and *Ceres*, so called, II. 359, and N. Their temple founded by the *Cretans*, *ibid.*
- Mourning**, the time allowed for it at *Rome*, I. 172. And at *Sparta*, 142.
- Mulberry**, *Sylla's* face compared to one, III. 217.
- Mules**. *Marius's* mules, a name given to his soldiers, and why, III. 119, 120.
- Mummius** prevents the defacing *Philopæmon's* monuments, III. 25.
- Mummius**, the lieutenant of *Craesus*, III. 429. Defeated by *Spartacus*, *ibid.*
- Munatius Plancus** with his forces goes over to *Antony*, V. 303.
- Munatius** a friend to *Cato*, V. 49. What *Cato* said to him, *ibid.* A difference that happened between him and *Cato*, 74. Reconciled, 76.
- Munychia**, what *Epimenides* said of it, I. 216.
- Murena** commands the left wing of *Sylla's* army, III. 241.
- Murena** blocks up the city of *Amisus*, III. 323. He pursues and defeats *Tigranes*, 340.
- Murena Lucius**, accused of bribery by *Cato*, V. 60. Acquitted, 61. His respect for *Cato*, *ibid.*
- Muse**, called *Tacita*, I. 165.
- Musick** allied to valour, I. 135.
- Mutia**, the wife of *Pompey*, dishonours his bed in his absence, IV. 167. He divorces her, 168.
- Mutianus** General of the army in *Syria*, VI. 232.
- Mutius**, his resolution to kill *Porcena*, I. 267. His mistake, and why called *Scævola*, *ibid.*
- Mutius** the father-in-law of *Marius*, III. 146.
- Mutius's** bailiff his stratagem to save young *Marius*, III. 146.
- Mutius**, a client of *Tiberius Gracchus*, made tribune by *Tiberius*, V. 197.
- Mutius Scævola**, an eminent lawyer, V. 411.
- Myro** and *Menemachus* sent by *Mithridates* to intercept a convoy, III. 326. Defeated by *Adrianus*, *ibid.*
- Myron**, the person who managed the charge against the *Execrables*, I. 215.
- Myronides**, a great statesman, II. 25.
- Myronides** persuaded by *Aristides* to refer a dispute to an assembly, II. 414.
- Myrtillus**, cup-bearer to *Pyrrhus* discovers to him *Gelon's* plot to poison him, III. 61.
- Myrto** the grand-daughter of *Aristides* said by some to have been married to *Socrates*, II. 423.
- Myus*

I N D E X

Myus, a city given to *Themistocles* by the *Persians* towards his maintenance, I. 317.

Mysteries or ceremonies of the goddess *Ceres*, I. 44, II. 113. V. 256.

Mysteries of religion not to be divulged, I. 190.

Mysteries of *Bacchus* celebrated the twentieth of *September*, I. 342.

Mythos a nick-name given to *Demetrius*, V. 257.

N.

N *Abatbean Arabs* *Demetrius* sent to reduce them, V. 238. Defeated by *Demetrius*, *ibid*.

Nabis, tyrant of *Lacedæmon*, flies from *Messene* on *Philopæmen's* approach, III. 15. At war with the *Romans* and *Achæans*; 16. Slain, 18.

Nails. *Agnon* the *Teian* wore silver nails in his shoes, IV. 278.

Names of distinction given to several persons; and on different occasions, II. 154.

Names of the *Romans*, III. 105, 106.

Naptha, a sort of *Bitumen*, its quality, IV. 272. The drug with which *Medea* anointed the crown and veil she sent to *Creusa*, 273.

Nasica, See *Scipio Nasica*.

Nasica, P. why he hated *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 197. He requires the Consul to punish *Tiberius Gracchus* as a tyrant, 201. The senate fearing some ill should befall him from the people, send him ambassador to *Asia*, 206. The hatred of the people to him, *ibid*. He dies near *Pergamus*, *ibid*.

Naucrates an orator persuades the *Asiatick* cities to oppose *Brutus*, VI. 84.

Naustibous, *Theseus* pilot, I. 20.

Nealces a celebrated painter, what he said to *Aratus*, VI. 157.

Neander, one of the young men who saved *Pyrrhus* in his infancy, III. 57.

Nearchus a *Pythagorean*, II. 428.

Nearchus, Admiral of *Alexander's* fleet, IV. 36, 312. The account he gave *Alexander* of his voyage, 314.

Nectanabis revolts from *Tachos*, IV. 108. The great services done him, by *Agésilas*, 110, &c.

Neleus of *Scepsis*, *Theophrastus* bequeathed to him his writings, and those of *Aristotle*, III. 251.

Nemea the courtezan, her picture, II. 109.

Neochorus, an officer of *Haliartus* slew *Lysander*, III. 214.

Neocles, the father of *Themistocles*, I. 280.

Neocles, the son of *Themistocles*, I. 320.

Neoptolemus the son of *Achilles* seizes on *Epirus*; and leaves a long succession of Kings called *Pyrrhidæ*, III. 56.

Neoptolemus set up by the *Molossians* when they revolted from *Pyrrhus*, III. 60. *Pyrrhus* associates him in the government, 61. He agrees to the poisoning of *Pyrrhus*, *ibid*. Killed by *Pyrrhus*, 62.

Neoptolemeus one of *Mithridates's* Generals, III. 145. Defeated by *Lucullus*, 307.

Neoptolemus, the captain of *Alexander's* life-guard, what he said of *Eumenes*, IV. 36. His character, 39. His treachery to *Eumenes*, 40. Defeated by *Eumenes*, *ibid*. Slain by *Eumenes* in battle, 43.

Neptune, the tutelar deity of the *Trozenians*, I. 7. Styled the supporter of the earth, 48. The *Equestrian Neptune*, 66.

I N D E X.

- Nero* the emperor, fifth in descent from *Antony*, killed his mother, and had like to have been the ruin of the *Roman* empire, V. 369. His rage upon hearing *Galba* was declared emperor, VI. 204. His death, 205.
- Nervii* defeated by *Cæsar*, IV. 349.
- Nicaa* the widow of *Alexander* of *Corinth*, how circumvented by *Antigonus*, VI. 160.
- Nicagoras* a secret enemy of *Cleomenes*, V. 176.
- Nicagoras*, the law he proposed when the *Troezenians* received the families of the *Athenians*, I. 294.
- Nicanor* sent by *Antigonus* to receive *Eumenes* who was delivered up by his soldiers, IV. 58.
- Nicanor* sent by *Cassander* to supersede *Menyllus*, V. 33. His reliance on *Phocion*, 392.
- Nicanors*, a title tyrants were fond of, II. 392.
- Nicarcbus*, great grand-father to *Plutarch*, V. 352.
- Niceratus*, the father of *Nicias*, II. 102. III. 373.
- Niceratus*, the poet, his contest with *Antimachus*, III. 198, 199.
- Nicias*, a great orator, and commander, II. 102. In greater esteem with the *Lacedæmonians* than *Alcibiades*, 104. His endeavours to divert the *Athenians* from the *Sicilian* expedition, 110. Named against his will General in that service, 111. In some reputation at *Athens* before the death of *Pericles*, III. 374. And afterwards advanced to the highest posts in the state, *ibid.* His character, *ibid.* The means he made use of to render himself popular, *ibid.* &c. Appointed to conduct the band of musick to *Delos*, 375. His behaviour on that occasion, III. 375. Devout even to superstition, 376. And gave indifferently to the bad as well as good, 377. He led a most retired life, 378. The artifice he used to be thought a man overcharged with business, *ibid.* He attributed all his success to fortune, and the favour of the Gods, 379. He had no share in any of the calamities which in his time befel the *Athenians*, *ibid.* He kills *Lycophron* the *Corinthian* General, 380. His pious regard to the dead, *ibid.* He yields to *Cleon* the honour of the expedition against *Pylus*, 381. For which he is blamed, 382. His endeavours to restore peace in *Greece*, 383, 384. He concludes an offensive and defensive alliance between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, 385. Sent ambassador to *Sparta*, 387. The enmity betwixt him and *Alcibiades*, *ibid.* He opposes the *Sicilian* expedition, 390. Named General with *Alcibiades*, and *Lamachus*, *ibid.* His timorous foresight unseasonable, and the mischievous consequences of it, 393. His stratagem against the *Syracusans*, 395, 396. An instance of his piety, 397. Slow to resolve but vigorous in the execution, *ibid.* He incloses *Syracuse* with in a wall, *ibid.* Confined to his bed by a fit of the stone, 398. He forces himself out of his bed on a sudden, and for what, 399. He remains sole General, and is favoured by fortune, *ibid.* His presumption thereupon makes him commit a great oversight, *ibid.* He desponds, and writes, to the *Athenians* to send him a successor, 401. Being over-ruled

I N D E X.

- his colleagues he is forced to fight and is beaten, III. 403. His wife remonstrance to *Demosthenes*, who was eager for an engagement, 404. The ill sense put upon those remonstrances by *Demosthenes*, and the other officers, *ibid.* He opposes the propositions of *Demosthenes* for drawing off, 406. He changes his opinion, and why, *ibid.* As the troops are embarking there happens an eclipse of the moon, *ibid.* His superstition, and ignorance, *ibid.* Overthrown in a naval engagement, 409, 410. Imposed upon by *Hermocrates*, 410, 411. The desperate condition of his affairs, and his great courage under it, 411, 412. He preserves entire the body under his command for a march of eight days together, 412. He prostrates himself at the feet of *Gylippus*, and his speech to him upon that occasion, 413. He kills himself, 415. The advantages of *Nicias* over *Crassus*, 462, &c.
- Nicoles* the tyrant driven out of *Sicyon* by *Aratus*, III. 4. He kills *Paseas* and seizes on the government, VI. 148. He flies, 153. His palace plundered, *ibid.*
- Nicoles* condemned to die, V. 38. A faithful friend to *Phocion*, the favour he asked of *Phocion*, *ibid.*
- Nicotheon* King of *Salamis*, IV. 282.
- Nicodemus*, a *Theban*, both blind and lame, *Pelopidas*'s observation upon him, II. 291.
- Nicodemus* the *Messenian*, his excuse for changing parties, V. 388.
- Nicogenes* entertains *Themistocles* at *Ægæ*, I. 312. His contrivance to get him conveyed to the *Persian* court, 312, &c.
- Nichomaca* the daughter of *Themistocles*, I. 320.
- Nichomachus* a Greek that attended young *Crassus*, III. 450.
- Nichomachus* acquainted his brother *Cebalinus* with a conspiracy against *Alexander*, IV. 288.
- Nicomedes* driven out of *Bitthynia* by *Mithridates*, III. 231. Reconciled to *Mithridates* by *Sylla*, 250. Visited by *Cæsar*, IV. 326.
- Nicon* the name of one of *Pyrrhus*'s elephants, a remarkable instance of his fidelity to his master, III. 102.
- Niconides* the *Thessalian*, a famous engineer in the service of *Mithridates*, III. 317.
- Nicopolis*, a courtezan, makes *Sylla* her heir, III. 218.
- Nicostrata*, the same with *Carmenta*, I. 80.
- Niger* a friend of *Antony*'s, sent with a message to him from *Octavia*, and the manner wherein he acquitted himself of his commission, V. 337.
- Nile*. Water of the *Nile* preserved in the treasury of the Kings of *Persia*, IV. 274.
- Nisibis*, a city in *Mygdonia*, by the Greeks called *Antioch*, taken by *Lucullus*, III. 351.
- Nones of the goats*, a feast at Rome in memory of *Philotis*, and the other servant maids, I. 94, 359.
- Nonius*, murdered by *Saturninus*, III. 138.
- Nonius*, the nephew of *Sylla*, rejected by the people, III. 230.
- Nonius*, *Cicero*'s saying upon him, V. 451.
- Norbanus* the consul, and young *Marius*, defeated by *Sylla*, III. 253.
- Norbanus* narrowly escapes from *Brutus*, VI. 91.
- Novelty imposes on the imagination, III. 122.

I N D E X

Numa, a great difference as to the time when he reigned, I. 152. Reported to be the disciple, of *Pythagoras*, 153. Descended from the *Sabins*, *ibid.* Elected King by the *Romans*, 156. The time of his birth, *ibid.* His character in his private life, 157. Marries *Tatia* the daughter of *Tatius*, *ibid.* On the death of his wife he betakes himself to a country life, *ibid.* His conversation with the goddess *Egeria*, *ibid.* Several such like stories, *ibid.* &c. The political advantage of such reports, 160. His age when he was offered the kingdom, *ibid.* His answer to those who were sent to make him that offer, 160, 161. He describes his inclination to a peaceful life, *ibid.* His father and *Martius* persuade him to accept the offer, *ibid.* And his own citizens, 162. A general joy and sacrifices upon his acceptance, *ibid.* He first consults, and is confirmed by the Gods, 163. The method of consulting the Gods, *ibid.* He first dismisses the band established by *Romulus* for his life-guard, *ibid.* Establishes a priest in honour of *Romulus*, *ibid.* His method of bringing the *Romans* to a more humane temper, 164. He forbids the representing God by images, 165. Institutes the *Pontifices* or chief priests, 167. And the vestals, 168. How the holy fire was to be lighted, *ibid.* &c. The privileges of the vestals, 170. Their punishments, *ibid.* &c. The *Pontifices* to direct the rites of funerals, and the service of the infernal Gods, 171, 172. He prescribes rules for mourning, 172. Establishes the *Salii*, and the *Feciales*, *ibid.* A bra-

zen target falls from heaven into his hands for the safety of the city, 174. Builds a royal palace, 176. His institutions resemble those of *Pythagoras*, 177. Not to offer wine from a vine not pruned, *ibid.* No sacrifice to be without meal, *ibid.* And to turn round in their worship, *ibid.* The great opinion the *Romans* had of him, 178. Absurd stories that are told of him, 178, 179. A saying of his, 180. He builds a temple to *Faith* and *Terminus*, or the God of boundaries, *ibid.* Distributes the people according to their arts and possessions, and his view therein, 182. He amends the law that gave fathers power to sell their children, *ibid.* He attempts to reform the calendar, 183, &c. *Janus's* temple, or the temple of war, continued shut all his reign, 187. His wisdom, honesty and justice diffused itself amongst all the surrounding nations, *ibid.* The felicity and tranquillity of his reign, 188. His wives and children, *ibid.* The great families that descended from him, *ibid.* His death, 189. His funeral, 190. His body was not burnt, *ibid.* Two stone-coffins, one for his body the other for his books, *ibid.* The number of his books, *ibid.* At what time discovered and by what accident, *ibid.* &c. Burnt by order of the Senate, *ibid.* His glory rendered more perspicuous by the misfortunes that beset the Kings that succeeded him, *ibid.* The advantage of *Numa* above *Lycurgus*, 194, &c. A great fault in *Numa*, 199, 200. *Numantines* possess themselves

I N D E X.

the camp of *Mancinus* the Consul, V. 187. Their respect for *Tiberius Gracchus*, 188.

Number Eight sacred to *Neptune*, and why, I. 48.

Number Twenty-Eight the virtues of it, I. 100.

Number Three, the perfection of it, II. 60.

Numerius, a friend of *Marius*, provides him a ship for his escape, III. 146.

Numerius taken prisoner by *Cæsar*, and sent with offers of peace to *Pompey*, IV. 194.

Numidian King taken prisoner by *Scipio*, II. 86.

Numitor, defrauded of the Kingdom of *Alba* by his brother *Amulius*, I. 53: Restored by *Romulus* and *Remus*, 59.

Nundinæ, the *Romans* so called their market days, because they returned every ninth day, II. 163.

Nurses, *Spartan* nurses much valued, I. 127. Their method with children, *ibid.*

Nymphæum, a place wherein were discovered springs of fire, III. 252.

Nymphs, *Sphragitides*, their cave, II. 400.

Nymphidia, the bastard daughter of *Callistus*, *Cæsar's* freeman, VI. 207.

Nymphidius Sabinus, what he promised to the soldiers to declare *Galba* Emperor, VI. 201. He usurps the authority at *Rome*, 206. What he did to accomplish his designs, 206, 207. His attempts on the government, 211. He is killed, 212.

Nympholepti, who so called, II. 400.

Nysus the *Neopolitan*, sent to the castle of *Syracuse* by *Dionysius*, with provisions and pay for the soldiers, VI. 39. He is defeated

by the *Syracusans*, *ibid.* Takes the advantage of the ill use they made of the victory, *ibid.* He sallies out of the castle, and sets fire to the city, 42. His troops driven back by *Dion*, 43, 44.

Nysa, a city besieged by *Alexander*, IV. 301.

Nysa the sister of *Mitbridates*, taken prisoner by *Lucullus*, which proved her preservation, III. 327.

O.

OAK, soldiers who saved a citizen's life crowned with it, II. 145. Sacred to *Jupiter* *ibid.*

Oak where *Alexander* pitched his tent shown in *Plutarch's* time, IV. 234.

Oartes, a name given to *Artaxerxes* the Second, VI. 113.

Oath, the method of taking it amongst the *Syracusans*, VI. 52. *Athenian* oath, II. 107. Oath of the *Athenian* Generals to make an incursion twice a year into *Megaris*, II. 41. Lovers oath taken upon the tomb of *Iolaus*, II. 308. Pieces of red hot iron thrown into the sea by *Aristides* in confirmation of an oath, II. 420. Oath mutually taken by the Kings of *Epirus* and their subjects, III. 61. Oath taken by those who were to adjudge the prize in the publick games, III. 285. The Consuls oath V. 434.

Oebus, why he would not visit his Kingdom of *Persia*, tho' it was his native country, IV. 315.

Oebus, one of the sons of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 139. Occasions the death of his two brothers, 144. He succeeded his father, and

I N D E X.

- out-did all his predecessors in cruelty, VI. 144.
- Octavia*, the half sister of *Augustus*, V. 315. And widow of *Caius Mercellus*, *ibid.* Married to *Antony*, *ibid.* She reconciles her brother and husband, 319. Obtains leave from her brother to go to her husband, 336. The supplies she brought with her, *ibid.* She returns to *Rome*, 338. Her honourable deportment towards *Antony*, *ibid.* Her concern that she should be accounted one of the causes of the civil War, 341.
- Octavius*, *Cneius*, his goodness to *Perseus*, II. 269.
- Octavius* the Consul quarrels with *Cinna*, and drives him out of *Rome*, III. 153. IV. 8. His character, III. 154. Too much given to superstition, 155. Seized and put to death by order of *Marius*, *ibid.*
- Octavius* assassinated by *Cinna*, III. 234.
- Octavius*, the governor of *Cilicia*, his death, III. 310.
- Octavius*, the lieutenant of *Crassus*, III. 453. In vain endeavours to comfort him, *ibid.* Refuses to stay behind *Crassus* when he went to *Surena*, 457. Killed in a quarrel, 458.
- Octavius*, *Lucius*, sent by *Pompey* to supersede *Metellus* in *Crete*, IV. 148. Publicly disgraced by *Metellus*, 149.
- Octavius*, *C.* boasted without cause of being concerned in the murder of *Cæsar*, IV. 400.
- Octavius*, see *Augustus Cæsar*, V. 301, 302. VI. 76.
- Octavius Marcus*, the fellow tribune with *Tiberius Gracchus*, his good character, V. 193. *Tiberius* deprives him of his office, 195.
- Octavius Marcus*, and *Martius Juleus*, command the main body, of *Antony's* army against *Augustus*, V. 348.
- Octavius* an *African*, *Cicero's* reply to him, V. 438.
- Odeum*, or music-room, built by *Pericles* in imitation of the King of *Persia's* pavilion, II. 21.
- Oeconomy*, a part of politicks, II. 464. III. 420.
- Oenopion*, one of the sons of *Theseus* by *Ariadne*, I. 24.
- Oenus*, a river in *Sparta* the same as *Cnacion*, I. 111.
- Ofella* *Lucretius*, besieges *Marius* in *Prænestæ*, III. 258. Murdered by *Sylla's* order, 262.
- Oiantbes*, one of *Ptolemy* the younger's flatterers, V. 175.
- Oil*, wholesome when applied outwardly, and destructive if taken inwardly, II. 465.
- Oily spring*, where found, IV. 300.
- Olbius*, tutor to *Niscogenes's* children, I. 312.
- Oligarchy* at *Samos* abolished by *Pericles*, II. 34.
- Oligarchy* established at *Athens*, II. 123, 124.
- Olive*, a spring called by that name, from the coolness and sweetness of the water, II. 306. The sacred *Olive* at *Athens*, I. 216. V. 317.
- Olorus*, (King) the father of *Hegesippyle*, the mother of *Cimon*, III. 277.
- Olchacus*, a nobleman in *Mithridates's* army, III. 324. His stratagem to kill *Lucullus*, miscarried, 325.
- Olympian Games*, see *Games*, I. 33. A cessation of arms in *Greece* during the *Olympick* games, 102. and N. The victors in the *Olympian* games, how rewarded, 231. *Alcibiades* sent seven chariots to the *Olympick* games, and at one time carried away three prizes, II. 101. There were several *Olympian* games before the first vulgar *Olympiad*, I. 101. N.

I N D E X.

- Olympias*, *Eumenes*'s fidelity to her and her issue, IV. 49. She invites *Eumenes* to *Macedon*, 50. In her youth initiated into the holy mysteries, 225. Her dream before the consummation of her marriage with *Philip*, *ibid.* A dragon lay close by her as she slept, 226. She was addicted to an enthusiastick superstition, *ibid.* A saying of hers, upon the vanity of her son *Alexander*, 227. She was of a jealous and implacable temper, 234. Her inhumanity to *Cleopatra*, 237. Her letter to *Alexander*, advising him to be more moderate in his rewarding persons, 277. She and *Cleopatra* raise a faction against *Antipater*, and divide the government, 314.
- Olympiodorus*, a brave *Athenian* commander, II. 404.
- Olympus*, the height of that mountain, II. 257.
- Olympus*, a city in *Pamphylia*, the mysterious ceremonies performed there, IV. 142.
- Olympus*, physician to *Cleopatra*, V. 36.
- Omaestes*, see *Bacchus Omaestes*, I. 299.
- Omens happening to *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 60. To *Themistocles*, 260. To *Camillus*, 356. To *Pericles*, II. 9. To *Alcibiades*, 134. To *Timoleon*, 202, 203. 223. To *Paulus Aemilius*, 251. To *Marcellus*, 344. To *Philip*, III. 34. To *Pyrrhus*, 63. 96. To *Sylla*, 223. To the *Romans*, 225. To *Cimon*, 299. To the *Athenians*, 291. To *Crassus*, 439. To *Alexander*, IV. 245. 259, 260. To *Cæsar*, 373. To *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 184. 201. To *C. Gracchus*, 217, 218. To *M. Antony*, 344. To *Octavius*, 348. To *Cicero*, 460, 461.
- To *Cassius*, VI. 92. To *Aratus*, 186.
- Omises* presents *Artaxerxes* with a large pomegranate, VI. 115.
- Omphale*, *Hercules* becomes a voluntary slave to her, and why, I. 8.
- Onarus*, a priest of *Bacchus*, said to have married *Ariadne*, I. 24.
- Onesicritus*, IV. 233. Sent by *Alexander* to some *Indian* philosophers, 311. *Alexander* makes him his pilot, 312.
- Onomarchus*, who had robbed the temple at *Delphi*, killed in battle, II. 228. N.
- Onomarchus*, who had the custody of *Eumenes*, his conversation with him, IV. 59, 60.
- Onomastus* a freed man of *Otbo*'s, VI. 222.
- Opheltas*, (King) and those under his command, brought from *Thessaly* into *Bæotia* by *Peripolitas* the diviner, III. 274.
- Opima Spolia*, what, I. 71.
- Opimius* the Consul, opposes *Caius Gracchus*, V. 220, 221. He erects a temple to Concord, 225. He usurps the power of a Dictator, *ibid.* His extortion, *ibid.*
- Oplacus* an *Italian*, whose particular aim was at *Pyrrhus* in an engagement, III. 77.
- Oppius*, C. a friend of *Cæsar*'s, IV. 124. 345.
- Optilete*, *Lycurgus* builds a temple to *Minerva* surnamed *Optilete*, and why, I. 118.
- Oracle orders the *Athenians* to appease *Minos*, I. 15.
- Oracle at *Delphi*, concerning the city of *Athens*, I. 32.
- Oracle of *Tethys* in *Tuscany*, I. 52.
- Oracle of *Apollo* promises *Lycurgus* to make his commonwealth famous, I. 109.
- Oracle orders the *Athenians* to trust to walls of wood, I. 293.
- Oracle

I N D E X.

- Oracle of *Apollo Ismenius*, foretels a battle, III. 214.
- Oracle, where the spirits of the dead were invoked in order to discover future events, III. 282.
- Oracle: the senate sent to consult the oracle of *Apollo* about the waters of the *Alban* lake, and the answer they received, I. 327.
- Oracle of *Delpbi*, *Aristides* sent to consult the oracle, II. 400. Perplexed at the answer, *ibid.* How explained, 401.
- Oracle of *Amphiarauus*, II. 411.
- Oracle of *Apollo* at *Delpbi*, a very remarkable one, II. 414, 415.
- Oracle concerning a lame King of *Sparta*, III. 204. The different interpretations put on it, *ibid.*
- Oracles about the successions of the kings of *Sparta*, 208.
- Oracle, the manner of consulting it in the temple of *Pasiphae*, V. 132, 133. and N.
- Oracles, V. 393.
- Oracle, that the *Scipios* should be always victorious in *Africa*, IV. 382. How verified, *ibid.* &c.
- Orations, Funeral, their original, I. 257. Recited by the nearest relation, II. 84. It was the custom of the *Romans* to make orations for ancient matrons, but not for young women 'till *Cæsar's* time, IV. 330.
- Orator prevails more from the opinion men have of his virtue than from the force of his eloquence, V. 385.
- Oroandes* of *Crete* in what manner he defrauded *Perseus* of his treasure, II. 269.
- Orobazus*, a *Parthian* ambassador from *Arsaces* to *Sylla*, the first that the *Parthians* ever sent to the *Romans*, III. 221. Put to death afterwards by the King for letting *Sylla* assume a superiority when he delivered his embassy, *ibid.*
- Orodes*, His embassy to *Crassus*, III. 439. Restored from exile by *Surena*, 443. Killed by his son *Phraates*, 462. V. 321.
- Oroesus* a *Cretan*, kills *Ptolemy* the son of *Pyrrhus* in battle, III. 98.
- Oromasdes*, or *Oromazes*, the good god so called by the *Persians*, IV. 264. VI. 143.
- Orphan heiresses, a law relating to them, I. 226.
- Orphans and widows excused from payment of taxes, I. 261.
- Orphans taxed, I. 324.
- Orphidius*, an old experienced officer of *Otho's*, slain, VI. 240.
- Orsodates* killed by *Alexander*, IV. 299.
- Ortobagoras*, a soothsayer, a friend of *Timoleon*, II. 199.
- Ortibia*, a name of *Diana*, I. 130.
- Oscophoria*, or the feast of boughs, instituted by *Theseus*, I. 29.
- Ostanes*, the brother of *Artaxerxes* the Second, VI. 116. His saying to *Timagoras*, 135.
- Ostracism*, an account of it, I. 309. II. 103. Against whom employed, II. 103, 184, 393. and III. 388. How it came to be dishonoured and abolished, 389.
- Otacilius* the brother of *Marcellus*, II. 331.
- Otho* the tribune, his law in favour of the *Roman* Knights, V. 423.
- Otho*, his debauchery, VI. 217, 218. Made Proprætor, 218. He declares for *Galba*, *ibid.* He ingratiates himself with the soldiers, 219. His debts, *ibid.* Appointed Consul, *ibid.* His disappointment on *Piso's* being declared successor, 222. Proclaimed Emperor, 223, 224. What he said on seeing the head of *Galba*, 226. Goes to the capitol, and sacrifices, 229. What he said to *Cælius*, and *Cælius's*

I N D E X.

Cælius's reply, VI. 229. The good beginning of his reign, 230. He assumes the name of *Nero* in his dispatches, *ibid.* He appeases a disturbance amongst the soldiers, 231, 232. He distributes a bounty to them, 232. He causes only two of the disaffected to be executed, *ibid.* The offers he made to *Vitellius*, and his expedition against *Vitellius*, 233. He makes *Flavius Sabinus* Governour of *Rome*, *ibid.* He names four Generals of the army, 234. The insolence of the soldiers, *ibid.* He comes to the camp, and calls a council of war, 236. The different opinions about giving battle, 236, 237. He gives order for battle, 239. His army defeated, 240. The fidelity of his soldiers, 242. What one of his soldiers said to him just before he killed himself, *ibid.* His speech to his soldiers, 242, 243. The passports he gave to his friends and the senators, 243. What he said to *Cocceius* his nephew, *ibid.* Why he deferred adopting his nephew, *ibid.* He gives money amongst his servants, *ibid.* The orders he gave to one of his servants, lest the soldiers should suspect him guilty of his death, 244. He kills himself, *ibid.* The soldiers concern for him after his death, *ibid.* His tomb modest and plain, *ibid.* His epitaph, 245. His age, and the shortness of his reign, *ibid.*

Ovation, a sort of triumph amongst the *Romans*, whether the same with the *Greek Evan*, II. 362, 363.

Ovicula, a nick-name of *Fabius Maximus*, II. 54.

Owl: most of the *Athenian* money impressed with an owl, III. 196.

Ox sacrificed in a great triumph by the *Romans*, II. 363. One said to have spoke, 372.

Ox sold for one drachma, III. 321. The price of an ox at *Rome* in the time of *Poplicola*, I. 260.

Oxathres, the brother of *Darius*, IV. 283.

Oxathres, the brother of *Artaxerxes* the Second, VI. 116.

Oxyartes, what *Alexander* said to him, and his answer, IV. 301. One of the sons of *Abulites* killed by *Alexander*, 314.

P.

P *Accianus* sent by *Sylla* to assist *Ascalis*, defeated and slain by *Sertorius*, IV. 12, 13.

Paccus, a servant to *Cato*, hangs himself, and on what occasion, II. 438.

Paches, who had taken *Lesbos*, being summoned to give an account of his conduct, kills himself in the court, III. 379.

Pacianus, *Caius*, a *Roman* that much resembled *Crassus*, III. 459. The use *Surena* made of him, *ibid.*

Pacianus, see *Vibius Pacianus*, III. 422.

Pacorus marries the King of *Armenia's* sister, III. 460. Slain in battle, 462.

Pædaretus the *Spartan*, a saying of his, I. 140.

Paintings. *Sicyon* was famous for fine paintings, VI. 156.

Palæsepsis, a city given to *Themistocles* by the *Persians*, to provide him furniture for his house, I. 317.

Palilia, what sort of feast, I. 62.

Pallantides

I N D E X

- Pallantidae* take up arms and march against *Tibellus*, I. 14. Are defeated, *ibid.*
- Pallas*, brother of *Ageus* and father of the *Pallantidae*, I. 5.
- Pallas*, her image brought into Italy by *Aeneas*, I. 344. Her temple at *Athens*, by whom built, II. 20. See *Minerva*.
- Palleneans*, a tribe at *Athens*, have no marriage or alliance with the people of the ward of *Agnus*, and why, I. 14.
- Palm*, a spring so called from the coolness and sweetness of the water, II. 306.
- Palm-tree* shot up near *Cæsar's* statue, IV. 377.
- Pammenes*, a pleasant saying of his in respect to *Nestor's* ordering his army, II. 307. *Philip*, the son of *Amyntas* the second, brought up with him, 317.
- Pamphilus*, a famous painter, VI. 156.
- Panætius* the commander of a gally of *Tenos*, which revolted from *Xerxes*, I. 298.
- Panætius* the philosopher, what he said of *Demosthenes*, V. 388.
- Panathenæa*, or the sacrifices of the united *Athenians*, I. 31.
- Pansa* and *Hirtius*, no taxes paid by the *Romans* from the time of *Paulus Æmilius* to their consulship, II. 281.
- Pansa* and *Hirtius* the Consuls defeat *Antony*, but are both slain in the battle, V. 302.
- Pantaleon*, a man of power amongst the *Ætolians*, VI. 176.
- Pantauchus*, General to *Demetrius*, overcome by *Pyrrhus* in single combat, III. 64.
- Panteus* detached by *Cleomenes* to seize on the walls of *Megalopolis*, V. 166. His rare qualities, 172. Slew himself on the body of *Cleomenes*, *ibid.* The exquisite beauty and great courage of his wife, 180, &c.
- Pantoides* killed in battle by *Pe-lopidas*, II. 304, 305.
- Papirius Carbo*, the Consul, is defeated by *Sylla's* lieutenants, and flies by night to *Libya*, III. 256.
- Paralus*, one of the sons of *Pericles*, II. 33. His father much grieved for his death, 49.
- Paris's* harp preserved at *Troy*, IV. 242.
- Pariscas*, an eunuch belonging to *Cyrus*, VI. 123.
- Parmenio* the father of *Philotas*, IV. 236. He advises *Alexander* to beware of *Philip* his physician, 248. His advice to *Alexander* on the offers of *Darius*, and *Alexander's* answer, 263. Why he advised *Alexander* to fight *Darius* by night, 267. The party he commanded disordered by the *Bactrian* horse, 268. His message to *Alexander* for succours, 270, 271. Blamed for it, *ibid.* *Alexander* gives *Bagoas's* house to *Parmenio*, 277, 278. His advice to his son *Philotas*, 287. Put to death by order of *Alexander*, 289, 290.
- Parrhasius* and *Silanio*, honoured by the *Athenians* for having made pictures and statues of *Theseus*, I. 6.
- Parricide*, *Lucius Ostinus* the first among the *Romans* guilty of it, I. 83.
- Parly*, used to adorn the sepulchres of the dead, II. 223. Crowns of parly given to the conquerors in the *Isthmian* and *Nemean* games, *ibid.*
- Parthenon*, the temple of *Minerva*, II. 20.
- Parthian* King sends an embassy to *Lucullus*, III. 347.
- Parthians*,

INDEX

- Parthians*, the dreadful idea the Romans had of them, III. 440. Their manner of engaging in battle, 447. Their habits, IV. 283, 284. Defeated by *Antony*, V. 324. Few of them slain or taken, *ibid.*
- Parysatis*, wife of *Darius*, and mother of *Artaxerxes* the second, VI. 112. Fond of her second son *Cyrus* than of *Artaxerxes*, 113. Accused of being the sole cause of the war, 117. Her character, *ibid.* The cruel punishment inflicted by her on the *Carian* who had wounded *Cyrus*, 126. And on all those who had a hand in that Prince's death, 127, 128. She poisons *Statira*, 131. For which she is confined to the city of *Babylon*, 132.
- Pasas* the father of *Abantidas*, VI. 146. Slain by *Nicocles*, 148.
- Pasocrates* King of *Soli* in *Cyprus*, IV. 262.
- Pasiphae* the wife of *Minos*, her familiarity with *Taurus*, I. 22.
- Pasiphae*, whose daughter, V. 132. The meaning of the name, *ibid.*
- Patricians*, a hundred of the most eminent men chosen for counsellors, and to compose a senate, I. 64. Retained only the title and honour without the power, 88. Which incensed them and caused them to rise against *Romulus*, 89.
- Patro*, *Patricians* said to be so called from him, I. 64.
- Patrobius*, one of *Nero's* servants, put to death by *Galba*, VI. 215.
- Patrocles* the father of *Soüs*, I. 103.
- Patrocles*, a friend to *Seleucus*, the advice he gave to *Seleucus*, V. 280.
- Patrons* and clients, the relation they stood in to each other, I. 65.
- Patrons* could not be witnesses against their clients, III. 110.
- Paulus Æmilius* (*Lucius*) Consul with *Torrentius Varro*, the advice *Fabius Maximus* gave him, II. 72. His reply to *Fabius*, *ibid.* Killed in the battle against *Hannibal*, 74.
- Paulus Æmilius*, the ancient nobility of his family, II. 241, 242. The son of *Lucius Paulus Æmilius*, 241. He distinguishes himself in his youth, *ibid.* The methods he chose to make himself famous, *ibid.* He puts up for the *Ædileship*, and carries it, and is admitted into the number of the augurs, *ibid.* &c. His exactness in performing the office of augur, 243. And in military discipline, *ibid.* Sent into *Spain* as prætor, but honoured with the ensigns of the consulship, 244. He twice beats the *Barbarians*, and kills 30,000, *ibid.* His disinterestedness and his poverty, *ibid.* He marries *Papiria* the daughter of *Maso*, by whom he had *Scipio* and *Fabius Maximus*, and afterwards divorces her, *ibid.* &c. Marries a second wife, by whom he had two sons, 245. His relations, *ibid.* The virtue of his daughter, *ibid.* &c. Chosen Consul, 246. He marches against the *Ligurians*, *ibid.* He beats them and makes peace with them, *ibid.* He is candidate for the consulship a second time, but is repulsed, 247. His care in educating his children, *ibid.* The *Romans* standing in need of a wise General, solicit him to accept the consulship, 250, 251. Chosen Consul a second time, 251. And decreed commander

I N D E X

commander in the *Macedonian* war, II. 251. A saying of his little daughter's taken for a lucky omen, *ibid.* His speech to the people on his being chosen Consul, *ibid.* &c. His orders to the sentinels to watch without their arms, and why, 255. How he supplied his army with water at the foot of Mount *Olympus*, *ibid.* His prudent conduct against *Perseus*, 256, 257. The answer he made to his son *Scipio Nasica*, who wanted to engage the enemy, 259. His behaviour during the battle, 260, &c. He defeats the enemy in the space of one hour, 264. A prodigy that happened at his sacrificing, 267. The news of his victory reported in *Rome* in four days, *ibid.* The manner of his receiving *Perseus*, 270. How he reproved him for his mean behaviour, *ibid.* His discourse to his sons, &c. on human affairs, 271. He sends his army into quarters of refreshment and goes to visit *Greece*, *ibid.* The services he did to the cities through which he passed, *ibid.* &c. His character of the *Jupiter* of *Phidias*, 272. He restores liberty to *Macedon*, and reduces the tribute to half of what was paid before, *ibid.* A pleasant saying of his on his exactness in small things, *ibid.* &c. His disinterestedness, 273. He permits his sons to take nothing but the King's books, *ibid.* He gives nothing to his son-in-law *Tubero* but a bowl, *ibid.* Ordered by the senate to give his soldiers the plunder of *Epirus*, *ibid.* How he executed that commission, *ibid.* &c. His return to *Rome*, 274. His soldiers dissatisfied with him, and

why, II. 274. The opposition made to his triumph, *ibid.* &c. The order and magnificence of the triumph, 276, &c. What he answered to *Perseus*, who desired he might not be led in triumph, 278. His prosperity embitter'd by the death of his two sons, 279. His speech to the *Romans* touching his own misfortunes, 280, 281. The small favour he was able to procure for *Perseus*, 281. The vast quantity of money he brought into the treasury, *ibid.* Honoured and respected by the people tho' he always adhered to the nobility, 282. His power as Censor, *ibid.* The number of the people, *ibid.* &c. His sickness, 283. Advised by the physicians to go to *Velia* for the air, *ibid.* He returns to *Rome*, *ibid.* He relapses and dies, *ibid.* The solemnity of his funeral, *ibid.* &c. What estate he left, 284. His advantages above *Timoleon*, *ibid.* &c.

Paulus the Consul brought over to *Cæsar's* interest by a bribe, IV. 188. *Cæsar* gives him fifteen hundred talents, *ibid.* and IV. 359.

Paulus murdered by his brother *Lepidus*, V. 304.

Pausanias Generalissimo of all the *Greeks*, II. 399. His haughty behaviour, 417, 418.

Pausanias, an officer of *Seleucus's*, seizes *Demetrius* and carries him away prisoner, V. 283.

Pausanias tried at *Argos* for treason, I. 309. Put to death, *ibid.* N.

Pausanias King of *Sparta* marches into *Attica*, III. 202. He marches into *Boeotia*, 211. He obtains a treaty and carries off the body of *Lyfander*, 213. He

flies

I N D E X.

flies to *Tegea*, and devotes himself to a recluse life, 214. For his pride deserted by the allies, 281. His affair with *Cleonice*, *ib.* *Pausanias* (a youth) for what he murdered *Philip* of *Macedon*, IV. 236.

Pausanias a physician, *Alexander's* letter to him about the use of *Hellebore*, IV. 280.

Peace of *Antalcidas*, IV. 90. VI. 134. Of *Nicias*, II. 104. III. 385. Peace between the *Athenians* and the King of *Persia*, III. 291. An altar erected to Peace on that occasion, 292.

Peculia, estates why so called, I. 260.

Perithous, an account of his friendship with *Theseus*, I. 40, 41. Marries *Deidamia*, *ibid.* Goes with *Theseus* to steal *Helen*, 42. Attempts to steal *Corè*, and is torn to pieces by her father's dog, *ibid.* &c.

Pericles sent by the *Eubœans* to discourse with *Themistocles*, I. 290.

Pelasgians, what people they were, I. 49, 50.

Pelopidas of an illustrious family in *Thebes*, II. 290. The use he made of his riches, *ibid.* He imitated the poverty of *Epaminondas*, *ibid.* &c. Compared to *Capaneus* in *Euripides*, 291. He married into a good family, and had many children, *ibid.* A saying of his on the use of money, *ibid.* The difference between him and *Epaminondas*, *ibid.* Their inviolable friendship, *ibid.* He espouses the party of *Ismenias* and *Androclides*, 293. Flies from *Thebes*, and is sentenced to perpetual banishment, *ibid.* His advice to all the exiles to attempt the deliverance of their country, 294, 295. The measures he

concerted with them, 295. How he executed his design, *ibid.* &c. His engagement with *Leontidas*, whom he slew, 300, 301. Appointed governor of *Boeotia*, 302. He attacks the castle, which is surrendered to him, *ibid.* Wherein compared to *Thrasylbulus*, *ibid.* &c. The effect of his great actions, *ibid.* The stratagem which he and *Gorgidas* contrived to make the *Athenians* and *Spartans* quarrel, 303. Always continued captain of the sacred band, or governor of *Boeotia*, 304. He kills *Pantiboides* with his own hand at the battle of *Tanagra*, 304, 305. A good answer of his. 306. The battle of *Tegyra*, where he defeated a great number of the *Lacedæmonians*, *ibid.* And made an honourable retreat, 307. What he said to his wife who desired him to take care of himself when going to battle, III. 310. The dream he had before the battle at *Leuctra*, *ibid.* &c. How explained by *Theocritus* the diviner, 312. By his bravery defeats the *Spartans*, 313. Shares the glory of that victory with *Epaminondas*, *ibid.* Breaks the law by not laying down his command on the usual day, *ibid.* Ravages the enemies territories, *ibid.* He and *Epaminondas* seized as state prisoners, and for what, 314. Tried and acquitted, *ibid.* He marches with an army into *Thessaly*, and defeats *Alexander* of *Phœria*, 316, 317. He goes into *Macedon* as arbitrator between *Ptolemy* and his brother *Alexander*, 318. Taken prisoner by *Alexander* the tyrant of *Phœria*, 319. His courage and magna-

I N D E X.

maganimity in prison, III. 319.
 His conversation with *Thebe* the tyrant's wife, *ibid.* Released by *Epaminondas*, 321. Sent ambassador to the King of *Persia*, *ibid.* Greatly admired in the *Persian* court, *ibid.* And by *Artaxerxes* himself, 322. What he obtained from that King, *ibid.* His noble ambition, 324. A saying of his on the great number of the enemies, 325. His heroick behaviour in the battle at *Cynoscephalæ*, *ibid.* His too ardent courage the cause of his death, *ibid.* The great honours paid to his memory by the *Thebans*, 326. The great grief of the *Thessalians* for his death, *ibid.* The honours paid to his dead body by the cities through which it was carried, *ibid.* The *Thessalians* desire the honour of burying him, *ibid.* The magnificence of his funeral, 327. The *Thebans* send an army into *Tessaly* to revenge his death, 328. His advantages over *Marcellus*, 377, &c.
Peloponnesian war, different accounts of the cause of it, II. 39, &c.
Peloponnesus, the difference between the inhabitants of that place and *Athens*, III. 278.
Pelops of *Phrygian* extraction, his wealth and children, I. 3, 4. and N.
Pelops the *Byzantine*, V. 436.
Cicero's letter to him, *ibid.*
Pentacosiomedimnoi, who so called, I. 223. II. 383.
Pentelick marble, I. 264.
Peplum, or sacred veil, V. 241, N.
Percotes, a city given to *Themistocles* by the *Persians* to provide him clothes, I. 317.
Perdiccas advanced by *Alexander* to the command vacant by the

death of *Hephestion*, IV. 36. Establishes *Eumenes* in *Cappadocia*, 39. He marches against *Ptolemy*, 40. Slain in a mutiny in *Egypt*, 44. He assists *Roxana* in the murder of *Statira* and her sister, 323.
Pergamus, the library there, V. 342.
Periander provides a feast for the entertainment of the seven wise men, I. 206.
Peribæa the mother of *Ajax*, married to *Theseus*, I. 39.
Pericles guardian to *Alcibiades*, I. 127. II. 91. A saying of his about *Alcibiades*, 94. At what time he made war against *Samos*, I. 282, 283. His original, II. 5. His head too long and disproportioned, for which he was ridiculed by the Poets, 6. Taught musick by *Damon* and *Pythoclides*, 7. A disciple of *Zeno Eleates*, *ibid.* And of *Anaxagoras*, 8. His patience and greatness of mind, 8, 9. Accused of haughtiness, 9. The advantages he reaped from *Anaxagoras's* instructions, *ibid.* A prodigy that happened in his house, how explained, *ibid.* &c. Opposes *Thucydides* and gets the better of him, *ibid.* Fearful of offending the people, and the more because he was like *Pisistratus* in his countenance, *ibid.* His courage, 11. He chiefly courted the common people, and thereby secured his interest against *Cimon*, *ibid.* The change he made in his conduct when he applied to state affairs, *ibid.* Compared to the *Salaminitian* galley, *ibid.* He excelled in oratory, 12. Why surnamed *Olympius*, *ibid.* His caution when he spoke in publick, 13. Some good sayings of his, *ibid.* He made

I N D E X.

the funeral oration for those slain in the battle at *Samos*, II. 13. The manner of his government, 13, 14. The first who divided the public money amongst the people, *ibid.* For what reason he made that division, *ibid.* He lessens the power of the court of *Areopagus*, *ibid.* He prevents *Cimon's* assisting the *Athenians* in the *Lacedemonian* war, because he was a banished person, 15. He recalls *Cimon*, *ibid.* What he said to *Elpinice* the sister of *Cimon*, 16. The nobles on the death of *Cimon* set up *Thucydides* a kinsman of *Cimon's* to oppose *Pericles*, 17. His policy to gain the common people to his interest, *ibid.* He yearly sent out sixty galleys to teach the citizens navigation, *ibid.* And several colonies, 18. He adorns *Athens* with magnificent structures, *ibid.* The complaints that were made against him on that account, *ibid.* The answer he made to his enemies, 18, 19. Decrees an annual prize-contention in musick, and is chosen judge and disposer of the rewards, 21. Accused of debauchery, 22. By *Stesimbrotus* charged with incest, *ibid.* Accused of lavishing away the publick money in buildings, *ibid.* And his defence on that occasion, 22, 23. He procures the banishment of *Thucydides*, and then becomes master of all the *Athenian* affairs, *ibid.* His great power, 23, 24. His friends called by the comick poets, *The new Pisistratidæ*, *ibid.* The continuance of his power, 25. His oeconomy in his private affairs, *ibid.* His behaviour to *Anaxagoras*, 26.

Vol., VI.

C c

Proposes a decree that all the *Græcians* should send deputies to *Athens* to hold a general assembly, and for what, *ibid.* He sends commissioners through all *Greece*, *ibid.* His prudence in war, 27. The judgment he made of rash generals though fortunate, *ibid.* A good saying of his, *ibid.* What he said to *Tolmæus* the son of *Tolmæus*, *ibid.* His expedition to the *Chersonesus* very much pleased the people, 28. Admired for his actions in *Peloponnesus*, *ibid.* Rout the *Sicyonians*, *ibid.* Assists the *Sinopians* against the tyrant *Timestilaus*, 29. His prudence in curbing the extravagant humour of the *Athenians*, *ibid.* He re-establishes the *Phocians* in the possession of the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, 30. He marches with an army into *Eubœa*, *ibid.* He bribes *Cleandrides* the counsellor of *Plisstonax* to withdraw his forces out of *Attica*, *ibid.* In his account, ten talents expended for a necessary purpose freely allowed by the people, 31. That sum yearly sent to *Sparta* for bribes, *ibid.* He reduces *Eubœa*, *ibid.* Makes a truce with the *Lacedæmonians* for thirty years, *ibid.* Decrees a war against the *Samians*, *ibid.* He parts with his wife by consent, by whom he had two sons, and marries *Aspasia*, 33. Has a son by her, *ibid.* He goes with a fleet against *Samos*, destroys the *Oligarchy*, and erects a *Democracy*, 34. The *Samians* revolting, he goes against them with a second fleet, 34, 35. With forty-four ships he defeats seventy of the *Samians*, and blocks up the port, *ibid.* A

great

I N D E X.

great error committed by him, II. 35. Defeated by *Melissus*, *ibid.* He divides his men into eight parts at the siege of *Samos*, 36. He uses battering engines, *ibid.* The town surrendering to him he pulls down the walls, and fines the people, 37. Charged with cruelty by *Duris*, *ibid.* But justified by *Plutarch*, *ibid.* Returns to *Athens* and makes the funeral oration for those who fell in that war, *ibid.* The honours shewed him on that occasion by the women, and the pleasant answer he made to *Elpinice*, 37, 38. He values himself on reducing the *Samians*, *ibid.* He advises the *Athenians* to assist the *Corcyraeans*, *ibid.* He sends *Lacedaemonius* the son of *Cimon* against the *Corinthians* with ten ships, for which he is censured, 38, 39. He refusing to repeal the decree against *Megara* is blamed as the sole cause of the *Peloponnesian* war, 40. What views he had in refusing to revoke the decree against *Megara*, 41. His figure represented by *Phidias* on *Minerva's* shield, 42. Ordered to render an account to the *Prytanes*, 43. Accused of corrupt practices, *ibid.* By his entreaties saves *Aspasia*, who was accused of impiety, *ibid.* Sends off *Anaxagoras*, *ibid.* Why he pushed on the war of *Peloponnesus*, *ibid.* He was by the mother's side of the family of *Cylon*, 44. A great instance of his prudence and foresight, *ibid.* What he said to the *Athenians* that would have engaged the *Lacedaemonians*, 45. Compared to a good pilot in a tempest, *ibid.* He is satirized, *ibid.* He sends a hundred ships to *Peloponnesus*, 46. He cures and relieves the common

people who were harassed with the war, *ibid.* Accused as the cause of the pestilence by bringing so many people into the city, 46, 47. What he did to the pilot of his ship on an eclipse of the sun, *ibid.* He besieges *Epidaurus*, *ibid.* Obligated to raise the siege, *ibid.* His authority revoked, and he fined by the *Athenians*, 48. His domestick troubles, *ibid.* Reflected on by his son, *ibid.* His greatness of mind in his troubles, 49. His grief for the death of his son *Paralus*, *ibid.* Intreated by the people again to accept the chief command, *ibid.* Repeals a law which he had formerly made about bastards, 49, 50. Seized with the plague, *ibid.* Ridicules the amulet hung about his neck by the women, 50, 51. What he said to his friends who were speaking in praise of him, *ibid.* His character, 51, 52. The great opinion the *Athenians* had of him after his death, 52. His advantages above *Fabius*, 89. Above bribery, 90. The magnificence of his temples and public edifices, *ibid.* *Periclidus*, the Spartan, sent ambassador to *Athens* to request assistance against the *Helots*, III. 296. *Perigune* the daughter of *Sinnis* *Theseus* had a son by her named *Melanippus*, she afterwards married *Deioneus* the son of *Eurytus* the *Oechalion*, I. 10. *Periphemus*, an hero to whom *Solon* sacrificed in obedience to an oracle, I. 211. *Periphetes* slain by *Theseus* in *Epidauria*, I. 19. Why called *Corynetes*, *ibid.* *Periphetes*, *Artemo*, why called, II. 36, 37. *Peripoltas* the diviner, III. 274. *Peritas*, the name of a city built

I N D E X

- by *Alexander*, in honour of a dog he had of that name, IV. 395, 396.
- Perpenna* joins with *Sertorius*, IV. 20. He heads a faction against *Sertorius*, 31. He conspires against *Sertorius*, 32. He invites *Sertorius* to an entertainment, and murders him, 32, 33. He is defeated and taken prisoner by *Pompey*, *ibid.* Put to death by *Pompey*, 34.
- Perseus* the philosopher made governor of the castle of *Corinth*, by *Antigonus*, VI. 161. He flies, 167. A saying of his, *ibid.*
- Perseverance more efficacious than force, IV. 20, 21.
- Perseus* King of *Macedon*, at war with the *Romans*, II. 247. The son of *Philip*, 249. Who was said to be his mother, *ibid.* Defeats the *Romans*, 249, 250. His preparations against the *Romans*, 253—255. His avarice, 253, 254. Dispirited on a small defeat, 258. But by his commanders encouraged to give the *Romans* battle, *ibid.* As soon as the battle began he withdrew to *Pydne*, 261. That report contradicted by *Posidonius*, 262. Defeated by the *Romans*, 264. His behaviour afterwards, 266, 267. Civilly treated by *Octavius* in *Samo- thrace*, 269. Defrauded of his treasure by *Oroandes* of *Crete*, surrenders himself to *Octavius*, 270. His mean behaviour, *ibid.* Led in triumph, 278. His cruel death, 281.
- Persians* and barbarous nations naturally jealous of their women, I. 312, 313. The *Persians* worship their King as the image of the Deity, *ibid.* They give proof of their courage at the battle of *Plataea*, 410. Call their throne the throne of *Cyrus*, IV. 265. The entrance into their country difficult, 274.
- Pestilence at *Rome*, I. 85—370. Through all *Italy*, 174. At *Athens*, II. 46. In the army of *Demetrius*, V. 279.
- Petilius* the *Prætor* advises the senate to burn *Numa's* books, I. 191.
- Petinus* one of *Nero's* servants put to death by *Galba*, VI. 215.
- Petitius* a *Roman* citizen, master of a ship, his dream concerning *Pompey*, IV. 208. He receives him into his ship, *ibid.*
- Petronius* a lieutenant under *Craesus*, his fidelity to his General, III. 457.
- Petronius Turpilianus* put to death, VI. 213.
- Peucestas* meets and joins *Eumenes*, IV. 51. He thought by his liberality to establish his interest, 52. His surprize on the approach of *Antigonus*, 54. The battle lost through his cowardice, 57. The kind letter *Alexander* wrote to him when he was bitten by a bear, 279.
- Pexodorus* governor of *Caria* sends to treat of a match between *Philip's* son *Arideus*, and his daughter, IV. 235.
- Phæa*, the name of the wild sow at *Crommyon*, killed by *Theseus*, I. 10. By some said to be a woman remarkable for robbery, cruelty and lust, *ibid.*
- Phæax*, the name of one of the sailors in the ship that carried *Theseus* to *Crete*, I. 20.
- Phæax* an antagonist of *Alcibiades*, his character, II. 102.
- Phædimus* informs *Eumenes* of a conspiracy against him, IV. 56.
- Phædon*, *Archon* of *Athens* when the oracle ordered the *Athenians* to gather the bones of *Theseus*, I. 47.
- Phædra*, *Theseus* marries her, I. 38. The calamities that beset her, *ibid.*

I N D E X:

- Phaenarete* discovers *Neoptolemus's* conspiracy against *Pyrrhus*, III. 62.
- Phaeton*, by some said to be the first King of the *Molossians* after the deluge, III. 56.
- Phalanx* of the *Macedonians* described, II. 261--263. III. 35.
- Pharax* a *Lacedæmonian* commander, his behaviour in *Sicily*, II. 206.
- Pharnabazus* with his land forces endeavours to protect the *Spartan* ships against *Alcibiades*. II. 126. Defeated by *Alcibiades*, 127. Again defeated by *Alcibiades*, 128. Again put to flight by *Alcibiades*, 129.
- Pharnabazus* prefers an information at *Sparta* against *Lysander* and his adherents, III. 200. He deceives *Lysander*, 201. Much valued by the *Lacedæmonians*, *ibid.* Defeated by *Spithridates* and *Herippidas*, IV. 76. His conference with *Agésilas*, 77, 78. His dress, *ibid.* Their discourse, *ibid.* Lieutenant to *Artaxerxes* against the *Ægyptians*, VI. 137.
- Pharnabazus* the son of *Artabazus*, one of *Eumenes's* Generals, IV. 42.
- Pharnaces* revolts from *Mithridates* his father, whereupon his father kills himself, IV. 166. He sends presents to *Pompey*, *ibid.* Defeats *Domitius Calvinus*, IV. 380, 381. Defeated by *Cæsar*, *ibid.*
- Pharnapates* the most experienced General of *Orodes* slain in battle, V. 317.
- Pharos*: the isle of *Pharos*, its situation, IV. 258.
- Pharsalia*, battle of, IV. 201, &c. 374, &c.
- Phayllus*, his zeal and courage how rewarded, IV. 271.
- Pherecydes* the Philosopher, his skin preserved by order of an oracle, II. 811.
- Phidias*, surveyor of the publick buildings of *Pericles*, II. 20. Accused by *Menon*, 42. Dies in prison, *ibid.*
- Phiditta*, the publick repasts at *Sparta* so called, I. 119. The original of the word, *ibid.* The rules observed in them, *ibid.* & seq.
- Phidius* routed by *Sertorius*, IV. 16.
- Phila*, daughter of *Antipater*, and widow of *Craterus*, married to *Demetrius*, V. 245. Poisons herself, 277.
- Philadelphus* King of *Paphlagonia* sides with *Antony*, V. 345.
- Phileus*, one of the sons of *Ajax*, I. 212.
- Philagrus*, preceptor to *Metellus Nepos*, his monument, V. 439.
- Philidas*, a friend to *Pelopidas*, made secretary to *Archias* and *Philip* in *Thebes*, II. 295. His stratagem, 297.
- Philides*, a breeder of horses, refuses to give *Themistocles* a colt, I. 286.
- Philinna*, a common strumpet by whom *Philip* had *Arideus*, IV. 223.
- Philip* of *Macedon*, father of *Alexander* the Great, a saying of his to his son, II. 4. His conversation with *Dionysius* the younger, 211. A reflection of his on the sacred band of the *Thebans*, 308. Brought up at *Thebes*, in what points he imitated *Epaminondas*, 317. An attempt of his, which rendered him infamous and hated throughout all *Greece*, III. 115. Initiated in the *Samothracian* mysteries, IV. 225. His dream, *ibid.* Interpreted, *ibid.* The answer he received from the oracle at *Delphi*, 226. Three important pieces of news which he received at the same time, and the opinion of the divine

I N D E X.

diviners thereupon, 227. His affectation of eloquence, 228. His speech to his son upon his management of the horse *Bucephalus*, 231. He sends for *Aristotle* to instruct *Alexander*, *ibid.* In what manner he gratified him, 232. The disorders he caused in his family, and by what means, 234. He orders the *Corinthians* to send him *Theſſalus* in chains, and banishes four other of his son's confidants, 236. Assassinated by *Pausanias*, and for what, *ibid.* The condition in which he left his kingdom, 237. His success, V. 392. His indecent transports of joy upon gaining a victory, 394. Struck with horror upon reflecting on the dangers he had been exposed to by the means of *Demosthenes*, *ib.* His gentleness and popularity, 273, 274.

Philip, the son of *Demetrius* the second, at war with the *Romans*, III. 28. His interview with *Flaminius*, 32. Harangues his army from an eminence which is thought ominous, 34. Beaten by *Flaminius*, 35. His cautious preparations for the war, II. 249. Kills his son *Demetrius*, *ibid.* V. 235. VI. 198. Succeeds his uncle *Antigonus*, VI. 190. Called in to the assistance of the *Achaens*, 192. His moderation towards the *Cretans*, 193. He puts several of his courtiers to death, and for what, *ibid.* Gives vent to his vicious inclinations, *ibid.* He carries *Aratus* with him to *Libome*, and what happened on that occasion, 195. Overthrown at sea by the *Romans*, 196. He causes *Aratus* to be poisoned, *ibid.* Poisons the son of *Aratus*, and in what manner, 198. Punished for his inhu-

man actions, *ibid.* The condition to which he was reduced by the *Romans*, *ibid.* His cruelties towards his own subjects, *ibid.*

Philip, the father-in-law of *Augustus*, a saying of his on his great love to *Pompey*, IV. 115. Proposes to send *Pompey* into *Spain* against *Sertorius*, and his answer to a senator on that occasion, 133.

Philip, *Pompey's* freedman, his fidelity to his master, IV. 215. Buries him with the assistance of an old soldier, *ibid.*

Philip the first husband of *Berenice*, and father of *Antigone* who was married to *Pyrrhus*, III. 60.

Philip, *Archias*, and *Leontidas* head the party at *Thebes* that opposed *Ismenius*, &c. II. 293.

Philip the *Acarnanian*, *Alexander's* physician, IV. 248. Accused of being bribed by *Darius* to poison him, *ibid.* The physick he gave him, and the effects of it, 249.

Philippides, an enemy to *Stratocles*, V. 243. In high favour with *Lyſimachus*, 244. His request to that prince, *ibid.* His reflection upon *Stratocles* and *Demetrius*, 257.

Philistus of *Syracuse*, the historian, for what blamed, II. 212—327. Commended, III. 371, 372. Marries one of the daughters of *Leptines*, VI. 12. His history and character, *ibid.* Arrives in *Sicily* with a fleet from *Apulia* to assist *Dionysius* the younger, 35. Overthrown by the *Syracusans*, *ib.* The barbarous treatment he suffered, *ibid.* His saying to *Dionysius* the elder, *ibid.* And death, *ibid.*

Philo wrote a treatise against the old academy, III. 363.

Philocles, an *Athenian* admiral, his advice to cut off the right
thurobs

I N D E X.

thumbs of all the prisoners, III. 187. His generous answer to *Lyfander*, 192.

Philocrates, the slave of *Caius Gracchus*, his fidelity to his master, V. 224.

Philocyprus, King of *Cyprus*, *Solon's* advice to him about new-building his city, I. 236. 237.

Philodemus of *Phocis*, who had robbed the temple at *Delpbi*, killed, II. 228. N.

Philologus, a freedman of *Quintus Cicero's*, betrays him, V. 461. How and by whom put to death, 462.

Philombrotus archon of *Athens*, I. 218.

Philonicus the *Thessalian* brings the horse *Bucephalus* to *Philip*, IV. 230.

Philopæmen, his governor and other tutors, III. 3. His father's name was *Crausis*, *ibid.* Called the last of the Greeks, 4. His statue placed in the temple at *Delpbi* *ibid.* The meaness of his dress and the adventure that it occasioned, *ibid.* The rally of *Flaminius* on his person, 5. His inclinations, *ibid.* He took *Epaminondas* for a pattern, *ibid.* He loved nothing so much as war, *ibid.* He discouraged wrestling, 5, 6. His ordinary diversions, *ibid.* Laboured in his own lands amongst his slaves, *ibid.* Spent much time in philosophy, but selected his authors, *ibid.* What he chiefly minded in *Homer*, *ibid.* The application he made of his studies, 6, 7. A brave action of his at *Megalopolis*; and his great prudence, *ibid.* Wounded with a javelin through both his thighs, 8. He refuses the great offers of *Antigonus*, 9. He goes into *Crete*, *ibid.* Where he improves himself in the art

of War, III. 9. On his return, is made General of the *Achaean* horse, and reforms the troops, *ibid.* He kills *Damophantus* General of the *Eleans*, 10. New-models the weapons of the *Achaean*s, and their form of battle, 11. His great prudence in the battle at *Maninea*, 13. He gains the battle, *ibid.* And kills *Machinidas*, *ibid.* His statue erected at *Delpbi* 14. Chosen General of the *Achaean*s the second time, *ibid.* Shows the *Grecians* at the *Nemean* games the order of his army, *ibid.* He goes into the theatre, and a lucky accident that happened, *ibid.* The *Achaean* forces liked no other General but him, *ibid.* What he did against *Nabis*, 15. And how he rescued *Messene*, *ibid.* He goes a second time into *Crete* to command the army, *ibid.* Blamed for it by his own people, *ibid.* A saying of his of King *Ptolemy*, 16. The *Megalopolitans* intending to banish him, are prevented by the *Achaean*s, *ibid.* The revenge he took of them, *ibid.* His great exploits in *Crete*, *ibid.* Chosen General of the confederacy against *Nabis*, *ibid.* defeated in a sea-fight, 17. Gains a victory at land, *ibid.* Disengages his troops in a disadvantageous place, *ibid.* Brings the *Spartans* into a league with the *Achaean*s, 18. The noble present offered to him by the *Spartans*, which he generously refused, *ibid.* His prudent advice to *Diophanes*, 19. A hazardous but good action of his, *ibid.* His cruel treatment of the *Spartans*, 19, 20. He abolishes the laws of *Lycurgus*, *ibid.* Compared to a good pilot, *ibid.* His sharp reply to *Aristinatus*, 21. He opposes

I N D E X.

poses the advice of *Manius* the Roman Consul, III. 21. Herecalls the banished *Spartans*, *ibid.* The eighth time chosen General of the *Achæans*, *ibid.* His reflection on commanders that suffered themselves to be taken Prisoners, *ibid.* He marches to *Messene* and defeats *Dinocrates*, 21, 22. A noble action of his to bring off his men, *ibid.* Being thrown by his horse he is taken by the enemy, *ibid.* Put into a dungeon called the *Treasury*, 23. The *Achæans* decree to demand him, *ibid.* *Dinocrates* causes him to be poisoned, 23, 24. What he said to the executioner, *ibid.* The grief of the *Achæans* for his death, *ibid.* And how they revenged it, *ibid.* They carry his ashes home in triumph, *ibid.* He is honourably buried, and the prisoners stoned to death near his monument, 25. Statues set up, and honours decreed him by several cities, *ibid.* Prosecuted by a Roman sycophant after his death, *ibid.* Who is refuted by *Polybius*, *ibid.* His advantages above *Flaminius*, 54.

55.
Philosophers, *Indian*, *Alexander* causes several of them to be hanged, and why, IV. 309.

Philostratus the philosopher, the respect paid him by *Cato*, V. 94. Famous for eloquence, why hated by *Augustus*, and in what manner he obtained his pardon, 363.

Philotas the son of *Parmenio*, his hunting equipage, IV. 278. His character, 287. His father's advice to him, *ibid.* His insolence, 288. Taken and put to death, 289.

Philotas a physician, his account of what he had observed in

Antony's kitchen, V. 312. Silences an impertinent talker with a sophism, and how generously rewarded for it by the son of *Antony*, *ibid.*

Philotis, or *Tutolar*, a servant maid, a stratagem of hers to preserve the honour of *Rome*, I. 94. 358.

Philoxenus, one of *Alexander's* lieutenants reproved by *Alexander*, and for what, IV. 252.

Philoxenus the son of *Ptolemy*, IV. 252. Given as an hostage to *Pelopidas*, II. 318.

Philoxenus married *Theste* the sister of *Dionysius* the elder, VI. 20.

Phlogidas, author of the decree against the use of silver and gold coin in *Sparta*, III. 196.

Phocion came to the helm when the state was sinking, V. 6. He was not of an obscure family, 7. He was a scholar of *Plato's*, and a hearer of *Xenocrates*, *ibid.* He used to go thinly clad and bare footed, *ibid.* His sharp reply to *Chares* when he reflected on his supercilious looks, *ibid.* He made his first campaign under *Chabrias*, 8. The love and esteem *Chabrias* had for him, *ibid.* He commanded the left squadron and obtained a signal victory at *Naxos*, *ibid.* What he said to *Chabrias*, 9. His respect for the memory of *Chabrias*, *ibid.* What he said on the impertinence of *Ctesippus* the son of *Chabrias*, *ibid.* He followed the model of *Pericles's* government, and why, 10. He was forty-five times chosen General of the *Athenians*, though always absent at the election, *ibid.* The reply he made on the reading an oracle from *Delphi*, *ibid.* His surprize at the general applause that was once given him by the *Athenians*, 11. The fable he re-

I N D E X.

cited to the *Athenians*, V. 11. Several good sayings of his, 11, 12, 13. Surnamed *the Good and Gentle*, though austere, *ibid.* Inflexibly severe against those who opposed his designs for the publick good, *ibid.* His great humanity, *ibid.* The esteem the *Athenian* allies had for him, 13, 14. What he said of deserters, *ibid.* His prudent conduct in the battle of *Eubœa*, 14, 15. He releases all the *Græcian* prisoners, and why, *ibid.* A speech of his to the *Athenians* 16. The confidence the *Byzantines* had in him, *ibid.* He drives *Philip* out of the *Hellefpont*, *ibid.* He is wounded, *ibid.* He marches to succour the *Macedareans*, 17. He advises the *Athenians* to accept of the propositions of *Philip*, *ibid.* A fine answer he made to a sycophant, *ibid.* His wise answer to *Demosthenes*, *ibid.* He again advises the accepting *Philip's* proposals, 18. His prudent advice to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* He would not suffer the people to sacrifice for joy of *Philip's* death, *ibid.* What he said to *Demosthenes* who made invectives against *Alexander*, *ibid.* His prudent advice to the *Athenians* on a demand of *Alexander's*, 19. The kind reception he met with from *Alexander*, the prudent counsel he gave that prince, and the effect it had, *ibid.* The honours he received from him, 20. He refuses a hundred talents sent to him by *Alexander*, *ibid.* And what he said on that occasion, *ibid.* His plain manner of living, *ibid.* He interceeds with *Alexander* for some friends, 21. He refuses the command of a city offered him by

Alexander, *ibid.* His house remained till *Plutarch's* time, *ibid.* He had two wives, *ibid.* A good saying of his second wife to an *Ionian* lady, *ibid.* What his son desired of him, and what he agreed to, 21, 22. He sends his son to *Sparta* to correct his manners, at which the *Athenians* are offended, *ibid.* his reply to the rallery of *Demades*, *ibid.* His advice to the *Athenians* on the demand of *Alexander*, *ibid.* His reply to *Pytheas*, 22, 23. He refuses seven hundred talents sent him by *Harpalus*, 23. A saying of his to his son-in-law, 24. Another on the news of *Alexander's* death, *ibid.* His replies to *Leosthenes* and *Hyperides*, *ibid.* What he said on the levies raised by *Leosthenes*, 25. And on their success, *ibid.* He thanks a man who by sinister means had got another person named general, *ibid.* He opposes the war against the *Bœotians*, 25, 26. He marches against *Micion*, who headed a party of the *Macedonians*, *ibid.* His pleasant reproof to his soldiers for their officious advice, *ibid.* What he said to a soldier who advanced before his rank, and then retired for fear, *ibid.* He routs and kills *Micion*, *ibid.* He defeats the *Græcian* army in *Thesfaly*, *ibid.* He is sent ambassador to *Antipater*, *ibid.* His first proposal, and *Antipater's* answer, *ibid.* He obtained the recalling of several *Athenians* that had been banished, 31. He refuses a considerable sum of money offered him by *Menyllus*, *ib.* What he said of his son, *ibid.* A good answer of his to *Antipater*, *ibid.* He obtains from *Antipater* a further

I N D E X

further time for payment of the money charged on the *Athenians*, V. 32. Accused by the *Athenians* of keeping *Antipater's* death secret, 33. He renders *Nicanor* favourable to the *Athenians*, *ibid.* Accused of letting *Nicanor* escape, and his answer, 34. The great confidence he had in *Nicanor*, *ibid.* The great fault he committed, *ibid.* Divested of his power, 35. Impeached of treason, *ibid.* He retires to *Polyperchon*, *ibid.* He pleads his cause before the King and his council, 35, 36. He is conducted back to *Athens* with his friends, as already sentenced to die, *ibid.* His speech to the people, 37. He and his friends condemned to die, *ibid.* His cheartfulness and presence of mind, 38. What he said of a brutish fellow who spit in his face, *ibid.* And to *Theudippus*, *ibid.* The message he sent to his son, *ibid.* The answer he made to his friend *Nicocles*, who desired to drink the poison before him, *ibid.* What he desired of one of his friends, *ibid.* The day on which he was put to death, *ibid.* His corps banished the *Athenian* territories, 39. Where his body was burnt and by whom, *ibid.* A monument raised for him by a *Megarian* matron, where she carried his bones, and the address she made to the *Penates*, *ibid.* The *Athenians* repent, and the honours they did to his memory, *ibid.* Their injustice to *Phocion* resembled their proceedings against *Socrates*, 40.

Phocion War, V. 387.

Phocis, invaded by *Xerxes*, I. 292.

Phocus a friend of *Solon's*, I. 219.

Phocus the son of *Phocion*, V. 21.

He obtains the victory in a foot

race, 22. The only good action he ever did, 39.

Phæbidas, a *Lacedæmonian* commander, secretly assists *Archias*, *Leontidas* and *Philip* and their party, against *Ismenias*, *Androclides* and *Pelopidas*, II. 293. Deprived of his command for what he did, and fined, 293. 294. Killed in battle at *Thespia* 304.

Phoenix of *Tenedos*, one of *Eumenes's* Generals, IV. 42.

Phoenix and *Prothytes* demanded of the *Thebans* by *Alexander*, IV. 238.

Phorbas beloved by *Apollo*, I. 158.

Phormio, his contest with *Apollodorus*, V. 390.

Photinus, the eunuch, prime minister to *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*, IV. 212. Agrees to the murder of *Pompey*, 213. His insolence to *Cæsar*, 378. Put to death by *Cæsar*, 216. 379.

Phraata besieged by *Antony*, V. 322.

Phraates kills his father *Orodes* and seizes the kingdom, III. 462. V. 321. His message to *Pompey*, and *Pompey's* answer, IV. 156. Defeated by *Afranius*, *Pompey's* lieutenant, 159. His stratagem against *Antony*, V. 325.

Phrasicles the nephew of *Themistocles*, marries his daughter *Nicomacha*, I. 320.

Phrear, one of the wards at *Athens* why so called, I. 280, N.

Phrygius, a friend of *Alexander's* banished by *Philip*, IV. 236.

Phrynicius an *Athenian* Commander, opposes the proposals of *Alcibiades*, and discovers them to the enemy, II. 122. Is stabbed by one of *Hermion's* soldiers and afterwards condemned of treason, 123.

Phthia the wife of *Admetus* King of the *Molossians*, I. 311.

Phthia, the mother of *Pyrrhus*, III. 57.

Phylasum

I N D E X.

- Phylasium* the Concubine of *Stratocles*, what he said to her, V. 242.
- Phylargyrus* a freed man of *Cato's*, V. 76.
- Phyle* a castle near *Athens*, III. 202.
- Phyllius* a *Spartan*, his gallant behaviour in defence of *Sparta*, III. 95, 96.
- Phyalidae*, the first who civilly entertained *Theseus*, I. 12. Made overseers of the sacrifices instituted in honour of *Theseus*, 30.
- Picus* and *Faunus* two demi-gods, the fable of their being taken by *Numa*, I. 179.
- Pilots*, seas of, see *Cybernesia*, I. 20.
- Pinarii*, a family in *Rome*, descended from *Pinus* the son of *Numa*, I. 188.
- Pindar*, *Pan* enamoured of him, and his verses, I. 159. His family preserved by *Alexander*, IV. 238.
- Pindarus*, a friend of *Cassius's*, *Cassius* orders him to kill him, V. 306. VI. 97.
- Pine*, pine crowns succeeded those of parsley in the *Isthmian* games II. 223.
- Pirates*, their power and insolence IV. 140, &c. Subdued by *Pompey*, 145, &c.
- Piræus*, the haven of *Athens*, fortified by *Themistocles*, I. 305.
- Pisander* sent to *Athens* by several of the *Athenians* who were then at *Samos*, in order to change the government, II. 123, 124.
- Pisander* made admiral of the *Spartan* navy by *Agefilaus*, IV. 76. Defeated and slain, 83.
- Pisis* the *Theban*, his great authority in *Thebes*, V. 270. Taken prisoner by *Demetrius*, but released, and made governor of the *Thebians*, *ibid.*
- Pisistradidas*, the *Spartan* ambassador, his answer to the King of *Persia's* lieutenants, I. 140.
- Pisistratus* retrenches a verse in *Hesiod*, and adds one in *Homer*, I. 24. Related to *Solon*, 203. His excellent qualities, *ibid.* The lover of *Charmus*, *ibid.* His character, designs and artifices, 240. His stratagem to usurp the tyranny, 241. He is accused of murder and submits to a tryal, 243. His law for the relief of those who had been maimed in the wars, *ibid.*
- Piso* the father of *Calpurnia*, IV. 341. Made Consul, *ibid.* He advised his son-in-law *Caesar* to send to *Pompey* to treat of peace 366.
- Piso* adopted by *Galba*, his excellent character, VI. 221. The ill omens which attended the ceremony of his adoption, *ibid.* Killed near the temple of *Vesta*, 226.
- Pissuthnes* son of *Hystaspes*, a great friend to the *Samians*, II. 34.
- Pittacus* chosen by the *Mitylenians* for their prince, I. 218.
- Pitheus* grandfather of *Theseus*, founder of the city of the *Traxenians*, I. 4.
- Plague at *Athens*, II. 46.
- Plancus* quits *Antony*, and goes over to *Augustus*, V. 342. Accused and condemned, though *Pompey* appeared in his favour, IV. 185.
- Plancus*, excepts against *Cato's* being one of his judges, but is condemned, V. 86.
- Plataeans*, their generosity, and how rewarded a long time after by *Alexander*, II. 401. They build a temple to *Minerva*, 414. The respect paid to them by the rest of *Greece*, 415.

Plato,

I N D E X:

Plato, a fine passage in his writings, I. 188. Defrayed the charges of his travels, by selling oil in *Egypt*, 205. For what he reproached *Archytas* and *Eudoxus*, II. 349. Three things for which he thanked his good genius, III. 160. In what manner he comforted *Antimachus* when the verses of *Niccratus* were preferred to his, 199. His answer to the *Cyrenians*, 304. From what his doctrine received its authority, 407. His eloquence, V. 330. A maxim of his, II. 134. Another, 264. Conducted by providence into *Sicily*, VI. 6. Sold at *Ægina*, 7. What it was that obliged him to return into *Sicily*, 12. The wonderful change his presence wrought there, 13. The passion *Dionysius* had for him, and the effects of it, 15, 16. He entertains the *Athenians* with shews at *Dion's* expence, 17. The reason for his returning a third time into *Sicily*, 18.

Play of the *Roman* children, V. 43.

Plesianætion, the name of a porch at *Athens*, III. 278.

Pledge taken out of the house of those who refused to come to council when summoned by the magistrate, V. 75. 456.

Plistarchus the brother of *Cassander*, V. 263.

Plistinus the brother of *Faustulus*, killed in the scuffle between *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 61.

Plistonax King of the *Lacedæmonians*, II. 30. Fined, and for what, *ibid.* His answer to an *Athenian*, I. 134.

Plutarch, the place of his birth, I. xiv. The time of it, xv. His great grandfather, *Nicarchus*, xvi. His grandfather

Lamprias, *ibid.* His father a man of great abilities, but his name no where mentioned, *ibid.* *Timon* and *Lamprias* the names of two of his brothers, xvii. His character of them, *ibid.* He was educated by *Ammonius*, xviii. Not much versed in *Latin*, till his old age, xix. Preserved his health and life by temperance, xx, xxi. Travelled into *Egypt*, *ibid.* Went to *Sparta*, *ibid.* Studied all sorts of philosophy, but inclined chiefly to *Plato* and the academicks, xxiii. Was a priest of *Apollo*, xxiv. But believed in one God, xxv. Was not a christian, xxvi. His opinion of spirits, xxvii. Seems to assert the *Pythagorean* doctrine, *ibid.* His opinion of oracles and their cessation, xxviii. Initiated into the sacred rites of *Delphi*, xxix. The name and character of his wife and daughter, xxxi. What other children he had, *ibid.* A good husband, father and master, xxxiii. But knew how to punish when proper, and without passion, *ibid.* His love to his country, xxxiv. Superstitious as to dreams, xxxv. When he went to *Rome*, *ibid.* Much resorted to from his first going thither, xxxvi. The design of his going, xxxvii. Was made Consul by *Trajan*, and much in his esteem, xxxviii. His letter to *Trajan*, xxxix. Continued near forty years in *Italy*, xl. Returned to his own country, where he was unanimously chosen *Archon*, xli. The lives extant of *Hannibal*, and *Scipio* were not written by him, xlii. Not thoroughly versed in the *Roman* language or coins, &c. xliii. Unjustly accused of faults,

I N D E X

- faults, I. liv. His comparisons just, lv. That of *Sylla* instanced, lvii. *Seneca* not to be compared to him, lviii, &c.
- Plutarch*, the name of one of *Plutarch's* sons, I. xxxii.
- Plutarch* of *Eretria* sends to the *Athenians* for assistance, V. 14. Being too forward to engage, he is defeated, *ibid.* Driven out of *Eretria* by *Phocion*, 15.
- Plutus* the god of riches, truly blind in *Sparta*, I. 117.
- Plynteria*, a feast of the goddess *Minerva*, II. 134.
- Pnyx*, the pulpit for publick oration at *Athens*, turned towards the sea by *Themistocles*, I. 305, 306.
- Poetry of the *Lacedæmonians*, I. 135.
- Poison, the most deadly produced in *Attica*, VI. 53.
- Poisoners, how put to death in *Persia*, VI. 132.
- Polemo* disputes the command with *Eumenes*, IV. 44.
- Polemo* King of *Pontus* taken prisoner by the *Parthians*, V. 323. He sends forces to assist *Antony*, 345.
- Polemo* the geographer, VI. 156.
- Poliarchus* employed to plead against *Themistocles* for walling *Athens*, I. 305.
- Pollio*, his message to *Cato*, V. 90.
- Pellis*, a captain of a gally, takes *Plato* on board by *Dionysius's* desire, and sells him for a slave, VI. 7.
- Pollichus* the uncle of *Heraclides*, goes with ten gallies against *Nicias*, to rescue his nephew, III. 408.
- Polus* of *Ægina*, a celebrated actor, V. 404.
- Polyænus*, a friend of *Philopæmen's*, III. 13.
- Polybius* the historian, son of *Lycortas*, III. 24. Carries *Philopæmen's* urn, *ibid.* Esteemed next to *Thucydides*, I. xlvii. Sollicits the favour of *Cato*, II. 436.
- Polycletus* one of *Nero's* officers put to death by *Galba*, VI. 215.
- Polycrates* the *Sicyonian*, a descendant of *Aratus*, VI. 146.
- Polycrates* tyrant of *Samos*, imitated by *Lysander*, III. 186.
- Policrite* the daughter of *Lysimachus*, son of *Aristides*, the allowance granted to her by the *Athenians*, II. 423.
- Polycritus* the *Mendæan*, physician to *Artaxerxes*, VI. 133.
- Polydectus* the son of *Eunomus*, I. 103.
- Polydorus*, King of *Sparta*, I. 112.
- Polyeuctus* one of the sons of *Themistocles*, I. 320.
- Polyeuctus* the *Sphettian*, what he said to *Demosthenes* and *Phocion*, V. 8. 385. What *Phocion* said of him to the *Athenians*, 12.
- Polygamy, practised by the Kings of *Macedon*, V. 372. Unknown among the *Romans* before *Antony*, *ibid.*
- Polygnotus* the painter a gallant of *Elpinice*, III. 278.
- Polymachus* a noble *Macedonian* put to death by *Alexander* for rising *Cyrus's* sepulcher, IV. 315.
- Polymedes* the father of *Glaucus*, V. 15.
- Polyperchon* declared General of the army by *Antipater* just before he died, V. 33. His designs against *Phocion*, *ibid.* Puts *Dinarchus* to death, 35. Hinders *Phocion* from making his defence, 36.
- Polyphron* killed by his nephew *Alexander* tyrant of *Pheræ*, II. 321.
- Polystærus* the *Macedonian*, the service he did *Darius*, and *Darius's* acknowledgment, IV. 282:

I N D E X.

Polytion, accused of profaning the sacred mysteries in conjunction with *Alcibiades*, II. 113.

Pomerium a space within the walls of *Rome* so called, I. 62.

Pomaxæthres the *Parthian* who killed *Crassus*, III. 458. For which he receives the usual reward, 461.

Pompeia, the third wife of *Cæsar*, IV. 330. Her intrigue with *Clodius*, 334, 335. *Cæsar* dismisses her, 336.

Pompeius the senator accuses *Tiberius Gracchus* of aiming at the sovereignty, V. 198.

Pompey, a prudent action of his upon the death of *Sertorius*, IV. 33, 34. His parentage, and the great affection the people of *Rome* had for him, 114. The cause thereof, *ibid.* Of a graceful countenance, *ibid.* Thought to resemble, *Alexander*, and sometimes called by that name, 114, 115. His amours with *Flora* the courtesan, *ibid.* He consents to *Geminus's* conversation with her, *ibid.* The cause of his reserved behaviour to the wife of *Demetrius* his enfranchised servant, 115, 116. Reflected on for his intrigues, *ibid.* His temperance in his diet, *ibid.* A saying of his on the luxury of *Lucullus*, *ibid.* He serves under his father, who was General against *Cinna*, *ibid.* His behaviour to *Terentius*, who had conspired against him, *ibid.* He preserves his father, *ibid.* His resolution, 117. Accused of having seized the hunting tackle and books taken at *Asculum*, *ibid.* He gains a great reputation by his eloquence, *ibid.* He marries *Antistia*, 118. He suspecting *Cinna* withdraws from his camp, *ibid.* He joins

Sylla with an army which he had raised by his own authority, when but twenty-three years of age, 119, 120, 121. He beats three of *Carbo's* lieutenants, 120. He kills the General that commanded the horse, *ibid.* *Scipio* the Consul marches to attack *Pompey*, but his soldiers desert and salute those of *Pompey*, *ibid.* He forces several troops of horse to surrender, 121. Saluted by *Sylla* with the title of *Imperator*, and the honours done him by *Sylla*, *ibid.* His modesty, 121, 122. His wonderful exploits in *Gaul*, *ibid.* The exploits of his youth omitted by *Plutarch*, his after-actions being so much greater, *ibid.* He puts away *Antistia*, and marries *Æmylia*, *ibid.* The injustice of that marriage, 123. Sent into *Sicily* against *Perpenna*, *ibid.* He receives the distressed cities into favour, *ibid.* What he said to the *Mamertines*, *ibid.* Blamed for the manner in which he put *Carbo* to death, 123, 124. And for the death of *Q. Valerius*, *ibid.* Why he spared the *Himæreans*, 124, 125. Why he ordered the swords of his soldiers to be sealed up, *ibid.* He goes into *Africa* against *Domitius*, having left *Memmius* his sister's husband governor of *Sicily*, *ibid.* A pleasant accident that happened on his arrival, 125, 126. He attacks *Domitius* in his camp, beats him, and is saluted *Imperator*, *ibid.* He takes, King *Iarbas* prisoner, and gives his Kingdom to *Hiempsal*, 126, 127. He enters *Numidia*, and spends some days in hunting the wild beasts, *ibid.* He receives orders from *Sylla* to disband his army, *ibid.* A great instance of his fidelity

I N D E X

fidelity and obedience, IV. 127. *Sylla* welcomes him by the title of *Pompey the Great*, 128. He desires a triumph, and his sharp reply to *Sylla*, who opposed it, 129. He intended to have been drawn by elephants, but was prevented by the narrowness of the city gates, *ibid.* He procures the consulship for *Lepidus*, 130. He procures an honourable funeral for *Sylla*, 131. Is appointed General against *Lepidus*, *ibid.* He besieges *Mutina* defended by *Brutus*, *ibid.* Puts *Brutus* to death, and is severely censured for it, 132. He is sent to assist *Metellus* against *Sertorius*, 133. A speech of *Philip's* on that occasion, *ibid.* His temperance, *ibid.* His concern to see the city of *Lauron* taken and burnt, he not being able to relieve it, 133, 134. He defeats *Herennius* and *Perpenna*, who had joined *Sertorius*, *ibid.* A great fault committed by him, *ibid.* Worst by *Sertorius*, and by what means he escaped, *ibid.* The respect he would have paid to *Metellus*, which *Metellus* refused, 135. He beats *Perpenna*, takes him prisoner, and orders him to be put to death, 136. He burns all *Sertorius's* letters which he took with *Perpenna*, and why, *ibid.* He returns into *Italy*, and shares with *Crassus* the honour of defeating the slaves 136, 137. His letter to the Senate on that occasion, *ibid.* Suspected to court the people more than the nobility, *ibid.* His second triumph, 138. Prevails with the people to chuse *Crassus* his colleague in the consulship, *ibid.* He restores the office of Tribune, *ibid.* The people highly pleased

with him, and for what, *ibid.* His singular account to the censors, 139. The respect paid him by the censors, *ibid.* How reconciled to *Crassus*, 139, 140. He retires from publick affairs, *ibid.* His ambition, *ibid.* Sent against the pirates, 143. The unlimited authority with which he was invested, *ibid.* & seq. He divides the *Mediterranean Sea* into thirteen parts, and alots a squadron to each, 145. The good effect of that disposition, *ibid.* He sends his fleet to *Brundisium*, and returns by land to *Rome*, 146. The respect paid him by the people, *ibid.* He departs from *Brundisium*, and sails in pursuit of the pirates, *ibid.* He stops at *Athens*, *ibid.* The honours he received from the *Athenians*, *ibid.* Great numbers of the pirates surrender to him, 147. The war finished in three months, *ibid.* His great prudence in removing the pirates up into inland places, 147, 148. An inexcusable fault committed by him, 148, 149. *Manilius's* law in favour of *Pompey*, *ibid.* His dissimulation, 150. He abrogates all that had been done by *Lucullus*, 151. His interview with *Lucullus*, *ibid.* He marches against *Mithridates*, 152. He possesses himself of a mountain, from which *Mithridates* had decamped for want of water, *ibid.* He orders wells to be dug, and supplies his camp, 153. He besieges *Mithridates* in his camp, *ibid.* He attacks and beats *Mithridates*, 154. He advances into *Armenia*, 155. What he said to *Tigranes* who surrendered to him, 155, 156. In what he displeased young *Ti.*

I N D E X.

Tigranes, IV. 156. His answer to the message sent by *Phrautes*, *ibid.* He defeats the *Albanians*, and makes a peace with their King 157. He defeats the *Iberians*, *ibid.* He marches into *Colchis*, *ibid.* He returns against the *Albanians* who had revolted, *ibid.* Forced to march through a rough and barren country, 158. His combat with *Cosis* the King of *Albania's* brother, whom he slew, *ibid.* Hindered by venomous serpents from proceeding, as he intended, as for as the *Caspian* sea, 158, 159. He receives embassies from the Kings of the *Medes* and *Elymæans*, *ibid.* He releases all the concubines of *Mithridates*, who were brought to him, *ibid.* He only takes such of *Mithridates's* riches as might adorn the temples, and his triumph, 160. The present made him by the King of *Iberia*, which he applied to the use of the publick, 160, 161. Seizes the private papers of *Mithridates*, *ibid.* His ambition led him to commit a great fault, 161, 162. His desire to possess himself of *Syria*, and extend his conquests every way to the great ocean, *ibid.* He buries the soldiers that had been slain by *Mithridates* in his engagement with *Triarius*, 162, 163. He reduces *Syria* to a Roman province, *ibid.* He conquers *Judea*, and takes King *Aristobulus* prisoner, *ibid.* His justice and clemency, *ibid.* Content with an indifferent habitation, 164. He erects a stately theatre, *ibid.* The King of *Arabia Petraea* offers to submit to him, 165. He marched forwards to *Petra*, *ibid.* He receives news of the death of

Mithridates, 165, 166. He returns to the city of *Amisus*, *ibid.* He sends the corps of *Mithridates* to the city of *Sinope*, *ibid.* He enfranchises the city of *Mitylene*, and is present at the anniversary exercises, 167. What he did at *Rhodes* and *Athens*, *ibid.* His return home imbittered by domestick misfortunes, 167, 168. As soon as he entered *Italy* he dismissed his army, *ibid.* All the cities out of affection attend him to *Rome*, *ibid.* Opposed by *Cato*, and in what, 169. He would have married *Cato's* niece, *ibid.* He gives money to the tribes to get *Afranius* chosen Consul, *ibid.* The magnificence of his third triumph, 169, 170. How much he encreased the publick revenues by his conquests, *ibid.* He by turns triumphed over the three several parts of the known world, 170, 171. His age at that time, *ibid.* The remainder of his life unfortunate, *ibid.* The greatness of his power proved his ruin, *ibid.* He flies to the Tribunes for refuge against *Lucullus*, 172. The mean things *Clodius* made him commit, *ibid.* He forsakes *Cicero*, *ibid.* A great fault committed by him, 173. He marries *Julia* the daughter of *Cæsar*, *ibid.* His soldiers insulted *Bibulus*, *ibid.* A good saying of his on *Lucullus*, 174. He is indolent and luxurious, 174, 175. The insolence of *Clodius* to him, *ibid.* The senate rejoice at it, *ibid.* He gets *Cicero* recalled, 176. His power encreased by the law for importation of corn, *ibid.* He goes into *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Africa*, to provide corn, 177. A good saying of his on his em-

I N D E X.

embarkation in order to return home, IV. 177. The violent means he made use of to hinder *Domitius* from being Consul, 179. He prevents *Cato's* being chosen prætor, *ibid.* The magnificent games and shows he exhibited at the dedication of his theatre, 180. His love for his young wife *Julia*, and her fondness of him, 180, 181. His conversation was engaging with the women, 180. His ambition, 182. A saying of his to the people, *ibid.* He endeavours to strengthen himself against *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Chosen sole Consul, 184. His compliment to *Cato*, *ibid.* He marries *Cornelia* the daughter of *Metellus Scipio*, and widow of *Publius* the son of *Crassus*, *ibid.* Why blamed for that marriage, *ibid.* He regulated several things, 185. His partiality in the case of his father-in-law, *ibid.* He makes a law to regulate pleadings, and breaks it in favour of *Plancus*, *ibid.* The disdainful reply he made to *Hypseus*, *ibid.* He chuses his father-in-law his colleague for the five last months of his consulship, 186. He sends to *Cæsar* for the two legions he had lent him, *ibid.* He recovers from a dangerous fit of sickness, which seized him at *Naples*, 187. Sacrifices offered to the gods, and feasts on his recovery through all *Italy*, *ibid.* Those honours thought to be one cause of the civil war, *ibid.* His vain presumption, 187, 188. When he began to raise forces he found himself mistaken, 190. He quits *Rome*, and orders the senate to follow him, 192. He arrives at *Brundisium*, 193. What he did there, *ibid.* He

embarks thence, *ibid.* His embarkation looked on as one of his best stratagems, *ibid.* But *Cæsar* judged otherwise, and *Cicero* blamed him for it, *ibid.* He raises a great army, 194. His exemplary conduct, *ibid.* The means by which his party grew into great reputation, 195. 196. He routs *Cæsar's* army, but neglects to pursue his victory, 196, 197. His prudent delays, *ibid.* Impossible for him to curb his troops on *Cæsar's* decampment, *ibid.* He marched in pursuit of *Cæsar*, 198. Why he never employed *Cato* in any matter of consequence, *ibid.* Called *Agamemnon*, and *King of Kings*, in ridicule, 199. Being jealous of his reputation, he forsakes his own resolution to comply with the desires of others, *ibid.* The presumption of his troops, *ibid.* and 200. His dream, and the explication of it, *ibid.* The order of his battle at *Pharsalia*, 201, 202. The order which he gave his troops, 203. Blamed for it by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* His distraction on the troops being routed, 206. He retires, *ibid.* Wherein compared to *Ajax*, *ibid.* The folly and vanity of his troops, 207. His melancholy reflections after the defeat, *ibid.* He lodges the remainder of that night in a fisherman's cottage, 208. Taken on board *Peticius's* ship, *ibid.* He sends a messenger to his wife *Cornelia*, at *Mitylene*, 209. The manner of their meeting, *ibid.* His advice to the people of *Mitylene*, 210. He begins to repine at Providence; an answer to his scruples, *ibid.* He blames himself for a great fault he committed, 211. He holds a council, and for

I N D E X

- for what, IV. 211. He goes to *Pelufam* where *Ptolemy* was, 212. His fate determined by three vile persons, 212, 213. What he said to his wife at parting, 214. He had written an oration in *Greek* which he intended for *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* He is murdered, 215. They cut off his head, and throw his body overboard, *ibid.* A pile erected for him of old planks, *ibid.* His signet, and the device upon it, 216. His ashes carried to his wife *Cornelia*, who buried them at his country-house near *Alba*, *ibid.* Wherein preferable to *Agelaus*, 217, &c. His camp called *their country*, and his tent *the senate*, by the *Romans*, 221.
- Pompey* the younger seizes on *Sicily*, and infests the coasts of *Italy*, V. 315, 316. His smart reply to *Antony*, *ibid.* The proposition made to him by *Menas*, and his reply, *ibid.*
- Pomponii*, a family descended from *Pompo* the son of *Numa*, I. 188.
- Pomponia*, the wife of *Quintus Cicero*, V. 462.
- Pomponius*, the father of *Numa*, I. 156. Persuades *Numa* to accept of the kingdom, 161.
- Pomponius* the Prætor, in what manner he delivered at *Rome* the news of *Flaminius's* defeat, II. 58.
- Pomponius*, a *Roman*, taken prisoner by *Mithridates*, his generous answer to that Prince, III. 323.
- Pomponius* killed in defence of *Caius Gracchus*, V. 224.
- Pontifices* first instituted by *Numa*, I. 167. Their office, *ibid.*
- Pontifex Maximus*, his office, I. 168.
- Pontius*, a servant of his at *Silvium* predicts the success of *Sylla*, III. 254.
- Pontius Cominius* undertakes to get into the capitol when it was besieged by the *Gauls*, I. 349.
- Pontius Glaucus*, the title of a poem written by *Cicero*, V. 410.
- Poor at *Athens* why called *Hætemorri* and *Thetes*, I. 217.
- Popedius Silo*, his speech to *Marius*, III. 143. What passed between him and *Cato* whilst a child, V. 43.
- Popilius* the Prætor banishes all the friends of *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 211. For which he is obliged to quit *Italy* himself, *ibid.*
- Popilius* the Tribune murdered *Cicero*, who had formerly defended him when he was prosecuted for the murder of his own father, V. 461.
- Popilius Lenas*, his speech to *Brutus* and *Cassius*, VI. 69. His long discourse with *Caesar*, 70.
- Poplicola*, his original, I. 246. His true name, *ibid.* And why called *Poplicola*, *ibid.* Very eminent for his eloquence and his riches, 247. In hopes of being chosen Consul, but disappointed, and why, *ibid.* So concerned at it that he retired from all publick business, 248. The first who took the oath to maintain the liberties of the *Romans* against *Tarquin*, *ibid.* His prudence, 249. His behaviour against the conspirators, 251, 252. Chosen Consul in the room of *Collatinus*, 255. The first that triumphed in a chariot with four horses, 257. He makes the funeral oration on the death of *Brutus*, *ibid.* The murmurs of the people against him, 258. The grandeur of the house he dwelt in, I. 258.

I N D E X

- I. 258.** The pompous appearance of his retinue, *ibid.* He overcomes their envy by his humility, *ibid.* & *seq.* He regulates the government to oblige the people, 259. He gives free liberty for any to sue for the consulship while vacant, *ibid.* Supplies the vacancies in the senate, *ibid.* Makes it death to accept the magistracy without the people's consent, *ibid.* Frees the poor citizens from taxes, *ibid.* His laws concerning the treasury, 260, 261. Chosen Consul a second time, 265. His generosity to *Cocles*, 266. A third time chosen Consul, *ibid.* He offers *Porfenna* to refer the difference between *Tarquin* and the people to him, 268. Makes peace with him and delivers hostages, *ibid.* *Clælia* and the other hostages returning, he sends them back, 269. A fourth time made Consul, 270. He consults the books of the *Sibyls*, 271. He renews certain obsolete games, *ibid.* Invites *Appius Claudius* to settle in *Rome*, 271, 272. His wise conduct in an engagement with the *Sabins*, 272, 273. His second triumph, *ibid.* His death, *ibid.* His interment at the publick charge, 274. His burying place, *ibid.* Ordered to remain a burying place to his family, *ibid.* The ceremony practised at the funeral of his descendants, *ibid.* An imitator of *Solon*, *ibid.* and 275. He died the death that *Solon* desired, 275, 276. And while alive enjoyed the pleasures *Solon* praised, *ibid.* Introduced several of *Solon's* laws into *Rome*, *ibid.* His aversion to tyranny, 277. His advantages over *Solon*, 278, 279. His wisdom in publick affairs, *ibid.*
- Poppæa*, the wife of *Grispinus*, her story, VI. 217.
- Populace, their ingratitude to their leaders, I. 283, 284. Their character, 299. When most insulting to good men, V. 4.
- Populus*, the common people so called by *Romulus*, I. 64.
- Porcia* the daughter of *Cato*, her excellent qualities, V. 108. The widow of *Bibulus*, and afterwards married to *Brutus*, VI. 67. Her character, *ibid.* The trial she made of her constancy, *ibid.* Her fine discourse to *Brutus*, *ibid.* Her alarms and anxieties, 69. She faints away, 70. How affected at the sight of a picture at *Elea*, 77. The manner of her death variously related, 107.
- Porcia* the sister of *Cato* the Younger, V. 41.
- Porcian* hall built by *Cato* the Elder, II. 449, 450.
- Porcii*, why so called, I. 260.
- Porcius*, *Cato's* son, grew debauched, V. 108. He wiped off all stains by the bravery of his death, *ibid.*
- Porfenna* assists *Tarquin*, I. 265. Obliges the *Romans* to retire, *ibid.* Besieges *Rome*, 266. His generous treatment of *Mucius Scaevola*, 267. His generosity to the *Romans*, 269. Who erect to him a brazen statue, 270.
- Porus* his prodigious stature, IV. 304. Taken prisoner by *Alexander*, and his answer to that Prince, 305.
- Posideon*, the month of *January*, so called at *Athens*, IV. 367.
- Posidonius* the philosopher, III. 160. V. 413.
- Posthuma* the daughter of *Sylla*, by *Valeria*

I N D E X.

- Valeria*, III. 266, 267. Why so called, *ibid.*
- Posthumius* the soothsayer, his prediction in favour of *Sylla*, III. 228, 229.
- Posthumius Albinus* rallied by *Cato* for writing a history in Greek, II. 441.
- Posthumius Tubertus* made Consul, I. 270. Made Dictator at the time of the wars against the *Aequi* and *Volsci*, 323.
- Potamon* the founder of the *Elestick* sect, I. xxvii.
- Poverty, the danger of it to a state, II. 464, 465. V. 129. Not guarded against by *Numa*, I. 195. The cause of slavery, VI. 36. Not dishonourable in itself, II. 465, 466.
- Power the more divided the less grievous to the people, I. 329.
- Præcia*, a harlot of wit and beauty, III. 310.
- Prænestines* lay waste the countries of the Roman allies, I. 363. Defeated by *Camillus*, 364.
- Præcians* and *Gandarites* prepare to oppose *Alexander*, IV. 306. The number of their forces, *ibid.*
- Prætexta*, a Roman garment edged with purple, I. 79.
- Pranichus*, a poet, IV. 291.
- Prayer, the ceremony attending it among the Romans, I. 177, 329. II. 337.
- Praxagoras* persuades the people of *Naples* to sacrifice for *Pompey's* recovery, IV. 187.
- Præxiærgides*, those who solemnized the mysteries of *Minerva*, II. 134.
- Presents, on what occasions they may be accepted, II. 383.
- Priests at *Rome* excused from serving in the wars, but upon an invasion from the *Gauls*, I. 368. II. 333.
- Priests of the Romans sent in procession by way of embassy to *Marcus Coriolanus*, II. 178, 179.
- Priestess of *Apollo*, what she said to *Alexander*, IV. 241.
- Priesthood of *Venus* in the isle of *Paphos* offered to *Ptolemy* of *Cyprus* by *Cato*, if he would yield to the Romans, V. 73.
- Prima* the daughter of *Hoftilius* and *Herfilia*, I. 67.
- Princes, see Kings.
- Principia*, a part of the Roman camp, accounted sacred, VI. 209.
- Priscus Helvidius* conveys away *Galba's* body, VI. 227.
- Prisoners of war, three thousand put to death by the *Lacedæmonians*, III. 191, 192. *Arbenian* prisoners how used by the *Syracusans*, 414, 415. A figure of a horse was imprinted on their foreheads, *ibid.* Exchange of prisoners between *Fabius* and *Hannibal*, II. 64, 65. Persian prisoners sacrificed to *Bacchus Omestes* by *Themistocles*, I. 299.
- Prize of valour, II. 98.
- Procrustes*, see *Damastes*, I. 11.
- Proculius* sent by *Augustus* to get *Cleopatra* alive into his power, V. 362. He seizes *Cleopatra*, *ibid.*
- Proculus*, the vision he saw of *Romulus*, I. 90. Sent ambassador from *Rome* to *Numa*, I. 160.
- Proculus* captain of the guards to *Otho*, VI. 236.
- Prodicoi*, the guardians of infant Kings so called by the *Lacedæmonians*, I. 104.
- Prodigies that happened during the battle of *Salamin*, I. 301.
- Prodigies, several that happened to *Marcellus*, II. 372.

I N D E X.

- Prodigies in the time of *Otho*, VI. 233.
- Prodigies at *Rome* about the time of *Hannibal's* coming into *Italy*, II. 55. Several that happened before *Marius's* engagement with the *Teutones*, III. 124. Several that foretold *Marius's* sedition, 225, 226. Did not deter the *Athenians* from the *Sicilian* war, III. 391.
- Prodigies at *Athens* in consequence of the extravagant honours paid to *Demetrius*, V. 243. Several that preceded the war between *Augustus* and *Antony*, 344. Several that happened to *Dionysius*, VI. 24.
- Prodigies, several that happened as *Caius Gracchus* was rebuilding *Carthage*, V. 317, 318.
- Prodigies that foretold *Cæsar's* victory at *Pharsalia*, IV. 377.
- Prodigies before *Cæsar's* death, 394, 395.
- Prodigy of the *Alban* lake, I. 327.
- Prodigy of two eagles seen by *Timoleon's* soldiers, II. 223.
- Prodigy that prevented the battle between *Mithridates* and *Lucullus*, III. 313.
- Prodigy, a very tremendous one that alarmed *Pyrrhus*, III. 99.
- Prodigy that happened while the senate were assembled in the temple of *Bellona*, III. 226.
- Prolyta*, the daughter of *Agefilans* by *Cleora*, IV. 86.
- Promachus* wins the prize at drinking, and dies within three days. IV. 316.
- Promathion*, an historian, I. 52.
- Prophantus*, the brother of *Clinias*, governor of *Sicyon*, VI. 147.
- Prosecutions: with what sort of prosecutions the *Romans* were best pleased, III. 303.
- Proserpina* the wife of *Aidoneus* or *Pluto*, I. 42. The ceremonies of her feast, III. 316.
- Prosperity, the effect of it, I. 87. III. 259. IV. 45. V. 193.
- Prostitutes at *Athens*, *Solon's* law concerning them, I. 230.
- Protagoras*, a friend of *Pericles*, II. 48. Banished *Athens* for ascribing appearances in the heavens to natural causes, III. 407. The first who had the title of *Sophist*, I. 283. N.
- Proteas*, the present he received from *Alexander*, IV. 277.
- Prothous* the *Lacedæmonian* endeavours to hinder the war against *Thebes*, IV. 97.
- Prothytes* and *Phænix*, demanded by *Alexander* of the *Thebans*, as the authors of the rebellion, IV. 238.
- Protogenes* of *Caunus*, a celebrated painter, V. 252.
- Protus*, the founder of *Maffilia*, I. 205.
- Proverbs. Not without *Theseus*, I. 39. *Business to-morrow*, II. 299, 300. *A platter will not hold a dolphin*, III. 335. *He carries hay on his horns*, 426. *Dead men do not bite*, IV. 213. VI. 87. *The die is cast*, IV. 363. *In wine there is truth*, VI. 127.
- Proxenus*, a *Macedonian*, discovers a spring of oily liquor, IV. 299, 300.
- Prusias*, King of *Bitthynia*, *Hannibal* fled to him, III. 50.
- Prytanes*, a court of judicature so called, I. 224. N. *Pericles* ordered to give an account to them, II. 43.
- Prytanis*, the grandfather of *Lycurgus*, I. 103.
- Psammon*, a philosopher, his notion of God, IV. 261.
- Psenophis*, priest of *Heliopolis*, I. 236.
- Psyche*, the name of the wife of *Marphadates*, Prince of *Cappadocia*, V. 108.

Psylli,

Pfylli, a people in *Africa* who cured the bite of serpents by sucking the parts affected, V. 93.
Ptoleodorus of *Megara* vindicated by *Dion*, VI. 17.
Ptolemais, the daughter of *Ptolemy*, married to *Demetrius*, V. 278.
Ptolemy the soothsayer, his prediction to *Galba*, VI. 222.
Ptolemy, the son of *Amyntas* the second, makes war on his brother *Alexander II.* 317. The father of *Philoxenus*, 218.
Ptolemy, the son of *Pyrrhus* and *Antigone*, so named out of respect to *Berenice* and *Ptolemy*, III. 62. Slain in battle, 98.
Ptolemy Ceraunus, King of *Macedon*, slain in battle by the *Gauls*, III. 83.
Ptolemy, King of *Aegypt*, his friendship for *Lucullus*, III. 305.
Ptolemy, an eunuch of *Mithridates*, III. 326.
Ptolemy, the nephew of *Antigonus*, sent as an hostage for *Eumenes*, IV. 47.
Ptolemy Dionysius, King of *Aegypt*, calls a council to deliberate in what manner *Pompey* should be received, IV. 212. His chief ministers, *ibid.* Overthrown in battle, and never heard of afterwards, 216. 380.
Ptolemy Lagus, a favourite of *Alexander*, IV. 236. Afterwards King of *Aegypt*, 275.
Ptolemy King of *Aegypt*, *Cato's* advice to him, V. 73, 74.
Ptolemy King of *Cyprus*, the offers made him by *Cato*, V. 73. He poisons himself, 74.
Ptolemy Euergetes, charmed with the conversation of *Aratus*, and makes him a present of a large sum of money for the relief of *Sicyon*, VI. 157. His expostulation with *Aratus*, 159. Named General of the *Achaëans*

by sea and land, 167. Demands of *Cleomenes* his mother and children for hostages, V. 164. The honours and civilities shewn by him to that Prince, 174. His death, *ibid.*
Ptolemy Philopator, son of *Ptolemy Euergetes*, his effeminate life, V. 174, 175. He commands the body of *Cleomenes* to be inclosed in a hide and fastened on a cross, 179. The superstition wherewith he was seized, and on what occasion, 181.
Ptolemy Philometor offers to marry *Cornelia*, mother of the *Gracchi*, V. 184.
Ptolemy, the son of *Chrysermus*, visits *Cleomenes* in prison, V. 177. What he said to his keepers, *ibid.* He is killed, 178.
Publicans, their cruelty and oppression in *Asia*, III. 312. 331.
Publius Bibulus the Tribune brings an accusation against *Marcellus*, II. 370.
Publius Clodius. See *Clodius*.
Publius Crassus, the son of *Marcus Crassus*. See *Crassus*.
Publius Crassus (the father of *Licinia* who married *Caius Gracchus*) is chosen commissioner for dividing the lands; instead of *Tiberius Gracchus* who was killed, V. 204.
Publius Furius Philo, when Consul, defeats the *Gauls*, II. 334.
Publius Vilius sent to treat with *Antiochus*, III. 40.
Publius Licinius defeated by *Perseus* King of *Macedon*, II. 250.
Publius Nasica a declared enemy to *Tib. Gracchus*, and why, V. 197. A violent action of his, 203.
Publius steals the scabbard of *Mithridates's* sword, and sells it to *Ariarathes*, IV. 166.

IX N D E M X.

Publius Varinus sent against *Spartacus*, III. 428.

Publius Veturius chosen Questor, I. 261.

Publius Satureius, a Tribune, the first that struck *Tiberius Gracchus*, V. 204.

Publius Nigidius, a friend of *Cicero's*, V. 431.

Publius Silicius, why proscribed, VI. 81.

Punishment of death (established by law at *Tebes*) on those Generals who refused to deliver up their charge on the day appointed, II. 313.

Punishment on those who deferred or broke off a promised marriage, III. 215. The injustice in making laws to punish offences against which there was no law when the offence was committed, V. 86.

Purification before initiation into the mysteries of *Ceres*, I. 41.

Purple. *Hermionick* purple much esteemed, IV. 273. It preserved its colour an hundred years, *ibid.* How prepared, *ibid.*

Pyrrilampes, an acquaintance of *Pericles*, II. 22.

Pyrrhida, the successors of *Neoptolemus*, why so called, III. 56.

Pyrrhonian philosophy, an account of it, I. xxiii.

Pyrrhus, his original, III. 56, 57.

How preserved when an infant, 57, 58. Carried to *Glaucias*, King of *Illyria*, *ibid.* Demanded by *Cassander*, but refused, 59. His majestic air, *ibid.* When twelve years old

restored to the throne of his ancestors, *ibid.* His teeth one continued bone, *ibid.* The virtue of his great toe in curing the spleen, *ibid.* He leaves his dominions to be present at

the marriage of one of the sons of *Glaucias*, which gives his subjects an opportunity to dethrone him, 60. He applies to *Demetrius* the son of *Antigonus*, who had married his sister, *ibid.* He signalizes himself at the battle of *Ipsus*, *ibid.* He goes as an hostage to *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, *ibid.* His character, *ibid.* He marries *Antigone*, the daughter of *Berenice*, by *Philip* her first husband, *ibid.* With the troops of *Ptolemy* he recovers his kingdom, but agrees to reign jointly with *Neoptolemus*, 60. 61. He kills *Neoptolemus*, who was plotting to get him poisoned, 61, 62. He names his eldest son *Ptolemy*, *ibid.* His pretence for engaging in the war against *Macedon*, *ibid.* Desired by *Alexander* to assist him against his brother *Antipater*, *ibid.* He discovers the forgery of *Lysimachus*, 63. His combat with *Pantambus*, 64. In what he resembled *Alexander the Great*, 65. His knowledge in military affairs, *ibid.* *Antigonus's* opinion of him, *ibid.* He accounted war the only thing a King ought to understand, *ibid.* His answer to a question that was asked him at a feast, *ibid.* His moral virtues, *ibid.* & *seq.* A good saying of his, 66. After the death of his first wife, he married three wives, and what children he had, *ibid.* A cruel saying of his to one of his younger sons, *ibid.* By the *Epirots* called an eagle, *ibid.* He makes an incursion into *Macedon*, *ibid.* Is obliged to retire, and loses part of his army, 67. *Demetrius* of *Macedon* makes peace with him, III.

III. 68. His dream, *ib.* He takes *Beræa*, *ibid.* The praises given him by the inhabitants, *ibid.* His artifice, 69. His helmet and crest, *ibid.* The *Macedonians* abandon *Demetrius* and give themselves up to *Pyræus*, *ibid.* Declared King of *Macedon*, *ibid.* He divides the kingdom with *Lysimachus*, *ibid.* He marches to succour the *Athenians* against *Demetrius*, 70. The advice he gave the *Athenians*, *ibid.* He loses *Macedon* much after the same manner he had got it, 71. He was impatient and restless, *ibid.* Made General of the *Tarentines*, *ibid.* & *seq.* His discourse with *Cineas*, 72, 73, 74. In a storm he flings himself into the sea to gain the shore, 75. He arrives at *Tarentum*, *ibid.* The change he made there in their discipline, *ibid.* He marches against *Lævinus* the consul, 76. His message to *Lævinus*, and the answer he received from him, *ibid.* His valour and presence of mind in the heat of the battle, 77. He changes his arms and clothes during the fight, *ibid.* And by that means saves himself, *ibid.* He gained a great victory over *Lævinus*, 78. He possesses himself of the *Roman* camp, and advances within thirty-seven miles of *Rome*, *ibid.* He sends *Cineas* to *Rome* with offers of peace, which the senate reject, 79. His great civilities to *Fabritius*, 81. Whom he endeavours to terrify, and the answer of *Fabritius* on that occasion, *ibid.* The offers he made to him, 82. Informed by *Fabritius* of the treachery of his physician, and the acknowledgment he thereupon made to the *Romans*, 82, 83. He attacks

the *Romans* near *Asculum*, and is obliged to retire, *ibid.* He renews the fight, and obliges the *Romans* to retire, his saying on that success, 83, 84. Concerned, that fortune at one time offered him two glorious opportunities that were inconsistent with one another, 85. He leaves a garrison in *Tarentum* and embarks for *Sicily*, *ibid.* His great success, 86. He takes the city of *Bryx*, *ibid.* He defeats the *Mamertines*, 87. His designs against *Africa*, *ibid.* He forced the cities of *Sicily* to provide him with seamen, *ibid.* He becomes an insupportable tyrant, *ibid.* His ingratitude and infidelity towards *Thonon* and *Sistratus*, 87, 88. Forced to quit *Sicily* and return to *Italy*, a saying of his on leaving it, *ibid.* Attacked by the *Carthaginians* in his passage, *ibid.* On his arrival attacked by the *Mamertines*, who put his whole army into confusion, *ibid.* Challenged by one of the *Mamertines*, whom he kills, 89. His battle with *Manius Curium*, in which he is defeated, 89, 90. *Antigonus's* comparison of him, 91. He returns into *Epirus*, *ibid.* He enters *Macedon*, *ibid.* He defeats *Antigonus*, and gains over all the foot, *ibid.* He consecrates all the *Gallick* spoils in the temple of *Minerva Itinensis*, with an inscription, 91, 92. His connivance at the sacrilege of the *Gauls*, *ibid.* His rallery in conversation on *Antigonus*, *ibid.* He marches to *Sparta* at the solicitation of *Cleonymus*, *ibid.* He amused the *Lacedæmonian* ambassadors, 93. The answer he made to their complaints, *ibid.* The

I N D E X.

- great fault he committed before *Sparta*, III. 93, 94. Attacks the *Spartans* and is repulsed, 95, 96. His dream, and the interpretation he put on it, *ibid.* Differently interpreted by *Lyfimaachus*, *ibid.* How *Pyrrhus* eluded that explanation, *ibid.* His parody on a verse in *Homer*, *ibid.* Again repulsed, 96, 97. He gives over the siege, *ibid.* He marches to *Argos* to assist *Aristaas*, 98. A prediction the day he decamped, *ibid.* His son killed, *ibid.* His engagement with *Evalcus*, *ibid.* The great slaughter he made to revenge the death of his son, 99. He arrives at *Argos*, *ibid.* The terrible prodigies that happened on his arrival, *ibid.* By what reminded of an ancient oracle, 101. His death caused by the mistaking of his order, *ibid.* & seq. He takes off the crown from his helmet to prevent his being known, 102. Struck down by a tile thrown at him from the top of a house by a poor woman, 103. *Zopyrus* cuts off his head, *ibid.* Burned with due solemnity by order of *Antigonus*, *ibid.*
- Pythagoras*, an *Athlete* of *Sparta*, contemporary with *Numa*, I. 153.
- Pythagoras* the philosopher, how many ages after *Numa*, I. 153. His vanity, 165. His opinion of the Supreme Being, *ibid.* Said to be made free of *Rome*, 166. A brazen statue erected to him by the *Romans*, *ibid.*
- Pythagoras* the soothsayer, IV. 319.
- Pytheas* the orator, reproved by *Phocion*, V. 23. His reflection on *Demosthenes*, 383. What he said to *Demosthenes*, and *Demosthenes's* reply, 403.
- Pythias*, or priestess of *Apollo*, her story, I. xxix. Killed by the vapours of the cave, xxx.
- Pythionica* the mistress of *Harpalus*, who erected a magnificent monument to her memory, V. 23, 24.
- Pythocles*, the son of *Polytrates*, a descendant of *Aratus*, VI. 196.
- Pythocles*, one of those condemned to die with *Phocion*, V. 38.
- Pythocles*, taught *Pericles* musick, II. 7.
- Pythodorus*, one that laid wait to take *Themistocles*, I. 212.
- Pythodorus* the torchbearer opposes the irregular initiation of *Deme-trius*, V. 256.
- Pytholaus*, the brother of *Thebe*, conspires with her to kill her husband *Alexander* the tyrant of *Phera*, II. 328.
- Pytho*, a musician, III. 65.
- Pytho* the *Byzantine*, his oration against the *Athenians*, V. 384. Opposed by *Demosthenes*, *ibid.*
- Q
- Quadrans*, a small piece of money given by every Roman towards *Poplicola's* funeral, I. 274.
- Quadrantaria*, a nick-name, why given to *Clodia*, V. 441.
- Quails the *Athenians* had a custom of breeding them tame, and carrying them about, II. 100. N.
- Quarrels amongst the *Greeks*, the ill effects thereof, IV. 81.
- Quarrels between *Ulysses* and *Achilles*, in *Homer*, how regarded, IV. 61.
- Quæstors, by whom first instituted, I. 261.

I N D E X.

- I. 261. The dignity of that office revived by *Cato*, V. 56.
 At what age a man became qualified for it, 55, N.
Quintion, a freed man of *Cato* the Censor's, in what service he was employed by him, II. 454.
Quintus Ambustus, his encounter with a *Gaul*, I. 339.
Quintus Aurelius, a quiet peaceable man, proscribed by *Sylla*, for the sake of his estate at *Alba*, III. 261.
Quintus Capitolinus created Dictator, I. 361, 362.
Quintus Cassius accompanied *Antony* to *Cæsar*, V. 292.
Quintus Cicerò, the brother of *Marcus Tullius Cicerò*, saves his life in a tumult by pretending to be dead, V. 446. Betrayed by his servants and killed, 460.
Quintus Fulvius chosen Dictator, II. 367.
Quintus Fabius Rullus, great-grandfather to *Fabius Maximus*, some account of him, II. 54.
Quintus, one of *Crassus*'s commanders, flies from *Spartacus*, III. 431.
Quintus Hortensius, his singular proposal to *Cato*, V. 63, 64.
Quintus Metellus entertains the people with a show of gladiators at his father's funeral, and why from thence called *Celer*, I. 61.
Quintus Pompeius Consul with *Sylla*, III. 224.
Quintus Sulpitius, why degraded from the priesthood, II. 335.
Quintus Sertorius, see *Sertorius*.
Quintius Titius foretels a victory to *Sylla*, III. 240.
Quintus Valerius put to death by *Pompey*, IV. 124.
Quintus Metellus upbraids *Tiberius Gracchus*, and for what, V. 198.
Quintus Arrius informs the senate of an insurrection in *Etruria*, V. 425.
Quirix, the meaning of the word, I. 93.
Quirinalis, a temple so called, built in honour of *Romulus*, I. 93.
Quirinus, *Romulus* worshipped as a God under that name, I. 91.
Quirites, the *Romans* so called, from *Cures*, the capital of the *Sabins*, I. 78, 156. A name assumed both by the *Romans* and *Sabins*, 156.
RÆSACES, a *Persian*, revolts from the King his master and flies to *Athens*, the offer he made to *Cimon*, III. 288.
 Raillery much practised amongst the *Lacedæmonians*, I. 120.
 Rain, a report that it rained fire, II. 55.
 Rains commonly fall after a great battle, III. 130.
 Ram, sacrificed to *Theseus*, I. 6.
 Ram with one horn, what it was said to portend, II. 9, 10.
 Rape of the *Sabine* women, I. 66, &c. The advantageous consequences of it, 99.
 Rat heard to cry, what the *Romans* did on that accident, II. 336.
 Rats gnawed the gold in the temple of *Jupiter*, which was considered as a prodigy, 372.
Ratæmena, one of the gates at *Rome*, why so called, I. 262.
Ravenous, the name of a legion, VI. 239.
 Reeds for flutes, the best produced near the river *Cephissus*, III. 245.
Regia, a royal palace erected by *Numa*, I. 176.
 Religion,

I N D E X

- Religion**, the only thing to mollify the spirits of a stubborn people, I. 164. What religion is, II. 243. Ceremonies in religion, neither to be omitted or encreased, *ibid.*
- Religion**, of what service to a nation, II. 334, 335.
- Religious worship** to be performed with solemnity, I. 176.
- Remonius**, the place so called where **Remus** proposed to build the city, I. 60.
- Remus**, the brother of **Romulus**, carried prisoner to **Numitor**, I. 56. In what manner made known to that Prince, 58. His death, and the occasion of it, 61. Buried on mount **Remonius**, *ibid.*
- Retreat of the Thebans at Thebes**, II. 307. **Retreat of the 10000 Greeks**, V. 331. VI. 132.
- Rhadamanthus**, a judge under **Minos**, I. 18. The place where he is said to have lived, III. 212.
- Rhamnus**, one of **Antony's** guards, what **Antony** had engaged him to do, V. 333.
- Rhea**, **Ilia**, or **Silvia**, the name of **Numitor's** daughter, the mother of **Romulus** and **Remus**, I. 53.
- Rhea**, the mother of **Quintus Sertorius**, IV. 5.
- Rhasaces**, one of **Darius's** lieutenants killed by **Alexander**, IV. 243.
- Rhetorick**, the use of it in government, II. 24.
- Rhetra**, or fundamental statute of **Lycurgus**, given him by **Apollo**, I. 111. The meaning of the word, 122.
- Rhine**, **Cesar's** bridge over it, IV. 352.
- Rodians**, what they desired of **Demetrius**, V. 251. They bravely defend themselves against **Demetrius**, 252.
- Rhodogune**, the daughter of **Artaxerxes**, given in marriage to **Oroonides**, VI. 141.
- Rynaces**, the name of a bird in **Persia**, VI. 131.
- Riches**, **Solon's** judgment of them, I. 204. Useful to a statesman, II. 25, 26. The desire of them not a natural passion, 449. The ill effects of them at **Sparta**, V. 127.
- Riches and eloquence at Rome**, were the only means to preferment, III. 110.
- Robe**. Long loose robe a mark of effeminacy, II. 92.
- Robe of Cyrus** preserved by the **Persians**, VI. 114.
- Romans**, by what means they were raised to the highest pitch of human power, I. 91. For how many years they prohibited painted or graven images of the Deity, 165, 166. Abandon the city, and retire into the capitol, 343. Their piety under the heaviest calamities, *ibid.* & seq. Distressed by famine, 352. Their great defeat at the battle of **Canne**, II. 73, 74. Their heroick behaviour upon that defeat, 76, 346. Their modesty and temperance in the days of **Emilius**, 285. Their abominable sacrifice upon the appearance of the **Gauls**, 333, 334. Their respect for religion, 334, 335. The ceremonies used by them when they observed the flight of birds, *ibid.* They excelled the **Greeks** in justice, courage, and conduct, 358. The first **Romans** bred up to husbandry, and war, 361. Compared to **Hercules**, 362. An engagement wherein both the **Roman** Consuls were slain, 375. Compared by **Cato** to sheep, 434. They learnt of the **Greeks** to bathe naked with

I N D E X

with near relations, and soon after taught the *Greeks* to bathe naked promiscuously with the women, II. 452. Degenerated in the days of *Cato* the Censor, 463. Their courage and magnanimity after the defeat of *Lævinus*, III. 78, 79. They reject the presents offered them by *Pyrrhus*, *ibid.* Their resolute answer to *Cineas*, 80. They never lifted slaves and indigent persons, and why, 114. Gave the title of *Great* as well to persons remarkable for qualities purely civil as for those that were martial, IV. 128. When they began to wish for a monarchical state, 358, 359.

Roma, the name of one of the *Trojan* ladies, who came into *Italy* with *Aeneas*, I. 50. Her advice to her companions, *ibid.* *Rome* said to be called after her name, *ibid.*

Romanus the son of *Ulysses* and *Circe*, I. 51.

Rome, the time of its foundation, I. 62. The state of it when *Numa* took upon him the government, 164. Burnt by the *Gauls*, 347. Rebuilt in the compass of a year, 357. How adorned by *Marcellus*, II. 360, 361. What were its ornaments before, *ibid.* The incommodioufness of its streets and buildings, I. 357. III. 419.

Romulus and *Remus* his brother found by *Faustulus*, I. 52. Fed by a wolf and a wood-pecker, 54. Nursed by *Acca Larentia*, *ibid.* Sent to *Gabii* to be instructed, 55. Their perfections both of body and mind, *ibid.* & *seq.* In what manner they spent their time, 56. They beat *Numitor's* herdsmen, *ibid.* They associate themselves

with slaves and vagabonds, *ibid.* The necessity they were under of building a city, 59. They open a place of refuge, which they call the temple of *Ashlar*, *ibid.*

Romulus, his uncertain original, I. 51. The different accounts of it, *ibid.* & *seq.* Very religious, and well skilled in the art of augury, 56. His birth discovered by means of the trough wherein he had been exposed, 58. He draws towards *Alba*, in order to attack *Amulius*, *ibid.* His dispute with *Remus* about the place on which the city was to be built, 60. They agree to have the contest decided by a flight of birds, *ibid.* The trick he put upon his brother, *ibid.* Kills his brother and for what, 61. The rules he caused to be observed in building the city, 61, 62. His nativity calculated by *Tarrutius*, 63. He raises bodies of troops, which he calls legions, 64. And a senate composed of the chief men in the city, whom he called *Patricians*, *ibid.* He distinguishes the people into patrons and clients, 65. His view in the rape of the *Sabines*, and the manner wherein it was executed, 66, 67. He kills *Acron*, takes the chief city, and removes the inhabitants to *Rome*, 70. He enters *Rome* in triumph, bearing on his shoulder a trophy composed of *Acron's* armour, 71. He defeats another party of the *Sabines*, 73. Several encounters between the *Romans* and *Sabines*, 75, 76. He is wounded in the head, *ibid.* The means he took to stop the retreat of his troops, *ibid.* He reigns jointly with *Tatius*, 78. He

I N D E X

- He first instituted the holy fire, and the Vestals, who were the guardians of it, I. 82. A severe law of his relating to divorce, 83. He considered all murder as parricide, *ibid.* An unjust action of his, 84. The high esteem and reverence he was in, *ibid.* He overthrew the *Camerians*, and makes himself master of their city, 85. The method he used to secure to himself the possession of it, *ibid.* The spoils taken there, *ibid.* An hyperbolical account of the numbers of the enemy slain by his own hands, 86. Spoils by his good fortune, 87. A great error in his politics, 88. His death, on what day it happened, 89. The manner of it differently related, *ibid.* The sun eclipsed the day he died, *ibid.* The *Patricians* accused as guilty of his death, 90. His appearance to *Julius Proculus*, *ibid.* The day on which he disappeared, what called, 93. How old when he died, 95.
- Ropopereitbras*, a nick-name given to *Demosthenes*, V. 385.
- Roscus* the comedian, a companion of *Sylla's*, III. 265.
- Roscus*, a Roman officer, the obscene writings found in his baggage by the *Parthians*, III. 459.
- Roxana* the sister of *Mithridates*, III. 327. Her death, 328.
- Roxana* proves with child at the death of *Alexander*, IV. 323. Being jealous of *Statira*, gets her into her power, and kills both her and her sister, *ibid.*
- Roxanes* a *Persian* commander, what he said to *Themistocles*, I. 315.
- Rubicon*, *Cæsar's* passage over it, IV. 190; 191, and 362, 363.
- Rubrius Prætor* in *Macedonia*, V. 49.
- Rubrius* a Tribune proposes the re-peopling of *Carthage*, V. 216, 217.
- Rufinus*, one of the ancestors of *Sylla*, for what expelled the senate, III. 216.
- Rumilia* the tutelar Goddess of young children, I. 54.
- Rutilius*, lieutenant to *Metellus*, III. 114, 115.
- Rutilius Rufus*, the historian charges *Marius* with bribery, III. 138.
- S.
- Sabaco Cassius*, a friend to *Marius*, III. 109. For what reason excluded the senate, 110.
- Sabas* a King in *India*, his revolt, IV. 309.
- Sabines*, a colony of the *Lacedæmonians*, a warlike people, I. 69. 153. Their incursions into the *Roman* territories, 270. Defeated with the loss of thirteen thousand men, *ibid.* Again defeated with great slaughter by *Poplicola*, 273.
- Sabine* women, seized by the *Romans*, I. 67. Rush in between the two armies of the *Romans* and *Sabines*, and their remonstrance to them, 77. By their means both parties came to a treaty of peace, and the terms upon which it was concluded, 78. The honours conferred upon them on that occasion, 79.
- Sacred band at *Thebes*, by whom formed, II. 309.
- Saculio* a buffoon, put to death by order of *Brutus*, VI. 99, 100.
- Salamin*, by whom yielded up to the *Athenians*, I. 212. Called *Ionian*, 213. And *Divine*, II. 293.

I N D E X

293. The number of the *Per-
sian* and *Athenian* ships at the
battle there, 300.
- Salii*, an order of priests, on what
occasion instituted, I. 174.
Their office and the ceremonies
of their procession, 174, 175.
- Salinator*, *Julius*, lieutenant to
Sertorius, treacherously slain
by *Calpurnius Lanarius*, IV.
11.
- Salius*, a commander of the *Pe-
lignians*, his courage, II. 262.
- Salonius*, *Cato* the Censor when
very old married his daughter,
II. 458.
- Salonius Cato*, the son of *Cato*
the Censor by *Salonius's* daugh-
ter, II. 458.
- Salt offered on the tombs of the
dead, III. 441.
- Salust*, the historian, a mistake of
his, III. 318.
- Salvenius*, a soldier in *Sylla's* army,
his prediction, III. 240.
- Salvius*, though he had served
under *Pompey*, assisted in the
murder of him, IV. 215.
- Samaena*, a kind of ship so called,
II. 35, 36.
- Sambuca*, a machine invented by
Marcellus, II. 351.
- Samians*, their revenge upon the
Athenians, II. 35. Why called
a lettered people, 36. Their
flattery to *Lysander*, III. 198.
- Samnite* ambassadors offer a present
of gold to *Manius Curius* which
he refuses, II. 428.
- Samon*, the chief keeper of *Neop-
tolemus's* cattle, III. 62.
- Samos* taken by *Pericles*, who pul-
led down the walls of it, II.
37.
- Samothracian* Gods, I. 344. *Sam-
othracians* at *Sparta*, V. 151.
- Sandaucæ* the sister of *Xerxes*,
whose three children were sa-
crificed by the *Greeks*, I. 299.
II. 396.
- Sardians to be sold*, proclaimed by
the publick crier at *Rome*, and
the occasion of it, I. 87.
- Sarmentus* a minion of *Augustus*,
V. 344.
- Sarpedo*, *Cato* the Younger's pre-
ceptor, V. 43.
- Satibarzanes*, one of *Artaxerxes's*
eunuch's, his service to that
Prince, VI. 124.
- Satricum* taken by the *Tuscan*s, I.
364. Retaken by *Camillus*,
ibid.
- Satureius* the Tribune, the first that
wounded *Tiberius Gracchus*, V.
204.
- Saturn's* temple the publick trea-
sury at *Rome*, I. 261. V.
194.
- Saturninus*, his character, III. 121.
138. A tool to *Marius*, 121.
Murders *Nonius*, and for what,
138. Protected by *Marius*,
138, 139. His violent decrees
against *Metellus*, 140. Mur-
dered by the populace, 141.
- Satyr* found and brought to *Sylla*,
III. 252.
- Satyrus* a soothsayer a friend of
Timoleon, and one of those who
killed *Timophanes*, II. 199.
- Satyrus* an actor, his great service
to *Demosthenes*, V. 382.
- Scabbard of *Mithridates's* sword,
its value, IV. 166.
- Scaurus* the father of *Æmylia*
Pompey's second wife, III. 262.
IV. 122, 123.
- Scedafus's* daughters, the story of
them, II. 310, 311.
- Scellius*, a friend of *Antony* who
accompanied him in his flight
at the battle of *Actium*, V.
350.
- Schinocephalus*, a nick-name given
to *Pericles*, II. 6.

I N D E X.

Science, or learning, in the first ages, wherein it consisted, I. 4.

Scipio P. C. surnamed *Africanus* declared Consul upon his return from *Spain*, where he had done great services to his country, II. 84. His bold undertaking, *ibid.* His great exploits in *Africa*, 86. He defeats *Hannibal*, *ibid.* His clemency towards that General commended by the *Romans*, III. 51. His interview with *Hannibal* at *Ephesus*, and the subject of their conversation, *ibid.*

Scipio Nasica, son-in-law to the former, offers to command a party detached from the army of *Æmilius*, II. 257. How he behaved in that service, 257, 258. His opposition to *Cato* the Censor, 439.

Scipio, son of *Æmilius*, his excellent qualities, II. 265. The general concern in the army on his account, *ibid.* The bravest of all the *Romans*, *ibid.* Chose to raise himself by the favour of the people, 282. The difference between him, and his father *Æmilius*, *ibid.* His honourable testimony of *Marius*, and the effects of it, III. 108. In danger of losing the affections of the people, V. 206. His death, different accounts of it, I. 89.

Scipio, *Pompey's* father-in-law, IV. 361. He commands in *Macedonia*, and *Cæsar* advances against him, 370. *Scipio*, *Domitius* and *Spinther*, friends of *Pompey*, quarrel who should succeed *Cæsar* in the pontificate, 199, 200. 372. He commands the main body of the army at *Pharsalia* 374. *Scipio* and *Cato* after the battle of *Pharsalia* fly into

Africa, 382. *Scipio* defeated by *Cæsar*, 384. Received by King *Juba* after *Pompey's* defeat, V. 93. He flights the advice of *Cato*, 96. Defeated, *ibid.*

Scipio Salutio, a mean fellow in *Cæsar's* army, the use *Cæsar* made of him, IV. 382.

Sciron slain by *Theseus*, I. 10.

Scirophidas by *Theopompus* said to be the person who obtained the Decree that none but iron money should be received into *Sparta*, III. 196.

Scirus provides *Theseus* with a pilot from *Salamis*, I. 20.

Sclavonia, anciently called *Illyria*, I. 38.

Scopas the *Thessalian*, a saying of his, II. 449.

Scorpions fighting, seen by *Marius*, taken for an ill omen, III. 153.

Scrophia, *Quæstor* to *Crassus*, III. 431.

Scytale, what, III. 200.

Scytha and *Xenocles* sent to *Larissa* by *Agésilas*, IV. 82.

Scythians, a custom of theirs, V. 249.

Sea, the *Mediterranean*, called the *Great Sea*, I. 346.

Sea, *Cassian* Sea, its water sweeter than that of other seas, IV. 283.

Secretary, an office despised by men of the army, IV. 61.

Secundus the orator, secretary to *Otho*, VI. 237.

Sedition, neuters in one, infamous by *Solon's* law, I. 226. The first in *Rome* that ended in murder after the expulsion of the Kings, V. 204.

Seisachthia, a publick sacrifice, why so called, I. 222.

Seleucas I. surnamed *Nicator*, recovers *Babylon*, from whence he had been driven by *Antigonus*,

I N D E X.

ponus, V. 238. His stratagem in the battle with *Antigonus*, 260. Sends to demand of *Demetrius* his daughter *Stratonice* in marriage, 262. His interview with that Prince, and the solemnization of the nuptials, 263. His ungenerous behaviour to his father-in-law, *ibid.* His speech to the people on the marriage of his wife *Stratonice* to his son *Antiochus*, 270. His orders in favour of *Demetrius*, 280. Notwithstanding which he advances against him, *ibid.* In danger of being surprized by *Demetrius*, 281. He gains that Prince's army over to his interest, and is saluted by them as King, 281, 282. A fine saying of his, *ibid.*

Seleucus one of *Cleopatra's* treasurers, his behaviour to that princess, V. 365.

Sempronius, Tiberius, Consul, his reputation, names his own successors, II. 335.

Sempronius Indistrus, his generosity and bravery, VI. 225, 226. Killed in defence of *Galba*, *ibid.*

Senate, the main support of the *Spartan* State, I. 110. The number of the senators of *Sparta*, *ibid.* Their artful method of opposing *Caius Gracchus*, V. 215, 216. An act of oblivion passed by the senate upon the murder of *Cæsar*, IV. 400. With a disposition of the provinces, *ibid.* The senate assembled by *Pompey* and *Crassus* in so much haste that many of the members had no notice of it. V. 79.

Senators called *Fathers*, and *conscrip* *Fathers*, I. 65. A hundred *Sabines* added to the *Roman* senate, 78. The manner of

electing a person into the *Spartan* senate, 141. The ceremony to be observed by the senator upon his election, 141, 142. The end of the institution of the *Spartan* senate, IV. 68. Senators the sole judges of all causes at *Rome*, before the time of the *Gracchi*, V. 200. 212. The manner wherein a *Roman* senator, who had forfeited his dignity, became restored, 427. N.

Seneca, his friendship for *Orba*, VI. 218.

Sentius governor of *Macedon*, III. 232.

Septimius a *Roman* soldier, who had served under *Pompey*, his horrible action, IV. 215.

Septimuleius, the friend of *Opimius* the Consul, his knavery, V. 224.

Serapion, a youth who attended on *Alexander* when he played at tennis, his smart answer to that prince, IV. 277.

Serapis a *Babylonian* god, IV. 320. His temple at *Babylon*, 322.

Serbonis, an *Egyptian* marsh, described, V. 289.

Sergius a comedian, an intimate friend of *Antony*, V. 295.

Serpent: the fable of the serpent, V. 126.

Serpents said to be produced from the marrow of a Man, V. 181, 182.

Sertorius, Quintus, his great Qualities, IV. 4. In how many things to be compared to *Eumenes*, 5. His original and education, *ibid.* He acquires reputation by his eloquence, *ibid.* His first campaign, *ibid.* His great courage and strength, *ibid.* He serves under *Marius*, and goes as a spy into the enemy's

enemy's camp, IV. 5, 6. Sent in-
to *Spain* as military tribune un-
der *Didius*, *ibid.* A great ac-
tion performed by him at *Cás-
tulo*, and a stratagem he used,
ibid. Constituted Quæstor of
Cisalpine Gaul, 7. Ordered to
raise soldiers and provide arms,
ibid. He loses one of his eyes,
ibid. The honours that were
paid him by the people in the
theatre, *ibid.* He stands for
the tribuneship, and loses it by
the opposition of *Sylla*, *ibid.*
Which was the great cause of
their mutual hatred, *ibid.* He
adheres to *Cinna*, and is defeat-
ed by *Octavius*, 7, 8. He
objects to *Cinna's* calling in
Marius, *ibid.* His generous
answer to *Cinna*, *ibid.* He
causes the slaves that *Marius*
had lifted, to be killed for their
cruelty, 9. He acquaints *Sci-
pio* with the designs of *Sylla*,
ibid. He hastens into *Spain* to
take possession thereof *ibid.*
A good saying of his, 10. By
his civilities he gains the affec-
tion of the *Spaniards*, who be-
fore had an aversion to the
Romans, *ibid.* He quarters his
soldiers without the cities, *ibid.*
His politick precautions, *ibid.*
He embarked for *Africa*, 11.
Returns to *Spain*, *ibid.* From
whence being repulled he sails
to the island of *Pityusa*, *ibid.*
Overpowers the garrison placed
there by *Annius*, *ibid.* Driven
about by a tempest for ten
days, *ibid.* He passes the straits
at *Cadiz*, *ibid.* A description of
the fortunate islands, 11, 12. He
assists the enemies of *Ascalis*, *ib.*
He beats *Ascalis*, *ibid.* Defeats the
forces sent by *Sylla* to assist *Ascalis*,
and kills *Paccianus* who com-
manded them, 12, 13. He

takes the city of *Tingis*, *ibid.*
Invited by the *Lusitanians* to
be their General, *ibid.* His
extraordinary character, 13,
14. An act of cruelty that
he committed in the latter part
of his days, *ibid.* He arrives in
Lusitania, assembles an army,
and his successes, *ibid.* The ad-
vantage he made of a white
hind, 14, 15. The great opi-
nion the *Lusitanians* had of him,
ibid. The great actions he at-
chieved from very small be-
ginnings, 15, 16. He reduces
Metellus to great extremities
ibid. His great qualities for
war, his activity, sagacity and
temperance, 16, 17. Relieves
a place that wanted water, and
was besieged by *Metellus*, 17,
18. He defeats *Aquilus* who
was sent by *Metellus* to fetch
supplies, *ibid.* out of a band of
thieves he constituted a well-
disciplined army, *ibid.* His
liberality and encouragement
to the soldiers, *ibid.* His policy
by obliging the nobility in
what secured his own interest,
18, 19. Some thousands of the
people devoted their lives to
Sertorius's safety, *ibid.* How he
was saved by his soldiers when
his army was defeated, *ibid.*
The soldiers being too forward
to engage he suffers them, but
on their being worsted he
brings them back safe to his
camp, 20. His apologue to
encourage the soldiers, 20, 21.
His stratagem against the *Cha-
racitani*, 21, 22. He besieges
the city of *Lauron*, 23. *Pom-
pey* arrived to succour it, *ibid.*
In derision he calls *Pompey*
Sylla's Scholar, *ibid.* His great
prudence *ibid.* For what reason
he burnt the city of *Lauron*,
24.

I N D E X.

IV. 24. More admired for being able to repair his losses than other commanders were for the advantages they gained against him, *ibid.* Why he began the battle near *Sucro* with *Pompey* about evening, *ibid.* The great actions he performed in that battle, 24, 25. What he said on that occasion, *ibid.* Much concerned for the loss of his hind, and highly pleased with having recovered her, *ibid.* The advantage he made of it, 25, 26. Defeated by *Pompey* and *Metellus*, near *Saguntum*, *ibid.* His great prudence and design in retiring to a strong city in the mountains, *ibid.* His extraordinary exploits, 27. The name given him by *Metellus*, 28. His generosity, *ibid.* He did not give places in the government or army to the *Spaniards*, *ibid.* His love for his native country, *ibid.* His undaunted courage in adversity, *ibid.* And his humility in prosperity, *ibid.* He declared he had rather be the meanest citizen in *Rome* than the greatest commander in any other part of the world, *ibid.* His great love to his mother, *ibid.* His extreme grief on the news of his mother's death, *ibid.* & *seq.* His acceptance of the command of military forces was contrary to his inclinations, 29. He receives ambassadors sent to him by *Mithridates*, their offers, and his generous answer, 29, 30. They come to an agreement, *ibid.* A faction raised against him and headed by *Perpenna*, 31. He was exasperated by their repeated abuses, 32. He unjustly puts the sons of some of the great men to death, and sells

VOL. VI,

others, *ibid.* The decency and respect usually observed at all entertainments where he was, *ibid.* Murdered by *Perpenna* and his accomplices, 33. The ill end of the conspirators, 34. The advantages of *Sertorius* above *Eumenes*, 62, 63.

Servilia, sister of *Cato* the younger, married to *Lucullus*, and divorced for her incontinence, III. 358, 359. V. 63. She attends *Cato* in his expeditions, which serves to retrieve her character, V. 91. Left with her child at *Rhodes*, *ibid.*

Servilia, another sister of *Cato* the younger, married to *Silanus*, V. 60. Her indecent letter to *Cæsar*, 63.

Servilius the augur prosecuted by *Lucullus*, III. 302. Acquitted, 303.

Servilius Cæpio. See *Cæpio*, IV. 341.

Servilius a prætor, sent by the senate to *Sylla*, to forbid his approach to the city, III. 228.

Servilius, a person of great quality, said *Pompey* was truly great, and why, IV. 130.

Servilius who guarded the *Pontick* sea, meets *Pompey* at *Colchis*, IV. 157.

Servilius Abala kills *Spurius Manlius* who designed to make himself King, VI. 56.

Servilius Isauricus. See *Isauricus*, IV. 367.

Servilius Marcus. See *Marcus Servilius*.

Servius Galba, opposes *Paulus Aemilius's* triumph, II. 274, 275. Accused by *Cato*, 445.

Servius rejected by the people out of disrespect to *Sylla*, when he sued for the consulship, III. 230.

E e *Sestius*,

I N D E X

Sestius commander in *Sicily*, VI. 58.

Sestius, Publius, what *Cicero* said to him, V. 438.

Seven wise men, the story that is told concerning them, I. 206, 207.

Seuthas, a servant of *Aratus*, VI. 149.

Sextilius the prætor in *Africa*, the message he sent to *Murius*, and *Marius's* answer, III. 152.

Sextilius the prætor seized and carried off by the pirates, IV. 142.

Sextilius defeats *Mithrobarzanes*, one of *Tigranes's* commanders, III. 339, 340. He defeats a party of *Arabians*, *ibid.*

Sextus Ælius chosen Consul with *Flaminius*, III. 28.

Sextus Lucinus ordered by *Marius* to be thrown from the *Tarpeian* rock, III. 159.

Sextus Pompeius, see *Pompey* the younger.

Sheep, the price of one in *Solon's* days, I. 231. The price of one at *Rome* in the time of *Poplicola*, 261.

Shield that fell from heaven into the hands of *Numa*, I. 174.

Ship, in which *Theseus* and the others returned from *Crete*, was preserved near a thousand years, I. 28. N. A philosophical question upon that subject, 28, 29.

Ship thought to be in danger if a dead body were in it, V. 54. N.

Ships, the *Persian* fleet consisted of a thousand, I. 300.

Shoes with silver nails, IV. 278.

Sibylls, their books consulted on extraordinary occasions, II. 59.

The obligation of secrecy they were under, whose business it was to consult them, *ibid.* & *seq.* Their prophecy relating

to the conquest of *Parthia*, IV. 391. Their prophecy concerning the battle at *Charonea*, V. 393.

Sicambri, a people of *Germany*, IV. 352.

Sicily sacred to *Proserpine*, II. 203.

The deplorable condition of it before it was delivered by *Timoleon*, 195, 196, 219. The change made in the state of it by him, 232, 233.

Sicinius Vellutus, one of the first Tribunes, II. 149. Stirs up the people against the Consuls, 156. Pronounces sentence of death against *Marcius Coriolanus*, 163. Demands of the Senate, what they meant by rescuing *Marcius*, and the Senate's reply, *ibid.*

Sicilian Geese, a proverb, III. 372.

Sicinnius, a common informer, his saying of *Crassus*, III. 426.

Sicinus, tutor to *Themistocles's* children, I. 296, 297. Said by *Plutarch*, to have been a *Persian* captive, *ibid.*

Sicyon, delivered by *Aratus* VI. 152. Associated with the *Acæans*, 153. In great reputation for painting, 156.

Sigliuria built by *Poplicola*, I. 265.

Silano, a famous statuary, I. 6. How honoured by the *Athenians* and for what reason, *ibid.*

Silanus chosen Consul, V. 424.

His vote in the case of *Catiline's* accomplices, 431. His evasion in that affair, 432. Married *Servilia*, the sister of *Cato*, 60. For what blamed by *Cato*, 62.

Quits *Antony*, 343.

Silence, the use of it, I. 132.

Silenus, a pretended son of *Apollo*, whom *Lysander* designed to make use of in his scheme for changing the *Spartan* constitution, III. 208, 209.

Sillaces

I N D E X.

Sillaces one of the Generals of the King of *Parthia*, III. 443. Arrives at court with the head of *Craffus* 460.

Simmias a friend of *Philopoemon's*, III. 13.

Simonides the poet, *Themistocles's* reply to him, I. 287, 288.

Sinnis the pine-bender, slain by *Theseus*, I. 9.

Sinope delivered from the tyranny of *Timefilaus*, II. 29.

Sippius one noted for his luxury, V. 45.

Sisenna, the historian, III. 303.

Sisimethres, besieged by *Alexander*, IV. 300.

Sismatias, the tomb of those killed by an earthquake at *Sparta*, III. 295.

Skele, or *Legs*, walls at *Athens* so called, III. 292.

Slaves, their wretched condition at *Sparta*, I. 144, 145. At *Rome* used to sit at table with their masters during the *Saturnalia*, 193. With how much humanity they were treated by the *Romans* in the early times of the republick, II. 170. How punished, *ibid.* *Cato* the Censor's management of his slaves, 453. Slaves of *Cornutus*, their fidelity to their master, III. 157. Slave sold for four drachmas, 321. Slave of *Nicias*, who represented *Bacchus*, made free by his master, and why 375. The profit *Craffus* made by his slaves, 420.

Smyrna, famous for myrrh, *Homer* said to have died there, IV. 4.

Sneezing to the right accounted a fortunate omen, I. 299.

Sophanes, an *Athenian*, his answer to *Miltiades*, III. 283.

Socrates strenuously opposes the *Sicilian* expedition, II. 111. Why so strongly attached to *Alcibiades*, 94. The exalted

nature of his love to *Alcibiades*, 95. The great benefit of it, *ibid.* Saves *Alcibiades* at the battle of *Potidea*, and yields to him the prize of valour, 98. Preserved by *Alcibiades* at the battle of *Delium*, *ibid.* The vast difference between what he seemed in appearance, and what he was in reality, II. 434. For what most admired by *Cato* the Censor, 451. Advertised by his good genius, of the fatal consequences attending the expedition into *Sicily*, III. 392. For what condemned to dye, 407. His fate resembled that of *Phocion*, V. 40.

Soldier, one of *Otho's*, his fidelity and courage, VI. 241.

Soli, a town in *Cyprus*, so called from *Solon*, I. 237.

Solon, his original, his family of the first quality, I. 203. His friendship and love for *Pisistrates*, *ibid.* Was not proof against beauty, *ibid.* He forbad slaves to anoint themselves, *ibid.* He applied himself to merchandize, 204. Was a lover of wisdom, *ibid.* Not greedy of riches, *ibid.* Led a luxurious life, 205. The looseness of his poems, *ibid.* His poems mixt with moral philosophy, and political remarks, *ibid.* In physicks rude and illiterate, 206. His conversation with *Anacharsis*, 207. Goes to *Miletus* to see *Thales*, 208. His conversation with him, *ibid.* He counterfeits madness to do service to his country, 209, 210. One of his elegies called *Salamis*, *ibid.* Chosen General of the *Athenians*, *ibid.* The stratagem he made use of to take *Salamis*, *ibid.* The oracle he received from *Apollo*, 211. He decides a controversy by the authority

I N D E X.

authority of *Homer*, I. 212. His discourse in behalf of the temple of *Delpbi*, 213. Causes war to be declared against the *Cirrhæans*, *ibid.* The story of the persons styled *Execrable*, 214. Assisted by *Epimenides*, in making his laws better received, 215. Chosen archon, and a saying of his, 218. Pressed to accept the absolute government, *ibid.* The oracle he had from *Apollo*, *ibid.* Accused of meanness for not accepting the government, *ibid.* A saying of his upon it, 218, 219. Reflections cast on him for refusing it, *ibid.* His prudence in re-establishing the common-wealth, *ibid.* A saying of his on his laws, 220. Discharges the debts, and orders that the body of the debtor for the future should not be engaged for security, *ibid.* Raises the value of money, *ibid.* Removes all marks of mortgaged lands, and releases citizens seized by their creditors, *ibid.* Contrives suitable speeches to persuade the people to consent to the law, 221. Censured as tho' privy to the frauds committed by some of his friends, *ibid.* That calumny confuted, *ibid.* The difference between him and *Lycurgus*, *ibid.* Repeals all *Draco's* laws, except those against murderers, 222. Takes an account of the citizens estates, 223. Divides the people into classes, *ibid.* His laws obscure and ambiguous, *ibid.* He praises the establishment he had made, in his verses, *ibid.* A saying of his on his giving any one liberty to prosecute another for an injury done to any citizen, 224. He institutes the council of the

Areopagus, I. 223. And the council of four hundred, *ibid.* His eighth law in the thirteenth table, 225. He makes it infamous to be neuter in a sedition, 226. His law about orphan heiresses, *ibid.* He forbids dowries, 227. His law against speaking ill of the dead, 228. His law concerning wills, *ibid.* His law for the conduct of women in journeyes, mournings, and sacrifices, 229. He persuades the people to apply to mechanicks, *ibid.* His law against parents who neglected to bring up their children to trades, *ibid.* His law relating to the sons of harlots, 230. The absurdity of some of his laws in relation to women, *ibid.* His valuation of things to be sacrificed, 231. The rewards to the victors in the *Isthmian* and *Olympian* games, *ibid.* His law concerning wells, trees, and bee-hives, 232. He permits the exportation of oil, but not of fruit, *ibid.* His law concerning damages done by beasts, *ibid.* His law for naturalizing strangers, 233. And eating at the publick charge, *ibid.* Establishes all his laws for an hundred years, *ibid.* His rules for reckoning the days of the month, 234, 235. The first that understood the meaning of one of *Homer's* verses, *ibid.* The chief of *Solon's* laws only mentioned by *Plutarch*, *ibid.* N. He obtains leave to be absent for ten years, 236. Why he went abroad, *ibid.* His first voyage to *Agypt*, *ibid.* Where he got an account of the *Atlantick* island, *ibid.* From *Agypt* he goes to *Cyprus*, and the advice he

I N D E X

- he gave a King in that island, I. 236, 237. His interview with *Cræsus* by some thought not agreeable to chronology, *ibid.* His conversation with that prince, 237, 238, 239. His return to *Athens*, 240. The only one that discovered the designs of *Pisistratus*, *ibid.* His character of *Pisistratus*, 241. His conversation with *Thespis*, *ibid.* A good saying of his to *Pisistratus*, *ibid.* His prudence and courage, and what he said to the *Athenians*, 242. Another good saying of his, *ibid.* He lays his arms down in his porch before his door, as a testimony against the people, *ibid.* Advised to fly from *Pisistratus*, but refuses to do it, 242, 243. Much honoured by *Pisistratus*, who afterwards made use of his advice and assistance, *ibid.* His work concerning the *Atlantick* island left unfinished, *ibid.* His death, and under what archon, 245. A fabulous report relating to his ashes, *ibid.* The beginning of his government more glorious than *Poplicola's*, 277. *Solon* the wisest, and *Poplicola* the happiest, 277, 278.
- Soloön*, one of the companions of *Theseus*, his history, I. 35. A river so called from him, *ibid.*
- Sonchis* of *Sais*, gives *Solon* an account of the *Atlantick* island, I. 236.
- Sophax*, the son of *Hercules* by *Tinga*, founder of a city which he called *Tingis*, after the name of his mother, IV. 13.
- Sophists, who they were, I. 283.
- Sophocles* entertained *Æsculapius* in his life time, and *Bacchus* performed his funeral rites at his death, I. 159. N. Joint
- commander of the *Athenians* with *Pericles*, II. 13. A saying of *Pericles* to him, and the occasion of it, *ibid.* Carries the prize from *Æschylus*, III. 285. His modesty, 395. A wrong sentiment of that poet's, V. 4. A good saying of his, VI. 142.
- Sophrosyne*, the eldest daughter of *Dionysius* the first, married to the younger *Dionysius*, her brother by the father's side, VI. 8.
- Soranus* the father of *Atilia*, *Cato's* first wife, V. 48.
- Sorex* the mimick, a chief companion of *Sylla's*, 265.
- Sornatius* detached by *Lucullus* to cover a convoy, III. 325. Defeats a party of *Mitridates's* army, *ibid.* & seq.
- Sofibius*, chief minister of *Ptolemy Philopator*, V. 175. His contrivance against *Cleomenes*, 176, 177.
- Soficles* and *Amenias* kill *Ariamenes* *Xerxes's* admiral in the battle of *Salamin*, I. 300.
- Sofgenes*, a friend to *Demetrius* V. 282.
- Sofis*, the *Syracusan*, famous for his villany, VI. 33. His plot against *Dion*, 34. Discovered, condemned and punished, 34, 35.
- Soso* the sister of *Abantidas*, saves *Aratus* when a child, VI. 147.
- Sossius*, *Antony's* lieutenant, his exploits in *Syria*, V. 319.
- Sossius Senecio*, to whom *Plutarch* dedicated his lives, I. 1. N.
- Sostratus* a *Sicilian*, his great services to *Pyrrhus*, and what manner used by him, III. 87.
- Soteria*, the name of a sacrifice instituted in honour of *Aratus*, VI. 197.
- Soul, immortal one, I. 92.
- Soul *Patæcus* pretended he had *Æsop's* soul, I. 208.

I N D E X.

Soul, to what compared by *Plato*, V. 320. N.

Sôus, King of *Sparta*, *Lycurgus*'s progenitor, I. 103. The trick he put upon the *Clitorians*, *ibid.* & seq.

Sow, the wild one at *Crommyon* killed by *Theseus*, I. 10.

Spaniards, how disciplined by *Sertorius*, IV. 18. Their custom of devoting their lives for their commanders, 19. Their love for *Sertorius*, *ibid.*

Spanus, his present to *Sertorius*, IV. 14.

Sparamixes the eunuch, his conversation at table with *Mithridates*, VI. 126, 127.

Sparta, the only city where *Plutus* was blind indeed, I. 117. No man was suffered to live there after his own fancy, 138. Compared to *Hercules*, 148. Considered as the mistress of the other cities, 149. N. Her magnanimity, 194. Called *the tamer of men*, IV. 64. Relaxed her discipline towards those who were to succeed in the kingdom, 65. Averse to persons of a low stature, 66. The hereditary aversion of her kings to the *Ephori*, 68. Owed her fall to her thirst after new conquests, 103. The state of *Sparta* after the death of *Agis*, V. 146. When it was she began to have two Kings of the same family, 154.

Spartacus the gladiator, his character, III. 427. A prodigy that befel him, *ibid.* He escapes from a mountain where he was besieged, and defeats the *Romans*, *ibid.* Defeats *Varinus*'s lieutenant, 428. And *Cossinius Varinus*'s colleague, *ibid.* His prudence, *ibid.* And successes, *ibid.* & seq. Too

cunning for *Crassus*, 430. The cause of his ruin, 431. Being forced to engage, he kills his horse, *ibid.* His heroic valour and death, *ibid.* & seq.

Spartans were often fathers before they had a sight of their wives in the day-time, I. 125. The chief end of all their studies, 128. As they grew in years, the severity of their discipline increased, *ibid.* Their beds, *ibid.* Their thefts, 129. Their punishment in case they were caught in the fact, *ibid.* The incredible resolution of a young *Spartan*, 130. Their smart repartees, 132, &c. Their way of speech, 134. Sacrificed to the muses before an engagement, 136. Their discipline relaxed when in the field, *ibid.* They likewise sacrificed a goat before they engaged, 137. The order wherein they marched against the enemy, *ibid.* Their city resembled a camp, 138. The usual subjects of their conversation, 139, 140. Some of their sentiments, *ibid.* The method of electing their senators, 141. Their burials, 142. Some account of their *ambuscade*, 144. Their cruelty to the *Helots*, *ibid.* Desired by other communities to send them commanders, 149. The fine saying of a *Spartan* to *Diagoras*, II. 328. Their courage at the battle of *Plateæ*, 410. The sentiments of their youth, III. 180. Considered by *Artaxerxes* as the most impudent of mankind, VI. 134. See *Lacedæmonians*.

Spartan, a *Bæotian*, defeats the *Arbenians*, IV. 85.

Spendon, a *Lacedæmonian* poet, I. 145.

Speusippus,

I N D E X.

- Spensippus*, an intimate friend of *Dion's* at *Athens* to whom he gave his country seat when he went to *Sicily*, VI. 16. His character, *ibid.*
- Sphærus* the *Boristhenite* taught *Cleomenes* philosophy, V. 145.
- Sphinx*, an ivory one, presented to *Hortensius*, *Cicero's* jest upon it, V. 417.
- Sphodrias* a *Spartan*, his character, II. 303. He attempts an unjust action, and miscarries, *ibid.* and IV. 92, 93. Accused for it, *ibid.* Absolved, 94.
- Spragitides*, nymphs so called, II. 400, 413.
- Spicillus* a gladiator, how put to death, VI. 207.
- Spinther* the Consul, his political device, IV. 176.
- Spinther Domitius*, and *Scipio*, friends to *Pompey*, before the battle of *Pharsalia*, quarrel who should succeed *Cæsar* in his pontificate, IV. 199, 200. 372.
- Spithridates*, one of *Darius's* Lieutenants, killed by *Clitus*, IV. 243.
- Spithridates* brought over to the assistance of the *Greeks* by *Lyfander*, IV. 72. He was the father of *Megabates*, 76.
- Spleen*, in what manner said to be cured by *Pyrrhus*, III. 59.
- Sporus* the minion of *Nero*, VI. 207. Called *Poppea* by *Nymphidius*, *ibid.*
- Springs*, several hot ones near *Aquæ Sextiæ*, III. 126.
- Spurina*, one of *Otho's* Generals, VI. 234.
- Spurius Carvilius*, the first *Roman* that divorced his wife, I. 99, 198.
- Spurius Lartius* heads the *Romans*, against *Porfenna*, I. 266.
- Spurius Posthumius Tiberius Grac-*
- chus's* rival in eloquence, V. 191.
- Spurius Vettius Inter-rex*'till *Numa's* election, I. 162.
- Staff forbidden to be brought into the publick assemblies by the *Lacedæmonians*, I. 119.
- Stagira*, the city where *Aristotle* was born, IV. 232.
- Stammering cured by holding pebbles in the mouth, V. 386.
- Staphilus* one of the sons of *The-jeus* by *Ariadne*, I. 24.
- Stars, the opinions of some philosophers concerning them, III. 190.
- Stasicles*, an excellent statuary, IV. 319. His proposal to *Alex-ander* to cut mount *Atbos* into a statue, *ibid.*
- Statianus*, one of *Antony's* lieutenants, V. 322. Defeated and killed by the *Parthians*, 323.
- Statira* the sister of *Mithridates*, III. 327. Her death, 328.
- Statira*, the wife of *Darius*, dies in childbed, IV. 263.
- Statira*, the daughter of *Darius*, married to *Alexander*, IV. 316. She and her sister murdered by *Roxana*, 323.
- Statira*, the wife of *Artaxerxes* the second, 116. Poisoned by *Parysatis*, 131.
- Statius Murcas* kills *Piso*, VI. 226.
- Stator*, a title of *Jupiter* on what occasion given, I. 76.
- Statyllius* an imitator of *Cato* refuses to leave him at *Utica*, V. 102. Censured by *Cato*, 102, 103. Determines to follow *Cato's* example, *ibid.* Prevented from killing himself, 108. An *Epicurean*, and a friend of *Brutus*, VI. 66. Why not engaged in the conspiracy against *Cæsar*, *ibid.* Under-

I N D E X.

- takes to pass through the enemy's army to *Brutus's* camp, 105. Slain in his return, *ibid.*
- Steel**, *Cyprus* abounded with it, V. 250. N. *Margian* steel excellent, III. 446.
- Stephanus**, an experiment of the force of *Naphtha* made upon his body, IV. 272.
- Stephambrotus** the historian censured by *Plutarch*, I. 311. II. 22.
- Sthenius**, an orator among the *Himeræans*. He and the *Himeræans* spared by *Pompey*, and why, IV. 124, 125.
- Sthenis** the sculptor, III. 336.
- Stilbides**, a diviner who attended *Nicias* into *Sicily*, III. 408.
- Stilpo** the philosopher, what he said to *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, V. 241.
- Stoick philosophy**, too positive in its *Dogmas*, I. xxiii. Its different effects on different tempers, V. 146.
- Strabo**, a friend of *Brutus*, said to have assisted him in killing himself, VI. 106.
- Strabo**, the father of *Pompey*, always hated by the people of *Rome*, IV. 114. Killed by thunder, *ibid.*
- Strangers banished from *Lacedæmon*, and why, I. 143.
- Stratocles**, an orator, his decree in honour of *Antigonus* and *Demetrius*, V. 242. His character and insolence, *ibid.* His other extravagant decrees in favour of *Demetrius*, 256.
- Stratonice Mithridates's** chief concubine, IV. 159. Her history, *ibid.* & seq.
- Stratonice** the daughter of *Demetrius* and *Phila*, V. 262. Married to *Seleucus*, 263. She had a son by him, 269. By what means she was married to his son *Antiochus*, 268, 269, 270.
- Stratonice**, the daughter of *Corraeus*, and wife of *Antigonus*, V. 234.
- Suetonius Paulinus** one of *Otho's* Generals, VI. 234. A great error committed by him, 236.
- Suevi** the most warlike people of *Germany*, IV. 352.
- Sutli Romans**, why so called, I. 260.
- Sulpicius Tribune** of the *Romans* treats with *Brennus* King of the *Gauls* for surrendering the capitol, I. 352, 353.
- Sulpitius** the Tribune introduces *Marius*, and declares him Proconsul and General against *Mithridates*, III. 144. He gets six hundred horse for a guard, which he calls Anti-senators, 145. He kills *Pompey's* son, *ibid.* His character, 227. Condemned and executed, 230.
- Sulpitius** declares *Pompey* sole Consul, IV. 184.
- Sun-dials** at *Syracuse* erected by *Dionysius*, VI. 29.
- Sun's** motion, the astronomers opinion of it, V. 5.
- Suri**, *Cornelius Lentulus* why so called, V. 427.
- Surena**, a principal officer under the King of *Partbia*, III. 443. His character, *ibid.* And hereditary privilege, *ibid.* His stratagem in his march against *Crassus*, 446. He followed the fashion of the *Medes* in his dress, 447. His artifice to know if *Crassus* was got into *Carrae*, 454. His crafty management to get *Crassus* into his hands, 456. He sends the head of *Crassus* to *Orodes*, 459. His burlesque triumph, *ibid.* He convenes the Senate of *Selaucia*, and produces to them the obscene books he had found among the baggage of *Roscius*, III.

I N D E X.

- III. 459. Their reflection thereupon, *ibid.* His infamous equipage 460. His army to what compared, *ibid.* Put to death by *Orodes*, 462.
- Surnames from whence taken, II. 153, 154. Surnames by way of ridicule much used by the *Romans*, *ibid.* Surnames taken from some corporal defect not disliked by them, 155.
- Sufamithres* the uncle of *Pharnabazus*, who undertook the murder of *Alcibiades*, II. 141.
- Sutrium* besieged by the *Tuscans*, I. 357. Taken and retaken the same day, 361.
- Swordmen, or *Muchariones*, the descendants of *Anticrates* so called, because he slew *Epaminondas* with a sword, IV. 106.
- Swords chiefly used by the people called *Abantes*, I. 6. Short swords used by the *Lacedaemonians*, 132.
- Sybaris*, one of the daughters of *Themistocles*, I. 320.
- Sybaris*, a town in *Lucania* infamous for its luxury, III. 460.
- N.
- Sybarite*. A saying of a *Sybarite* concerning the *Spartans*, II. 288.
- Sybartius's* school, or place of exercise, *Alcibiades* said to have killed one of his servants there with a staff, II. 94.
- Sycophant*, the meaning of the word, I. 232.
- Sylla* (*Lucius Cornelius*) of a patrician family, III. 216. Was born to a small fortune, *ibid.* His air and shape, 217. Why called *Sylla*, *ibid.* In his youth his chief companions were mimicks and jesters, 218. And when in the height of his power he was entirely govern-
- ed by minstrels, buffoons and dancers, *ibid.* He had in his youth an infamous passion for *Metrobius* a player, *ibid.* His amours with *Nicopolis* a courtesan, who made him her heir, *ibid.* He goes as *Quæstor* to *Marius* into *Africa*, *ibid.* His ambition, 219. Made lieutenant by *Marius* in his second consulship, and in his third a military tribune, *ibid.* He takes *Capillus*, General of the *Tectosages*, prisoner, *ibid.* Being slighted by *Marius* he applies himself to *Catulus*, and increases his power and reputation, 220. In a scarcity of provisions he supplies the armies of *Catulus* and *Marius*, *ibid.* He sets up for the prætorship, *ibid.* On what account he pretended that he lost it, 220, 221. He is chosen *Prætor* the year following, *ibid.* Sent into *Cappadocia*, and the true cause of that expedition, *ibid.* He displaces *Gordius* and re-establishes *Ariobarzanes* in the kingdom, *ibid.* The first to whom the *Parthians* ever sent an ambassador, *ibid.* His behaviour at the audience he gave to that ambassador, *ibid.* His grandeur foretold by a *Chalcidian*, *ibid.* & seq. He attributed his successes more to fortune than valour, 222, 223. What he wrote in his memoirs of his own actions, *ibid.* His confidence in dreams, *ibid.* How he explained a prodigy in his own favour, *ibid.* The inequality of his manners and character, 224. A particular instance of it in the case of *Albinus* his lieutenant, *ibid.* Chosen Consul with *Quintus Pompeius*, *ibid.* He

I N D E X.

He marries *Cecilia* the daughter of *Metellus* the high-priest, III. 224. Satirical songs made on that wedding, *ibid.* He had had several other wives before *Metella*, *ibid.* & seq. She had a great interest with him, 225. He marches his army against *Rome*, 228. How his soldiers treated the Prætors who were sent by the senate to forbid his approach to *Rome*, *ibid.* He approaches *Rome*, but is unresolved what to do till encouraged by *Posthumius* the soothsayer, *ibid.* & seq. His dream, 229. His perfidiousness, *ibid.* He enters *Rome* and sets fire to it, *ibid.* He makes *Marius* fly from *Rome*, and causes sentence of death to be passed on him, 230. He sets a price on his head by proclamation, *ibid.* The senate and people resent his proceedings, *ibid.* He sets forward against *Mithridates*, 231. He besieges the *Piræus* at *Athens*, 232. His warlike preparations, *ibid.* He cuts down the trees in the academy, and takes the treasures of the temples, *ibid.* His letters to the *Amphyctions*, 233. His pleasant answer to the account sent him by *Caphis*, *ibid.* His profuseness to his soldiers, 234. His impatience to be master of *Athens*, *ibid.* Vexed at the scurrilities of *Aristion*, *ibid.* His answer to the impertinent harangues of the messengers sent by *Aristion*, 235. He takes the city, *ibid.* His terrible and bloody entry into *Athens*, *ibid.* & seq. Being glutted with revenge he said he would pardon the living for the sake of the dead, 236. Being master of the haven he burns the fortifica-

tions and the arsenal, 237. He leaves *Attica*, and marches into *Boeotia*, *ibid.* Unjustly censured for it, *ibid.* Obligated to bear the insults of the enemy, 238. His method to make his soldiers willing to fight, 239. Prophecies from *Lebadia* and *Trophonius* foretell his victory, 240. The order of his army for battle near *Chæroneæ*, 241. He engages and defeats the enemy, 243, 244. The trophies he erected, and with what inscriptions, 244. His shews at *Thebes* to celebrate his victory, *ibid.* He takes from the *Thebans* one moiety of their territories, *ibid.* How he disposed of that revenue, *ibid.* He marches his army into *Thessaly* against *Flaccus* the Consul, *ibid.* Obligated to return immediately to oppose *Dorilaus*, another of *Mithridates's* Generals, 245. He casts up ditches in the plains of *Orchomenus* to incommode the enemy, 245, 246. What he said to his soldiers who declined fighting, *ibid.* Defeats the enemy, *ibid.* Informed of the violences committed in *Rome* by *Cinna* and *Carbo*, 247. Undetermined what course to take in that juncture, *ibid.* His interview with *Archelaus*, *ibid.* The proposition he made to *Sylla*, *ibid.* *Sylla's* answer, *ibid.* & seq. The conditions of their agreement, 248. His reception of *Mithridates's* ambassadors, and reply to *Mithridates's* refusing to ratify some articles, 248, 249. The differences settled by *Archelaus*, *ibid.* His interview with *Mithridates* at *Dardanus*, and their conversation, *ibid.* & seq. He reconciles the Kings *Ariobarzanes*

I N D E X

mes and *Nicomedes* to *Mithridates*, III. 250. The reason he gave to his soldiers for making peace with *Mithridates*, *ibid.* He marches against *Fimbria*, *ibid.* The impositions he laid upon *Asia*, *ibid.* He returns to *Athens*, 251. He causes himself to be initiated in the grand mysteries, *ibid.* He is threatened with the gout, and uses the hot baths at *Aedepsus*, *ibid.* Some fishermen of *Alææ* present him with fish; what happened on that occasion, *ibid.* & *seq.* A satyr taken and brought to *Sylla*, 252. Favourable omens on his landing at *Tarentum*, 253. He defeats the armies of young *Marius*, and *Norbanus* the Consul, *ibid.* A servant of one *Pontius* pronounces him victorious, 254. His stratagem to draw *Scipio's* soldiers from him, *ibid.* His soldiers as deceitful as himself, *ibid.* *Carbo's* character of him, 255. *Sylla's* dream, *ibid.* He gains a great battle over young *Marius*, *ibid.* He engages *Telesinus* before the gates of *Rome*, 257. His address to a golden image of *Apollo* which he constantly carried in his bosom, 257, 258. Reported to be killed in the battle, 258. His horrible massacre of six thousand persons, 259. He filled *Rome* with murders, *ibid.* His proscriptions, 260. His proceedings against the people of *Prencste*, 261. His favour to *Catiline*, who had murdered his own brother, *ibid.* He names himself Dictator, and assumes an absolute power, 262. His infamous practices, *ibid.* He causes *Lucretius Qfella* to be murdered, *ibid.* His triumph

for his *Asian* conquests, *ibid.* & *seq.* He names himself *Euphroditus*, or *Beloved by Venus*, 363. He names his twin children *Faustus* and *Fausta*, *ibid.* Through confidence in his good fortune lays down his authority and restores to the people the right of consular elections, *ibid.* What he said to *Pompey* on his getting *Lepidus* chosen Consul, *ibid.* He consecrates the tenth of his substance to *Hercules*, 264. And gives magnificent entertainments to the people, *ibid.* His superstition on the death of his wife *Metella*, *ibid.* The magnificent funeral he made for her, *ibid.* He seeks for consolation in luxury and debauch, *ibid.* He espouses *Valeria*, 265. How he was drawn into it, *ibid.* The scandalous company he still kept, *ibid.* Seized with a horrible distemper, *ibid.* He foresaw his death, and repeated what had been foretold him by the *Chaldeans*, 266. His son who had been not long dead appeared to him in a dream, *ibid.* What he said to *Sylla*, *ibid.* What he did but ten days before his death, *ibid.* The children he left behind him, *ibid.* His funeral, 267. His statue, and that of his licitor, *ibid.* His good fortune even attended him at his funeral, *ibid.* His epitaph written by himself, *ibid.* His advantages over *Lysander*, 270, & *seq.* His reply to *Crassus* upon his demanding a convoy, 423, 424. Upon his return into *Italy* the *Romans* betake themselves to his camp, IV. 119. His answer to those who told him *Pompey* was revolted from him,

I N D E X.

him, IV. 128. He goes out to meet him, and salutes him with the title of *Great*, *ibid.* He opposes *Pompey's* triumph, and for what reason, 129. His speech to *Pompey*, and the occasion of it, 130. His ill-will to *Pompey*, and the instances of it, *ibid.* Unable to prevail with *Cæsar* to divorce his wife *Cornelia*, 325. A saying of his concerning *Cæsar*, 326. He exhibits shows called *the Trojan course*, at *Rome*, V. 44. He often sent for *Cato* when a child to talk with him, *ibid.* His house compared to a place of execution, *ibid.*

Sylvia, *Ilia*, or *Rhea*, the name of *Numitor's* daughter, the mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*, I. 53.

Synalus, the Governor of *Minoa*, a friend to *Dion*, VI. 25, 26.

Synapothenumeni, the name of a society instituted by *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, V. 355.

Syracusans reduce the number of their Generals from fifteen to three, III. 396. Send to offer sacrifices in the temple of *Hercules*, the moment the enemy abandoned it, 409. Their complete victory over the *Athenians*, and triumphant entry into their city, 413. They order the day on which *Nicias* was taken prisoner to be observed as a solemn festival, 414. Compared to a person recovering out of a fit of sickness, VI. 37. They elect five and twenty officers, and tamper with *Dion's* soldiers, *ibid.* Upon their refusing to join with them they attack them in the city, 38. Their shameful flight, *ibid.* They lose their city, and on what occasion, 39. They

send ambassadors to *Dion*, entreating him to return to their assistance, 40. They lay up their navy, and their reason for it, 47.

Syracuse, the miserable state of it after the death of *Dion*, II. 195. A *Corinthian* colony, 197. N. Sacked by the *Romans*, and the immense wealth they found in it, 335. The taking of *Syracuse* not so great an action as advancing to the walls of *Sparta*, 379.

Syrians, said to be descended from *Syrus*, son of *Apcl'o*, and the nymph *Synope* daughter of *Asopus*, III. 336.

Syrmus, King of the *Triballians*, defeated by *Alexander*, IV. 238.

T.

Table thought by *Cato* the properest place for the forming of friendships, II. 459. Table of charity and hospitality preferable to one of magnificence and expence, III. 367.

Tables at *Sparta*, of how many persons each of them was to consist, I. 119. They were schools of temperance for their children, 120. Their method of chusing a member upon a vacancy, *ibid.*

Tables for the interpreting of dreams, II. 423.

Tables containing the number of all the *Syracusans*, III. 394. Taken by the *Athenians*, and the unfortunate construction put on them by the diviners, *ibid.*

Tables or indexes of *Andronicus*, whence he collected them, III. 251.

Table

I N D E X.

- Table or plate of copper thrown up from a fountain in *Lycia*, with an oracle engraven upon it, IV. 245.
- Tables of silver of exquisite workmanship bought by *Caius Gracchus*, V. 185.
- Tables, *Tribunitian*, preserved in the capitol, V. 447.
- Tachos* the *Egyptian* rebels against his master, IV. 106. His vanity and insolence, 108. Quitted by *Agésilæus*, whom he had called into his assistance, 109.
- Tacita*, a name given by *Numa* to one of the muses, I. 165.
- Talassius* a man of note among the *Romans*, I. 68. The occasion of a ceremony observed in their nuptials, *ibid.*
- Tarchetius*, King of *Alba*, I. 51.
- Tarcondemus* King of upper *Cilicia* was in *Antony's* army, V. 345.
- Tarentines* send for *Pyrrhus* to assist them against the *Romans*, III. 71, 72. Offended with the strict discipline that he introduced among them, 75.
- Tarentum*, in what manner taken by *Fabius Maximus*, II. 79, 80. Pilaged by the *Romans*, 81.
- Tarpeia* the daughter of *Tarpeius*, betrays the capitol to the *Sabines*, I. 74. Her death, *ibid.*
- Tarpeia*, a vestal virgin, consecrated by *Numa*, I. 169.
- Tarpeian* rock, so called from *Tarpeia*, I. 75.
- Tarpeius* guarded the capitol of *Rome*, when *Tatius* came against it, I. 73. Guilty of betraying it, 74.
- Tarquin* the son of *Damaratus*, the first that triumphed in a chariot, I. 72. What relation to *Tarquin* the Proud, 262.
- Tarquinius*, a vestal virgin, the honours conferred upon her, I. 256.
- Tarquinus Superbus* King of *Rome*, hateful to the people, I. 247. Expelled on his son's ravishing *Lucretia*, *ibid.* He sends ambassadors to *Rome*, 248. He is entertained and assisted by the *Tuscans*, 256. Flies to *Laras Porsenna*, 264, 265. Refuses to refer his cause to *Porsenna*, 268.
- Tarrutius* in love with *Larentia*, to whom he left all his estate, I. 55.
- Tarrutius*, a great philosopher and mathematician, calculates the nativity of *Romulus*, I. 63.
- Tatia* the daughter of *Tatius*, and wife of *Numa*, I. 159.
- Tatius*, King of *Cures*, chosen General of the *Sabines* against *Romulus*, I. 73. In what manner he rewarded *Tarpeia*, 74. Killed, 84. Buried in the *Aventine* mount, *ibid.*
- Taurus*, a man of great power in *Crete*, I. 16. Slain by *Theseus*, 22. His familiarity with *Pasiphaë*, *ibid.* Vanquished by *Theseus*, *ibid.*
- Taurus* commander of *Augustus's* land-forces, V. 348.
- Tax, an excessive one raised by *Augustus*, V. 341.
- Tax paid by the *Greeks* for carrying on the war against the *Persians*, II. 419.
- Tax paid by strangers residing at *Athens*, III. 41.
- Taxes, none paid by the *Romans* from the time of *Paulus Æmilius* to the consulship of *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, II. 281.
- Taxiles*, *Mithridates's* General, arrives in *Greece* with a powerful army, III. 137. Defeated by *Murena*, 243. Sent by *Mithridates* to *Tigranes*, and for what, 340, 341. His judicious answer to *Tigranes*, 343.

Taxiles

I N D E X

Taxiles (King) the extent of his dominions in *India*. IV. 302. His conversation with *Alexander*, *ibid.* The presents they made to each other, *ibid.* He persuades *Calanus* to wait on *Alexander*, 311.

Technon, servant to *Aratus*, VI. 149. Deceived by the resemblance between two brothers, 163.

Tectojages, *Copillus* their chief taken prisoner by *Sylla*, III. 219.

Tegyra, the battle fought there the prelude to that at *Leuctra*, II. 305. A description of it, 306, 307.

Teleclides, what he said of the power of *Pericles* among the *Athenians*, II. 24, 25.

Teleclides of *Corinth*, his advice to *Timoleon*, II. 201, 202.

Teleontes, those that tilled the ground at *Athens* so called, I. 231.

Telephus the son of *Hercules*, I. 51.

Telestides one of the *Syracusan* deputies sent to *Dion*, VI. 40.

Telestus marches against *Sylla*, III. 256. He decamps in the night and marches to *Rome*, *ibid.*

Telispappa, a courtezan of liberal condition, IV. 280.

Tellus wherein happy, I. 238.

Telusius, half brother of *Agefilaus*, chosen Admiral, IV. 87.

Tempe, *Themistocles* leads the army of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* thither to stop *Xerxes*, I. 289.

Tenchteri and *Uspetes*, people of *Germany*, defeat *Cæsar's* horse, IV. 351. Defeated by *Cæsar*, *ibid.*

Terseæ, the chariots so called in which the images of the Gods

were placed in processions, II. 171.

Terentia the wife of *Cicero*, the portion she brought him, V. 417. Her character, 431, 441. The grounds of her hatred to *Clodius*, 441. Divorced, 453, 454.

Terentius Varro. See *Varro*.

Terentius Culeo, a Tribune, what he did out of opposition to the nobles, III. 47.

Terentius, *Lucius*, conspires against *Strabo* and *Pompey*, IV. 116.

Terentius, said to have murdered *Galba*, VI. 226.

Termerian mischief, a proverb, whence derived, I. 12.

Termerus slain by *Hercules*, I. 12.

Terminus. A temple built by *Numa* to *Terminus*, or the God of bounds, I. 180.

Terpander the poet, I. 145. V. 134.

Tertia the little daughter of *Paulus Æmilius*, a saying of hers just after her father was chosen Consul, taken for a lucky omen, II. 251.

Tertia, the sister of *Clodius*, V. 441.

Tesserarius an inferior officer in the *Roman* army, VI. 222.

Tetrapolis, the inhabitants thereof much annoyed by the bull of *Marathon*, I. 15.

Teutamus, a chief officer of the *Argyraspides*, IV. 50. Conspires against *Eumenes*, 56.

Teutones and *Cimbri* invade *Italy* with three hundred thousand men, III. 116. March against *Marius*, 122. Defeated by *Marius*, 129.

Thais, the *Athenian* courtezan, mistress to *Ptolemy* one of *Alexander's* officers, IV. 275. She persuades *Alexander* to burn *Xerxes's* palace, *ibid.*

Thalea,

I N D E X

Thalea, the name of the first Roman woman who quarrelled with her mother-in-law, I. 198.

Thales a Lyrick poet, one of the seven wise men of Greece, I. 106. Turned merchant, 205. The first who carried his speculations further than was of use in practice, 206. His conversation with *Solon*, 208. Adopted his sister's son, 209.

Thallus the son of *Cineas*, his great valour, V. 15.

Thargelia a courtesan, her service to the King of *Persia*, II. 32.

Tharrytas the father of *Alcetas* King of the *Molossians*, III. 57.

Theagenes the brother of *Timoclea*, IV. 239.

Theano the priestess, a resolute saying of hers, II. 118.

Thearides, brother of *Dionysius* the elder, VI. 8.

Thebans, indifferent speakers, II. 93. Suspected by the *Spartans*, 293. Their generous decree in favour of the *Athenians*, 294. An encomium upon them, 324. Adhered to *Philip*, III. 33. But were persuaded to espouse the interest of the *Romans*, *ibid.* Their retreat at the battle of *Chæronea*, IV. 84, 85. They make an irruption into *Laconia*, 100. They pass the *Eurotas*, 101. They retreat, 101, 102. Their revolt, and insolent demand to *Alexander*, 238. Their punishment and uncommon calamities, *ibid.* Accounted the best soldiers in all Greece, V. 392. The good offices they had received from *Philip* the father of *Alexander*, *ibid.*

Thebe the daughter of *Jason* and wife to *Alexander* the tyrant of *Pheræ*, II. 319. Her visit to

Pelopidas in prison, I. 319. Conspires to kill her husband, 328.

Thebes, taken and destroyed by *Alexander*, IV. 238. Twice taken by *Demetrius* within ten years after it had been rebuilt, V. 270, 271.

Themistocles, of an obscure family, I. 280, 281. His contrivance to remove the distinction between the true *Athenians* and the strangers, 281. Related to the *Lycomedians*, *ibid.* His natural qualities in his youth, and what his master said of him, *ibid.* & seq. Was not quick in learning the politer arts, 282. The answer he made to one that reflected on him for it, *ibid.* Said to be a scholar of *Anaxagoras*, of *Melissus* and *Mnesiphilus*, 282, 283. Irregular in his younger years, *ibid.* Falsely aspersed, *ibid.* What his father did to deter him from meddling in publick affairs, 283, 284. His ambition, *ibid.* His difference with *Aristides*, and for what, *ibid.* Transported with the desire of glory, *ibid.* & seq. His foresight of the approaching war, 285. His prudent management of the treasury, *ibid.* He persuades the *Athenians* to build ships, and the view he had in it, *ibid.* Heaped up riches, and for what uses, 286. Parsimonious and sordid, *ibid.* What he said to *Philides* who refused to give him a colt, *ibid.* He desires *Epicles*, an excellent performer on the harp, to come and practise at his house, and for what reason, 287. His pompous equipage, *ibid.* He exhibits a tragedy at his own expence, wins the prize, and set

I N D E X:

set up an inscription of his victory, I, 287. Beloved by the common people, *ibid.* A good answer given by him to *Simonides*, *ib.* & 288. A severe reflection of his on *Simonides*, *ibid.* He gets *Aristides* banished, *ibid.* Gives *Epicyles* a sum of money to engage him to desist from his pretensions to the generalship, *ibid.* What he did to the interpreter of the King of *Persia*'s messengers, *ibid.* Gets *Artemius* degraded, and for what, *ibid.* What redounded most to his honour, *ibid.* and 289. Chosen General, *ib.* d. Persuades the citizens to quit the city and embark on board their galleys, *ibid.* Yields the command of the fleet to *Eurybiades*, and thereby preserves *Greece*, *ibid.* He bribes *Eurybiades*, 290. The stratagem he used to prevent *Architeles* one of the commanders from quitting the fleet, *ibid.* The engagement at *Artemisium*, 291. His stratagem to make the *Ionians* forsake the *Medes*, or at least to render them suspected, 292. His artifice to induce the people to leave the city, and betake themselves to their ships, 293. His interpretation of the oracle, which called *Salamis* *Divine*, *ibid.* His contrivance to get a supply of money necessary for the embarkation, 294. He procures a decree for recalling *Aristides*, 295. His answer to *Eurybiades*, *ibid.* His answer to another officer who spoke to him in an insolent manner, *ibid.* & *seq.* A good saying of his to an *Eretrian*, 296. A stratagem he used to prevent the *Greeks* retiring, *ibid.* & *seq.* The

message he sent to *Xerxes*, 297. He sacrifices three captives to *Bacchus*, 299. His skill shown in his choice of the place, and time of engaging, 300. His proposition to *Aristides* after the battle, 301, 302. Opposed by *Aristides*, *ibid.* His advice to *Xerxes*, *ibid.* His prudent conduct at the battle of *Plataea*, 302, 303. The honours he received from the *Spartans*, *ibid.* The honours he received at the next *Olympian* games and how sensibly they affected him, *ibid.* His ridiculous ambition, *ibid.* & *seq.* A good saying of his, *ib.* d. His answer to an impertinent *Seriphian*, *ibid.* What he said to his son, *ibid.* His choice of a son-in-law, 305. He rebuilds the walls of *Athens*, and in what manner he amused the *Spartan* *Ephori* to hinder them from obstructing it, *ibid.* He fortifies the haven of *Piræus*, *ibid.* Wherein he followed a maxim opposite to that of the ancient Kings of *Athens*, *ibid.* For what reproached by *Aristophanes*, *ibid.* He orders the pulpit built in the *Pnyx* to be turned toward the sea, 305, 306. His design to augment the naval strength of *Athens*, *ibid.* He is ordered to communicate it to *Aristides*, who rejects it, *ibid.* He opposes the proposals of the *Lacedæmonians*, and his reason for it, *ibid.* Whereby he incurs the hatred of the *Lacedæmonians*, 307. And the hatred of the confederates by his exactions, *ibid.* What he said to the people of *Andros*, and their answer, *ibid.* The *Athenians* begin to listen to those who induced him, 308. He highly incenses

I N D E X.

incenses the people by building the temple of *Diana Aristobule*, I. 308. His statue in the temple of *Diana Aristobule*, 309. His heroick aspect, *ibid.* He is banished by Ostracism, *ibid.* Refuses to enter into a conspiracy with *Pausanias* King of *Sparta*, *ibid.* His defence upon being suspected and accused, 310. The *Athenians* send to seize him in order to bring him to his trial, whereupon he flies to *Corcyra*, *ibid.* And from thence to *Epirus*, *ibid.* He flies to *Admetus*, *ibid.* The advice he gave the *Greeks* at the *Olympian* games, 311. He embarks at *Pydna* for *Asia*, the danger he ran by being driven near *Naxos*, and how he escaped, *ibid.* Part of his estate conveyed to him by his friends, the rest confiscated, *ibid.* & seq. He arrives at *Cuma*, 312. From thence he flies to *Ege*, where he is concealed by *Nicogenes*, *ibid.* His remarkable dream, and the expedient made use of by *Nicogenes* to convey him off, 312, 313. His discourse to *Artabanus*, 313, 314. His speech to the King of *Persia*, *ibid.* He relates his vision, and what he was commanded by the oracle at *Dadona*, *ibid.* The joy his arrival gave to the King, 315. The guards beheld him with an unfriendly eye, *ibid.* *Roxana's* speech to him, *ibid.* Kindly received by the King, *ibid.* He desires a year to learn the *Persian* language, *ibid.* Honours conferred on him by the King, instructed in the philosophy of the *Magi*, *ibid.* The great favour he was in at court, 317. What

VOL. VI.

he said to his children, *ibid.* The cities that were given him for his maintenance, *ibid.* A crew of murderers lie in wait to kill him, *ibid.* Informed of it in a dream by the mother of the Gods, *ibid.* In memory of which he built a temple to *Cybele Dindymene*, and devoted his daughter to her service, 318. Endeavours to persuade the governor of *Lydia* to send a *Grecian* statue back to *Athens*, and the danger he exposed himself to thereby, 318, 319. Lived quietly for a long time in *Magnesia*, *ibid.* The King reminds him of his promise to serve him against the *Greeks*, and command his troops, *ibid.* He refuses that command, and his reasons for it, *ibid.* Being resolved to die, he drank bull's blood or poison, which soon dispatched him, *ibid.* & seq. Died at sixty-five years of age, 320. His children by his two wives, *ibid.* The *Magnesian* erect a splendid sepulchre to his memory, *ibid.* His tomb near the haven of *Piræus* in *Attica*, 321. Honours and privileges enjoyed by his descendants at *Magnesia*, even in the days of *Plutarch*, *ibid.* His partiality, II. 386. His conversation with *Aristides*, 395, 396. His saying to his wife about his son, 435. The cause of his killing himself, III. 300. *Themistocles*, a descendant of the former, a friend of *Plutarch*, I. 321. *Teocritus* the augur, how he explained *Pelopidas's* vision, II. 312. *Theodectes*, his memory honoured by *Alexander*, IV. 246.

I N D E X.

- Theodorus* the tutor to *Antyllus*, the son of *Antony*, his treachery, theft, and punishment, V. 363, 364.
- Theodorus* a friend of *Alcibiades* accused of ridiculing the sacred mysteries, II. 113.
- Theodorus* the atheist, an argument he maintained, V. 39, 40.
- Theodorus*, a *Tarentine* that bought and sold fine boys, despised and disgraced by *Alexander*, IV. 252.
- Theodorus* the high-priest, what he said, when ordered by the people to absolve *Alcibiades*, II. 134.
- Theodotus* the soothsayer hinders *Pyrrhus* from swearing to a treaty, and why, III. 63.
- Theodotus* of *Cbios*, IV. 212. His advice to murder *Pompey*, 213. he fled, and lived a vagabond, 216. But was afterwards killed by *Marcus Brutus*, *ibid.* And VI. 87.
- Theomnestus* the academick, VI. 78.
- Theophanes* the *Lesbian*, his calumny against *Rutilius*, IV. 161. His opinion upon the debate to what place it was advisable for *Pompey* to retire, 211, 212. A saying of *Cicero*'s upon him, V. 451.
- Theophilus* a famous armourer, who made *Alexander*'s helmet, IV. 269.
- Theophilus*, *Antony*'s steward, *Antony* recommends his friends to his care, V. 351.
- Theophrastus*, what he said of *Demosthenes* and *Demades*, V. 385.
- Theophrastus* refusing to quit the city of *Corinth* is put to death by *Aratus*, VI. 167.
- Theopompus* King of *Sparta* inserts a clause into the *Rhetra*, I. 112. A saying of his, 113, 148.
- Theopompus* one of the *Theban* exiles who joined with *Pelopidas*, II. 295.
- Theopompus*, a *Spartan* commander slain in the battle of *Tegyrae*, II. 306.
- Theopompus* of *Cnidos* made a collection of fables, and *Cæsar* enfranchised the *Cnidians* to gratify him, IV. 378.
- Theopompus* unjustly accused *Demosthenes* of inconstancy, V. 388.
- Theopompus* the historian, what is related by him, of the prodigies that befell *Dionysius*, VI. 24.
- Theoris* the priestess accused by *Demosthenes*, and condemned, V. 380.
- Theramenes* the son of *Agnon* persuades the *Athenians* to submit to the orders of the *Lacedæmonians*, III. 194. Why nicknamed *the Buskin*, 373.
- Thermodon*, a small river near *Chæroneæ*, called *Hæman*, and why, I. 38, and V. 393.
- Phermopylae*, the battle fought there by *Xerxes*, I. 291, 292.
- Therycion*, a friend of *Cleomenes*'s, his advice to *Cleomenes*, V. 172, 173. He kills himself, 174.
- Thesæus*, the comparison between him and *Romulus*, I. 3. His genealogy, *ibid.* And the original of his name, 5. His tutor, 6. Leaves his country, 8. Excited by the glory of *Hercules*, *ibid.* Kills *Periphetes*, 9. And *Sinnis*, *ibid.* And has son by his daughter, 10. Kills the wild sow called *Phæa*, *ibid.* and *Sciron*, *ibid.* And *Cercyon* and *Damastes*, otherwise called *Procrustes*, 11. Civilly entertained by the *Phylidæ*, *wh*

I N D E X.

he was purified, and offered sacrifices to the gods, 1. 12. What day he arrived at *Athens*, 13. In danger of being poisoned by *Medea*, *ibid.* How received by his father, *ibid.* In danger of being cut off by the *Pallantidae*, but discovering the plot he destroys them all, 14. Overcomes the bull of *Marathon*, 15. Entertained by *Hecale*, *ib.* Voluntary offers himself as one of the tributaries to *Crete*, 18, 19. What day he embarked for *Crete*, 21. What he was commanded by the oracle of *Apollo*, *ibid.* On his arrival at *Crete*, *Ariadne* falls in love with him, and gives him the clew to the labyrinth, *ibid.* *Taurus* or *Minotaurus*, vanquished by him, 22. He kills *Deucalion*, 23. Makes a league with *Ariadne*, *ibid.* Had two sons by her, 24. She was left by him in *Cyprus*, and died in childbed, 24, 25. At *Delos* he dedicates the image of *Venus*, given him by *Ariadne*, 25; 26. And institutes games there, *ib.* He neglecting to hang out the sail, was the cause of his father's death, *ibid.* He institutes the *Feast of Boughs*, 27, 29. His ship preserved near a thousand years, 28. He gathers all the inhabitants of *Attica* into one city, and called it *Athens*, 30, 31. And makes it a commonwealth, *ibid.* Divides the commonwealth into three classes, 32. And coins money bearing the impression of an ox, 33. Adds *Megara* to *Athens*, *ibid.* Institutes the *Istian Games*, *ibid.* His expedition to the *Euxine* sea with *Hercules*, against the *Amazons*, 34. Obtains *Antiope* as the reward of

his valour, *ibid.* The oracle he received at *Delphi*, 35. Found the city of *Pythopolis*, *ibid.* His battle with the *Amazons*, 36, 37. He marries *Phædra* after the death of *Antiope*, 38. His others marriages and rapes, and the ill consequences thereof, 39. *Herodotus's* opinion of him, *ibid.* He joined the *Lapithæ* against the *Centaurs*, *ibid.* He accompanied *Jason* to *Colchus*, and assisted *Meleager* in killing the *Calydonian* boar, *ibid.* the original of his friendship with *Peirithous*, 40. His engagement with the *Centaurs*, 41. His first interview with *Hercules*, *ibid.* He steals away *Helen*, 42. He and *Peirithous* attempt to steal *Gore* the daughter of *Aidonens*, *ibid.* He is taken and put in prison, 43. Released by the intercession of *Hercules*, 46. His acknowledgments to *Hercules* for his deliverance, *ibid.* The *Athenians* condemn his authority, *ibid.* He curses them, and sails to *Scyrus*, where he is thrown down a rock and killed, 46, 47. His sons after the death of *Meneſtheus* recover the government, 47. Honoured by the *Athenians* as a demi-god, *ibid.* His bones ordered by the oracle of *Delphi* to be preserved as sacred, *ibid.* How discovered, and in what year found, 48. Interred in the middle of the city, and his tomb made a sanctuary, *ibid.* solemn sacrifices to him on the eighth of *October*, and why the number eight was sacred to his memory, *ibid.* The advantages of *Theseus* above *Romulus*, 95, 96, 97. *Theseus* inexcusable for his debauching of women, 98, 99. The troubles

I N D E X.

- he thereby brought upon his country, 99, 100. His tomb, when discovered by *Cimon*, III. 284.
- Thesmophoria*, a feast at *Athens* which continued for five days together, the ceremonies used in the observation of it, V. 406. N.
- Thesmobetæ*, who they were, I. 224. N. 234. N.
- Thespis* an *Athenian* poet, began to exhibit tragedies, I. 241.
- Thessalonica* the wife of *Cassander* killed by her son *Antipater*, III. 62.
- Thessalus*, one of the sons of *Cimon*, II. 39. He exhibits an accusation against *Alcibiades* for his impious mockery of the goddesses *Ceres* and *Proserpina*, 113. The form of the accusation, 117, 118.
- Thessalus* a player, sent into *Caria* by *Alexander*, and for what, IV. 236. *Alexander's* concern for his success in acting a tragedy, 262.
- Theste* the sister of *Dionysius*, and wife of *Philoxenus*, VI. 20. Her resolute answer to *Dionysius*, 20, 21. The honour paid her by the *Syracusans*, *ibid.*
- Thetes*, people why so called, I. 217, 223.
- Thimbron*, a *Greek* commander against the *Persians*, VI. 132.
- Thonis* an *Egyptian* curtezan, her story, V. 258.
- Thonon* a *Sicilian* commander, put to death by *Pyrrhus*, III. 87, 88.
- Thor*, in the *Phœnician* language, signifies a heifer, III. 241.
- Thoranius*, a commander sent by *Metellus* against *Sertorius*, slain by *Sertorius*, IV. 16.
- Thorax* commander of the *Spartan* land forces at the siege of *Lampsacus*, III. 187. Put to death by order of the *Ephori*, and for what, 200.
- Thorax* of *Larissa*, the only person that took care of the dead body of *Antigonus*, V. 260.
- Thracian* captain, how killed by *Timoclea*, IV. 239.
- Thracian* women, the ceremonies they performed, IV. 126.
- Thrasibulus* the son of *Thrason*, his accusation against *Alcibiades*, II. 137. Broke the power of the thirty tyrants, II. 295. He marches from *Thebes* and recovers the castle of *Phyle*, III. 210.
- Thrasyllus*, an *Athenian* General, defeated by *Pharnabazus* near *Ephesus*, II. 128.
- Thriambus*, a name given to *Bacchus*, II. 363.
- Thucydides* of *Alopece*, a saying of his to *Archidamus*, II. 13. Set up by the nobility to oppose *Pericles*, 17. Banished by the interest of *Pericles*, 23. A great statesman, 25.
- Thucydides* the historian, descended from King *Olorus*, his death and sepulcher, III. 278.
- Thunder*, how expiated, I. 179. what *Alexander* said to *Anaxarchus* about thunder, IV. 261.
- Thurii*, a city built by *Dionysius Chalcus*, III. 378.
- Thuro* the mother of *Chæron*, the founder of *Chæroneæ*, III. 240.
- Thyreus* sent by *Augustus* to *Cleopatra*, V. 357. How used by *Antony*, *ibid.*
- Tiara*, a lamb yeaned with a head shaped and coloured like one, IV. 299.
- Tiberius* and *Caius Gracchus*. See *Gracchus*.
- Tiberius Sempronius*, names *Scipio Nasica* and *Marcus Figulus* his successor, II. 335. His superstition, *ibid.*
- Tidius Sextius* comes over to *Pompey* in *Macedonia*, IV. 195.
- Tigel-*

I N D E X.

Tigellinus, captain of the *Prætorian* band, VI. 201. Bribes *Vinius*, 215. His death insisted upon by the people, *ibid.* His insolence, and magnificent presents to the daughter of *Vinius*, 216. The manner of his death, 230.

Tigranes the younger deserted from his father to *Pompey*, IV. 155.

Tigranes, son-in-law to *Mithridates*, III. 322. His arrogance and pride, 332, 333. His great actions, *ibid.* His answer to *Appius*, 333, 334. The sudden change in his behaviour towards *Mithridates*, *ibid.* His imprudence, 336, 337. He beheads the first person who advised him of the approach of *Lucullus*, 339. The flatteries with which his courtiers puffed him up, *ibid.* He sends *Mithrobarzanes* with three thousand men against *Lucullus*, *ibid.* He quits *Tigranocerta*, and retires to mount *Taurus*, 340. Defeated by *Murena*, *ibid.* His foolish confidence, 341. His saying upon the appearance of the *Roman* army, 342. His order of battle, 343. He is defeated, and flies, 344. The crown, which just upon his flight he had presented to his son, delivered to *Lucullus*, 345. He refuses to receive *Mithridates* when he had been overthrown by *Pompey*, and sets a price upon his head, IV. 155. Receives a *Roman* garrison into his capitol, and goes to surrender himself to *Pompey*, *ibid.* Constrained to enter the *Roman* camp on foot, *ibid.* His mean submission, *ibid.* The conditions imposed upon him by *Pompey*, *ibid.* & *seq.* Saluted

King by the *Romans*, to whom he is very bountiful, 156.

Timæa, the wife of *Agis* King of *Lacedæmon*, had a son by *Alcibiades*, II. 120. Proud of her intrigue with him, IV. 66.

Timæus, the advice he gave *Andocides*, II. 116.

Timæus the historian, his character, III. 371, 372. Blamed for insulting over the misfortunes of *Philistus*, VI. 35, 36.

Timagoras the *Athenian* executed for receiving presents when ambassador to *Persia*, II. 323.

Timandra, the mistress of *Alcibiades*, II. 141. Her last offices to him, *ibid.*

Timantbes a painter, a picture of his, representing *Aratus's* actions at *Pelene*, VI. 175.

Timasthibius governor of *Liparia*, I. 333. His generosity to the *Romans*, and their gratitude, *ibid.*

Timofilaus, the tyrant driven out of *Sinope*, and by whom, II. 29.

Timoclea the sister of *Theagenes*, her history, IV. 239.

Timoclidæ and *Clinias* chosen governors of *Sicyon*, VI. 146.

Timocrates marries *Arete* the wife of *Dion*, VI. 20. He commands in the absence of *Diomysius*, 26. His flight, 28.

Timocreon, his reflections on *Themistocles*, I. 307, 308.

Timodemus the father of *Timoleon*, II. 197.

Timolaus a friend of *Philopæmen*, III. 18. The commission he was charged with from the *Spartans* to *Philopæmen*, *ibid.* & *seq.*

Timoleon, of an illustrious family, II. 198. His qualities, *ibid.* His hatred to tyrants, *ibid.* His brother being in great danger of his life in a battle, was brought off safe by him, *ibid.* & *seq.* He endeavours to persuade his

I N D E X.

brother to renounce the tyranny, and makes use of the persuasion of his friends, II. 199. Which proving inaffectual, his brother is killed in his presence, *ibid.* Highly applauded for it, *ibid.* His grief for the censures of others, and for his mother's imprecations on him for that action, 200. His despair, *ibid.* The long continuance of his disorder, 201. Chosen General of the *Corinthians* for the *Sicilian* expedition, *ibid.* A propitious accident that happened to him in the temple at *Delphi*, 202, 203. He puts to sea with ten ships, *ibid.* Another propitious omen, *ibid.* His conference with the legates of *Icetes* and the *Carthaginian* captains, 204. His stratagem to deceive them, 205. He arrives in *Sicily* with no more than a thousand men, 206. He defeats *Icetes* before the city of *Adranum*, 207. The great advantages he reaped by that victory, 208. The castle of *Syracuse* surrendered to him, *ibid.* He sends *Dignysus* to *Corinth*, 209. His extraordinary good fortune, 312. Preserved by Providence against the design of two assassins, 213. He contrives to relieve his troops in the citadel, 214, 215. He marches to *Syracuse* with about four thousand men, 216. Issued out a mock proclamation after *Mago*, 218. Attacks *Icetes* at *Syracuse* in three places and defeats him, *ibid.* His success owing to his good fortune, *ibid.* He destroys the citadel, 219. And in the place of it builds a common-hall, *ibid.*

The means he used to repeople *Syracuse*, 219, 220. He clears all *Sicily* of tyrants, 221. He provides for the civil government of *Syracuse*, by making wholesome laws, 222. What he did to raise money to carry on the war, *ibid.* Looked on as a madman, that with six thousand men he should offer to fight seventy thousand, *ibid.* His presence of mind in encouraging the soldiers who were dispirited, and on what occasion, 223. He defeats the *Carthaginians*, 226. He banishes the thousand mercenaries that had deserted him before the battle, 227. In what manner those men were punished by the Gods, *ibid.* He pursued *Icetes*, 229. Decides the difference amongst his officers, defeats *Icetes*, and takes him alive, together with his son, and *Euthymus* the General of his horse, who are put to death, 230. Blamed for the condemnation of *Icetes's* wife and daughters, 231. He defeats *Mamercus*, *ibid.* Makes peace with the *Carthaginians*, *ibid.* *Hippo*, tyrant of *Messina* taken, scourged and executed, 232. The great alteration he made in the state of *Sicily*, *ibid.* & *seq.* The great esteem the *Sicilians* had for him, 233. The difference between his actions and those of other commanders, 233, 234. His modesty in ascribing his success to fortune alone, *ibid.* He builds a chapel to *Chance*, and consecrates his house to *Fortune*, *ibid.* In what manner he spent the remainder of his life, *ibid.* & *seq.* Accusations raised against

gainst him, II. 234. What he said to the people who were enraged at his accusers, 235, 236. His trophies caused neither tears or mourning to the citizens, *ibid.* He loses his sight, *ibid.* He resigns his authority, *ibid.* & *seq.* The great respect the *Syracusans* had for him, 237. What they decreed in his honour, *ibid.* Carried to the council in a litter, *ibid.* The splendor and magnificence of his funeral, 238. The proclamation that was read at his funeral, *ibid.* His ashes interred in the market-place, which they afterwards surrounded with a portico, &c. as a place of exercise for their youth, and called it *Timoleonteum*, 238, 239. The advantages of *Timoleon* above *P. Æmilius*, 285.

Timon, surnamed the Man-hater, what he said to *Alcibiades*, II. 110. The reason of the preference he gave to *Alcibiades*, V. 354. His answer to *Apemantus*, *ibid.* What he said to the people of *Athens*, *ibid.* His epitaph, 355.

Timophanes the elder brother of *Timoleon*, II. 198. His character, *ibid.* Commands the cavalry of the *Corinthians*, and in great danger of his life, *ibid.* brought off safe by his brother, 199. Usurps the tyranny of *Corinth*, *ibid.* Neither his brother nor friends being able to prevail on him to renounce the tyranny, his friends killed him in his brother's presence, *ibid.*

Timotheus general of the *Athenians*, a fine saying of his, II. 289. Would attribute nothing to fortune, III. 222.

Timoxenus chosen general of the

Achæans, VI. 180. His policy, 191.

Tinga, widow of *Antæus*, had a son by *Hercules* called *Sophax*, IV. 13.

Tingis a city in *Africa* so called from *Tinga*, IV. 13.

Tinnius the husband of *Fannia*, their history, III. 150.

Tiribaxus, his demand from *Artaxerxes*, VI. 116. His saying to the King, when he mounted him on a fresh horse, after he had been dismounted, 121. The mutability of his fortune, and in what manner he saved *Artaxerxes*, and his whole army, 137, 138. The affront put on him by the King, and in what manner he revenged himself, 141. His character, *ibid.* His insinuating speech to *Darius* the son of *Artaxerxes*, *ibid.* & *seq.* Being surprized by the guards, he defends himself courageously, and is slain, 142.

Tisamenus the diviner foretells the victory of the *Greeks*, II. 400.

Tiro, *Cicero's* freedman, V. 454-462.

Tisaphernes the King of *Persia's* lieutenant entertains *Alcibiades*, II. 121. Seizes *Alcibiades*, and sends him prisoner to *Sardis*, 126. His perfidy to *Agefilas*, IV. 73. Defeated by *Agefilas*, 75. Executed by order of the King of *Persia*, *ibid.*

Tisaphernes discovers *Cyrus's* conspiracy against his brother, VI. 114. He goes to *Artaxerxes* to declare the cause of the war, 117.

Tisaphernes an officer in *Cyrus's* army killed in battle by *Artaxerxes*, VI. 121.

Tisiphonus the brother of *Thebe* conspires with her to kill her husband

I N D E X.

- husband *Alexander* the tyrant of *Pheræ*, II. 328.
- Titbraustus* a *Persian* Admiral, III. 290. His conference with *Agefilaus*, to whom he proposed an accommodation, IV. 75.
- Titianus* the brother of *Otho*, VI. 236.
- Titillius* sent into *Thrace* by *Flaminius*, to deliver it from the garrisons of *Philip*, III. 40.
- Titinius*, a faithful friend of *Cassius*, his adventure, VI. 97. Kills himself, 98.
- Titius*, quæstor to *Antony*, his prudence, V. 327, 328. Goes over to *Cæsar*, 342.
- Titurius* and *Cotta* cut off by *Ambiorix*, IV. 354.
- Titus Lartius* left by *Cominius* to command at the siege of *Corioli*, II. 149.
- Titus Latinus* his vision, II. 169, 170.
- Titus Quintius Flaminius*. See *Flaminius*.
- Titus Lucretius*. See *Lucretius*, I. 265.
- Titus* the *Crotonian*, sent with letters to *Catiline* from the conspirators at *Rome*, V. 429. Seized with letters, *ibid.* Upon a promise of indemnity discovers the plot, *ibid.*
- Titus* one of the sons of *Junius Brutus*, put to death by order of his father, I. 252, 253.
- Toe of *Pyrrhus* (when his body was burnt) untouched by the fire, III. 59.
- Tolmidas* the son of *Tolmæus*, the advice *Pericles* gave him, II. 27. Slain in battle, 28, and IV. 85.
- Tolumnius* the *Tuscan* killed by *Cornelius Cossus*, I. 72.
- Torch-bearer in the sacred mysteries, the dignity of that office, II. 390. N.
- Torch race at *Athens*, I. 203.
- Torquatus* one of *Sylla's* officers, III. 257.
- Toryne* taken by *Cæsar*, *Clodia's* jest on that occasion, V. 346.
- Touching. *Pyrrhus* thought to be able to cure the spleen by touching, III. 59.
- Trade accounted mean at *Sparta*, I. 139.
- Trade no lessening to a man's quality, I. 204. Encouraged by *Solon*, 229.
- Trallians*, their message to *Agefilaus*, and his answer, IV. 82. Defeated by him, *ibid.*
- Travelling not allowed to all persons at *Sparta*, I. 143.
- Trebellius* a friend of *Antony's*, V. 295.
- Trebonianus* kills *Macro*, VI. 213.
- Trebonius* kills *C. Lufus* the nephew of *Marius*, and for what, III. 120. Tried for it by *Marius*, acquitted, and rewarded, *ibid.*
- Trebonius, Caius*, the Tribune, his decree in favour of *Cæsar*, *Crassus*, and *Pompey*, IV. 180. Another of his laws, V. 80. Opposes the acquainting *Antony* with the lot against *Cæsar*, V. 298. Retains *Antony* without the court whilst *Cæsar* is murdered in the senate-house, VI. 71. Province of *Asia* decreed to him, 73.
- Triarius* defeated by *Mithridates*, III. 354.
- Tribes, the people at *Rome* divided into three tribes, I. 78.
- Tribunate the only office that preserves its authority when there is a Dictator, II. 66. Compared to a violent medicine, V. 59. The authority of that office consisted more in controlling than enacting, 60.
- Tribunes military, their authority, I. 323.

Tri-

I N D E X.

- Tribunes of the people when first chosen, II. 149. The effect of the opposition of a single Tribune to all the rest, V. 193.
- Tripods dedicated to *Bacchus* by *Aristides*, II. 383.
- Tripylus* sent by *Cleomenes* to *Aratus*, VI. 184.
- Triumph described, II. 276, &c. The difference between a triumph and an ovation, 362, 363. No person under the degree of a Consul or Prætor, had a right to demand a triumph, IV. 129.
- Triumvirate of *Crassus*, *Cæsar*, and *Pompey*, III. 434. Of *Augustus*, *Lepidus* and *Antony*, V. 303, 304. 459. Their proscriptions, *ibid.* Their extortions and violence made the triumvirate very hateful to the Romans, 305.
- Troias* the wife of *Arybas* by whom she had *Æacidas*, III. 57.
- Troias*, the daughter of *Æacides* and *Pthia*, and sister to *Pyrrhus*, III. 57.
- Træzenians* kindly receive the Athenians, I. 294.
- Trojan Course*, a game practised by the Roman youth, V. 44.
- Trophies: the first mention of a trophy, I. 71. Trophy of the battle at *Artemisium* consecrated to *Diana*, 291. A trophy in brass considered as a monument of disgrace to the vanquished, and why, II. 128, and N.
- Trophenius's* cave, and oracle, II. 411.
- Troy*, how often taken, IV. 4.
- Tubero* son-in-law to *Paulus*, *Emilius*, his character, II. 245.
- Tubero*, the stoick, the name he gave *Lucullus*, III. 360.
- Tullia* the daughter of *Cicero*, V. 454. Dies in child-bed, *ibid.*
- Tullius Cimber* gives the signal for assaulting *Cæsar*, IV. 298. VI. 71.
- Tullus Hostilius* succeeds *Numa*, I. 191. His superstition, and death, *ibid.* & *seq.*
- Tullus*, *Amphidius*, a man in the greatest authority amongst the *Volscians*, II. 167. His enmity to *Coriolanus*, and the reason thereof, *ibid.* His reception of *Coriolanus*, 169. Made joint General with him, 172. What he said to him, 174. His resolution to destroy him, 187. Killed in a battle against the Romans, 189.
- Tullus*, his demand to *Pompey*, IV. 191.
- Turpilius*, overseer of the workmen in the army of *Metellus*, his history, III. 112, 113.
- Tuscans*, a colony of the *Sardians*, I. 87.
- Tuscans* entertain and assist *Tarquinius*, I. 256. Lose one man more than the Romans, 257. Besiege *Sutrium*, 357. Take and lose it the same day, 361. They take *Satricum*, 364. Are defeated by *Camillus*, *ibid.*
- Tusculans* revolt from the Romans, I. 364. Their behaviour upon hearing that *Camillus* was coming against them, *ibid.* & *seq.*
- Tutola*. See *Philotis*.
- Tydeus* an Athenian commander, II. 138. His insolence to *Alcibiades*, *ibid.*
- Tyndarus* the father of *Helen*, I. 42.
- Tynondas* chosen King of the *Eubœans*, I. 218.
- Tyrannio* the grammarian, the use he made of the library of *Apellicon* the Teian, III. 251. The injustice done him by *Murena*, 330.
- Tyrants utter strangers to fortitude,

I. X. N. D. E. X. I.

tade, VI. 6. Nothing more fearful than a tyrant, 150. A description of the miserable life of *Aristippus* tyrant of *Argos*, 169, 170. Few tyrants die a natural death, or leave any posterity behind them, *ibid.* Always extravagant and violent in their passions, 16. 18.

Tyrens the eunuch his conversation with *Darius*, concerning *Alexander*, IV. 263 & seq.

Tyrians, upon a dream that some of them had chained the statue of *Apollo*, IV. 255.

Tyriacus the poet, the character of his writings, V. 146.

V.

V*Agises* the *Parthian* ambassador, his answer to *Crassus*, III. 439.

Valens, *Fabius*, commander of a legion, takes the oath to *Galba*, VI. 208. Afterwards in *Vitellius's* interest, 233. His character, 235.

Valeria the sister of *Poplicola*, the happy impulse she received, II. 181. Her speech to the mother and wife of *Coriolanus*, *ibid.*

Valeria the daughter of *Poplicola* given as a hostage to *Porcenna*, I. 268.

Valeria the daughter of *Messala*, and sister to *Hortensius* the orator, *Sylla* married her, III. 264, 265.

Valerii, the privilege granted to that family, I. 274.

Valerius, one of the sons of *Brutus*, put to death by order of his father for being guilty of treason, I. 253.

Valerius the brother of *Poplicola* gains two battles against the *Sabins*, I. 270. The particular

honours conferred on him by the *Romans* on that account, *ibid.*

Valerius Corvinus the only person besides *Marius* who had been six times Consul, III. 138.

Valerius Potitus sent by the *Romans* to consult the oracle at *Delphi*, I. 327.

Valerius Flaccus, a noble *Roman*, his great wisdom, bounty, and generosity to his neighbour *Cato*, II. 428, 429. Chosen Consul with *Cato*, 437. Named chief of the Senate, 447.

Valerius Flaccus chosen Consul with *Marius*, III. 138.

Valerius Leo invited *Cæsar* to supper, and what happened, IV. 345.

Valerius Quintus, a man of singular learning, put to death by *Pompey*, IV. 124.

Vargentinus, one of *Crassus's* lieutenants, III. 454.

Varinus Publius, sent to oppose *Spartacus*, III. 428.

Varius, a commander under *Antony*, V. 303. Why surnamed *Cotylon*, *ibid.*

Varro the Consul, his obscure birth; the means he took to raise himself, and his arrogance, II. 71. His army greater than any the *Romans* had sent into the field before, *ibid.* He encamps near *Hannibal* on the river *Ausidus*, 72. Is defeated, and flies to *Venusia*, 74. The honours he received upon his return to *Rome*, 76, 77.

Varro the philosopher, his proposal to *Tarutius* the astrologer, I. 63.

Varro, one of *Pompey's* lieutenants in *Spacci*, IV. 366.

Varus Alphenus, commander of the *Batavi*, VI. 240.

Valinius

I X N E D E M X I

- Vatinius* chosen prætor in preference to *Cato*, IV. 480. V. 80.
- Cicero's* jests upon him, V. 437.
- Vellius* an evidence suborned against *Lucullus*, III. 364. Supposed to be murdered by those who had employed him, 365.
- Vellii*, the capital of *Tuscany*, its riches, splendour and luxury, I. 324. Besieged by the *Romans*, and the length of the siege, *ibid.* & *seq.* The conversation of a *Veientan* with a *Roman*, 326. Taken by storm, 328, 329.
- Velefus*, sent ambassador from *Rome* to *Numa*, I. 160.
- Vellitræ* delivered up to the *Romans*, 155. A colony sent thither by the *Romans*, 157.
- Vellutus*, *Scicinius*, one of the first *Tribunes*, II. 149.
- Ventidii*, two brothers who were of *Carbo's* faction, banished from *Auximum* by *Pompey*, IV. 119.
- Ventidius* sent against the *Parthians*, V. 316. His behaviour in that service, 317. Defeats *Pacorus* son of *Ordes*, 318. He besieges *Antiochus* in *Samosata*, *ibid.* The first *Roman* that ever triumphed over the *Parthians*, *ibid.*
- Venus*, why called *Epitragia*, I. 21. *Theseus* commanded by the oracle of *Delphi* to make *Venus* his guide, *ibid.*
- Venus Ariadne*, the grove where *Ariadne* was buried, so called, I. 25.
- Venus the Victorious*, IV. 200.
- Venus forbids*, a proverb, V. 47.
- Verania* a vestal virgin, consecrated by *Numa*, I. 166.
- Vercingetorix* General of the *Arverni* and *Carnutes*, IV. 355. Defeated by *Cæsar*, 356. Besieged by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* He surrenders, 357.
- Verres* accused by *Cicero*, and fined, V. 415, 416, 417.
- Vespasian*. General of the army in *Judea*, VI. 232.
- Vesta*, a temple built to her by *Numa*, I. 171.
- Vestals* established at *Rome* by *Romulus*, I. 82. The first institution of them by some ascribed to *Numa*, *ibid.* and 168. Made guardians of the holy fire, and why, 168. Their number, 169. Their employment, *ibid.* Their prerogatives, 170. The punishments inflicted on them in proportion to their crimes, *ibid.* & *seq.*
- Vetch*, in latin *Cicer*, from whence *Cicero's* family were named, V. 409.
- Vettius*, a friend of *Caius Gracchus*, V. 208.
- Veturus Mamurius* an excellent artificer in brass, I. 174.
- Vibius Pacianus*, his friendship to *Crassus*, III. 422, 423.
- Vibius* a *Sicilian*, his ingratitude to *Cicero*, V. 444.
- Vibullius Rufus* a friend of *Pompey's*, IV. 196.
- Villius, Caius*, put to death by being shut up in a tun with vipers, V. 205.
- Vindex, Junius*, revolts against *Nero*, VI. 202. Being defeated he kills himself, 205.
- Vindicius*, a slave, discovers the plot against the common-wealth of *Rome*, I. 251. Made a citizen of *Rome*, 255.
- Vindicta*, the original and meaning of that word, I. 255.
- Vindius* killed for reflecting on *Pompey*, IV. 119.
- Vinius, Titus*, captain of a *Prætorian* cohort, VI. 203. His character,

I N D E X.

- character, VI. 209, 210. Chief favourite of *Galba*, *ibid.* His excessive avarice, 214, 215. Why he preferred *Otho*, 219. Appointed Consul, *ibid.* Murdered, 226.
- Virginius Rufus* General in Germany, VI. 204. His answer to those who pressed him to take upon him the title of Emperor, *ibid.* Defeats *Vindex*, 205. A cause of uneasiness to *Galba*, 208. His merit and reputation, *ibid.* Delivers up the command of the army to *Flaccus Hordeonius*, *ibid.* How treated by *Galba*, *ibid.* Again pressed to accept of the Empire, which he again refused, 245.
- Virginius* a Tribune suborned by *Cinna* to accuse *Sylla*, III. 231.
- Viridomarus* King of the Gauls killed by *Claudius Marcellus*, I. 72. II. 338.
- Virtue, the preeminence of it at *Sparta*, I. 114. The welfare of communities as well as private persons depends upon it, 149. Civil virtues preferred to military by *Numa*, 186. Virtuous actions the proper objects of contemplation, II. 4. The property of virtue, 5. The difference between the goods of fortune and those of virtue, *ibid.* It is a greater virtue to know how to despise riches than how to deserve them, II. 153. More valuable and divine than power, 392.
- Virtue, what sort most esteemed, V. 82, 83. Virtues of the same denomination, the difference between them, 6.
- Virtue not to be overcome by fortune, V. 181. Virtue, which most commendable in a Prince, 274.
- Vitellians* conspire with *Tarquin* against the common-wealth, I. 250.
- Vitellius*, his qualities, VI. 220. Saluted Emperor, 221. Put to death the murderers of those who had been slain with *Galba*, 227. Assumes the sovereign authority, 232. The difference betwixt his troops and those of *Otho*, 234. Acknowledged by both armies, 241.
- Vilades* the *Samian* his behaviour to *Pausanias*, II. 418.
- Umbricius* the diviner foretells to *Galba* the dangers that threatened him, VI. 223.
- Union of *Cæsar* and *Pompey* the foundation of the civil wars, IV. 340.
- Union, the fountain of power, VI. 153. 168.
- Voconius*, one of *Lucullus's* officers, ill consequence of his negligence, III. 320. *Cicero's* laying upon his three ugly daughters, V. 439.
- Volsicians* invade the Roman territories, I. 357. Defeated and reduced to obedience by *Camillus*, 360. Wasted the country of the Roman allies, 363. Again defeated by *Camillus*, 364. They renew the war with the Romans, II. 149. Send ambassadors to *Rome*, and what they demanded, 172. Regrets the death of *Marcus Coriolanus* and honourably inter him, 188. Beat by the Romans, and forced to accept of a dishonourable peace, 189.
- Volumnia* the mother of *Marcus Coriolanus*, II. 147. Her answer to the speech of *Valeria*, 181, 182. Her speech to *Coriolanus*, 183, 184.
- Volumnius* a mimick, put to death by *Brutus*, VI. 99, 100.
- Volumnius,*

I N D E X.

Volturnius, Publius, an author, VI. 162.

Uspetes and Tenchleri, people of Germany, defeat *Cæsar's* horse, IV. 351. Defeated by *Cæsar*, *ibid.* & seq.

Usurers, their cruelty, and the disturbances it caused in Rome, II. 147.

Vultures, six appeared to *Remus* twelve to *Romulus*, I. 60.

Vultures chiefly regarded by the Romans in their divinations from birds, I. 60.

Vultures, tyrants fond of being so called, II. 392.

Vultures, two accompanied *Marius's* army, III. 124.

W.

Walls of a city accounted holy, I. 62.

Walls of wood, what the Oracle meant by them, I. 293.

War. Laws ought to be observed by good men even in war, I.

334. War accounted the means to exercise all sorts of virtue,

III. 7. War, the uncertain charge of it, III. 420. V. 169.

A fault to continue war long with the same enemy, IV. 94.

Lycurgus made a law against it, *ibid.* Three things necessary

before war ought to be undertaken, V. 24, 25.

Wards or *Guria*, ten in each tribe at Rome, I. 78.

Wasps breed from dead horses, V. 181.

Water, whether produced by the condensation of vapours II. 256.

Water of a fountain where *Bacchus* was washed immediately after

his birth, is like wine, III. 212.

Water of the Nile and *Darube*, why preserved in the treasury of *Persia*, IV. 274.

Ways. High-ways repaired and beautified by *Caius Gracchus*, V.

214.

Wax used for embalming, IV. 111.

Wells, *Solon's* law concerning them, I. 232.

Wheels, *Egyptian* wheels, the mystical meaning thereof, I.

177.

White Day, from whence that proverb, II. 36.

Widows had the care of the holy fire at *Delphi* and *Athens*, I.

168.

Wife of high birth preferred to a rich one by *Cato*, II. 451.

Wife of *Archidamus* being a little woman, he was fined for marrying her, IV. 66.

Wills, a law at *Athens* relating to them, I. 228. Verbal ones

made by the Roman soldiers before an engagement, II.

151.

Wine from a vine not pruned, not to be offered in sacrifice, I.

177.

Wo to the conquered, a proverb, I. 353.

Wolf. *Romulus* and *Remus* nursed by a she-wolf, I. 54.

Wolf of brass in the temple of *Delphi*, II. 30.

Wolf and bull in brass at *Argos*, the occasion of it, III. 101.

Woman that pleaded her own cause at the bar in Rome,

looked upon as a prodigy, I. 197.

Women of *Sparta* unjustly reflected on by *Aristotle*, I. 122. Wo-

men of *Sparta* partook of the honours the men received, 142.

A law to regulate the journies, mournings and sacrifices of wo-

men, 229. Women at *Athens* that desired to be divorced,

were obliged in person to de-

liver

I N D E X.

liver the instrument to the *Archeon*, II. 99. A temple erected to the *Fortune of women* by the *Romans*, in acknowledgment of the service they did to the publick, 185. Women at *Sparta*, their great courage, III. 94. 96. Women of *Macedon* accustomed to perform the enthusiastic ceremonies of *Orpheus* and *Bacchus*, IV. 226. Holy women amongst the *Germans*, their manner of divination, 347. Women of *Sparta*, their great power over their husbands, V. 131.

Wrestlers, see *Athletæ*.

X.

X *Anthians* besieged by *Brutus*, VI. 85. How hindered from making their escape, *ibid*. In their fury and despair they set fire to their own city, *ibid*. A horrid action of one of their women, 86. Their ancestors had been possessed with the same frenzy before them, *ibid*. *Xanthippus*, the father of *Pericles*, he defeated the King of *Persia's* lieutenant at the battle of *Mycale*, II. 5.

Xanthippus the son of *Pericles*, his complaint against his father, II. 48.

Xenagoras the son of *Eumelus*, a geometrician, II. 257.

Xenarcus, a frivolous writer, III. 372.

Xenares, a friend to *Cleomenes*, V. 149. On what occasion he differed with *Cleomenes*, *ibid*.

Xenocles the *Cholargian*, the architect that built the dome of the temple of initiation at *Elenfis*, II. 20.

Xenocles and *Scytha* sent to *Larissa* by *Agislaus*, IV. 82.

Xenocles of *Adramyttus*, a rhetorician, V. 413.

Xenocles a friend to *Aratus*, VI. 149.

Xenocrates the philosopher, what he said to the children of *Lycurgus* the orator, III. 41. *Plato's* advice to him, 106. The present sent him by *Alexander*, IV. 234. Esteemed by the *Athenians* for his prudence and wisdom, V. 28. What he said of *Antipater*, *ibid*. What he said of the terms offered by *Antipater*, *ibid*. He refused to accept of his freedom, 31.

Xenodochus the *Cardian*, IV. 292.

Xenophantus, a celebrated musician, V. 285.

Xenophilus a captain of banditti, VI. 149.

Xenophon fought in person under *Agésilas* at the battle of *Coronea*, IV. 84. He sent his children to *Sparta* for their education, 86.

Xerxes, his flight after the battle of *Salamis*, I. 301. He endeavours to join the island of *Salamis* to the continent, and why, 301. He is terrified, and retreats with speed, 302. Bribes the *Tralli* to grant him a passage through their country, IV. 82.

Xerxes's statue, the address made to it by *Alexander*, IV. 274. *Alexander* sets his palace on fire, 275, 276.

Xuthus, a player on the flute, V. 307.

Y.

Y *Ear*, a reformation of it attempted by *Numa*, I. 183, & seq. Perfected by *Cæsar*, IV. 390.

Z.

I N D E X.

Z.

Zaleucus, legislator of the *Locrisians*, I. 159.

Zarbiennus King of *Gordiena*, gained by *Appius*, III. 332. Put to death with his wife and children by *Tigranes*, 347. The honours paid to his memory by *Lucullus*, *ibid*.

Zeno Eleates, a follower of *Parmeides*, his peculiar method in disputing, II. 7.

Zeno of Crete, a dancer who lived in the court of *Artaxerxes*, VI. 133.

Zeno the Citsian, V. 145.

Zeugitæ, who so called, 223.

Zeuxidamus King of *Sparta*, the father of *Archidamus*, III. 294. IV. 64.

Zeuxis, what he said to *Agatharchus*, II. 20.

Zoilus an excellent artificer in steel, V. 251.

Zopyrus, *Alcibiades's* schoolmaster, I. 127. II. 92.

Zopyrus an officer of *Antigonus* cuts off *Pyrrhus's* head. III. 303.

Zoroaster King of the *Bactrians*, I. 159.

Zosime, the wife of *Tigranes*, led in *Pompey's* triumph, IV. 170.

F I N I S.



I N D E X

1. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 2. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 3. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 4. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 5. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 6. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 7. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 8. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 9. The wife of Thomas J. ...
 10. The wife of Thomas J. ...



3 1 4 1 2

